Section 1 | "All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness today; rain or snow tonight and tomorrow. Temperature yesterday—Max., 41; Min., 32.
For weather report see Page 21.

Section 1

VOL. LXXIII....No. 24,081. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1923. Including Rotogravure Picture Section in two parts—Magazine and Book Sections in Rotogravure. FIVE CENTS In Manhattan, Elsewhere Bronx and Brooklyn TEN CENTS

WASHINGTON AGREES TO SUPPLY OBREGON WITH WAR MATERIAL

Rifles, Ammunition and Military Airplanes Will Be Sold to Mexican Government.

HARDING POLICY REVERSED

Washington Sees Significant Step in Hughes's Dealing With Latin-American Conflicts.

REBEL PROTESTS EXPECTED

Reprisals Feared in Some Quarters —Army Officers Were Opposed to the Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The American Government has granted an application from the Obregon Government of Mexico for the sale to it of a quantity of war material for use against the present revolutionary movement headed by Adolfo de la Huerta, former Mexican Minister of Finance.

President Coolidge has approved this action on recommendation of Secretary Hughes, and it is understood that Secretary of War Weeks did not seriously oppose the request, although the policy involved is understood not to be favored by officers of the General Staff of the Army.

The munitions to be furnished will include Springfield rifles of the American army pattern to be taken from surplus arsenal stocks, also some millions of rounds of ammunition of a special character intended only for use in this type of weapon.

Officials were extremely reticent as to the character and quantities of war materials involved in the American Government's decision to lend this aid to the Obregon régime. It is understood, however, that the munitions will embrace between 10,000 and 15,000 Springfield rifles and perhaps as much as 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Confirmation of the action taken by the United States was obtained tonight in a statement from Secretary Hughes to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

"The Mexican Government has presented a request to this Government to sell it a limited quantity of war material. This Government has expressed its willingness to make the sale, in view of the relations between this Government and the Mexican Government, which was formally recognized last September, and of the importance of the maintenance of stability and orderly constitutional procedure in the neighboring republic."

American Policy Involved.

The willingness of the American Government to sell war munitions to Mexico not only comes as a great surprise but is fraught with the highest significance. In Washington tonight no other construction is put upon it than that the State Department, acting with the support of President Coolidge, is opposed to the success of the de la Huerta revolutionary movement and hopeful that the Obregon Government will succeed in putting down the present revolt.

It has a direct and intimate bearing upon the entire Pan-American policy of the United States. It is understood that Secretary Hughes takes the stand firmly that political difficulties south of the Mexican frontier, in Mexico, Central and South America, should be settled by the ballot rather than by the bullet; that this Government should at no time encourage revolutionary movements that seek the overthrow of regularly constituted Governments and should not reject appeals for aid similar to the one just made by the Obregon Government.

President Obregon sent a special emissary to Washington in Ramon Ross for the submission of his request for the sale of war material to the Mexican Government. Señor Ross, who has been in Washington more than a week living quietly at the Shoreham Hotel, called on Secretary Hughes early this week, accompanied by Manuel C. Tellez, the Counselor and Charge d'Affaires of the Mexican Embassy in Washington.

Although it was stated at the time that Señor Ross had called merely to pay his respects, it is now learned that in connection with his visit he submitted an urgent appeal from President Obregon for munitions to enable him to put down the spreading revolution.

Obregon Asked for Cruisers Also.

The amount of munitions sought was much larger than this Government was willing to grant. It is stated, though not officially admitted, that the Obregon Government's proposal included a request for the purchase of two American cruisers, and also a full supply of ammunition for them. This part of the request is understood to have been turned down by the American Government.

The Mexican representatives also informed the State Department that their Government desired to buy a quantity of Springfield rifles, special ammunition for such rifles, light artillery and hand grenades and it is also understood a desire was expressed for the sale by this Government of an airplane squadron.

It is not understood that the Mexican Government offered to pay cash for the munitions, but desired to obtain them on credit.

Secretary Hughes took the matter under consideration and brought it to the attention of the President with a favorable recommendation. After listening to Mr. Hughes's statement of the case, the President referred the matter to Secretary of War Weeks to ascertain the views of that department with respect to the ability of this Government to spare the particular supplies.

The Secretary of War referred the question to officers of the General Staff. At the War Department early this afternoon the statement was made that no decision had been reached with respect

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ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. New Amsterdam Theatre. The Name Ziegfeld Means the Best. The Times Your Money's Worth. If any one charges more than $2 extra advance report to District Attorney Hanton. There is a law against it. Why don't you buy at Box Office?—Advt.

Brooklyn Wants City College To Establish Branch There

Thirty-five per cent. of the students who attend the College of the City of New York, Manhattan, are residents of Brooklyn and are compelled to make the journey to that institution daily. This is the outstanding statement of a report which the Education Committee of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce will offer Wednesday to the directors of the chamber for approval. The committee will recommend that the Chamber of Commerce ask the trustees of the college to establish a branch of that institution in Brooklyn.

COOLIDGE MEN WIN ALABAMA COMMITTEE

Executive Meeting Votes to Have No Party Primary—Convention to Elect Delegates.

BLOW TO JOHNSON BACKERS

Virginia State Committee Endorses the President for Renomination.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 29.—Alabama Republicans will not enter the Alabama Presidential primary, it was decided here today at a meeting of the State Republican Executive Committee, but will elect delegates in State convention on Tuesday, May 20. This, it was said, is a victory for the forces supporting President Coolidge.

The vote came on a motion by C. B. Kennamer, United States Attorney of the Northern District of Birmingham, as a substitute for one by Judge C. R. Lunsford of Marion, to go into the primary and to so notify the National Committee. The vote on Kannamer's motion was 37 to 2.

The so-called Long-Thomas wing of the party in Alabama at a conference here several days ago selected W. L. Chenault of Russellville as a candidate in this State. At that conference a statement was issued criticizing the wing of the party under alleged control of Oliver D. Street, National Committeeman from Alabama.

After Chenault had been selected by the so-called anti-Street faction of the party, spokesmen for the conference said unofficially that Senator Hiram Johnson was expected to come here soon to make several addresses in this and adjoining States. The inference was that Mr. Chenault might support Senator Johnson, Mr. Chenault and other leading Republicans held an executive conference at Montgomery today.

Despite the vote, however, Lunsford made a determined fight, charging that the entire committee had been handpicked and did not represent the sentiment of Alabama Republicans.

Lunsford, on the other hand, was pictured as an adherent of the Long-Thomas wing, as opposed to the Street faction, with which Kennamer is affiliated, and as being one of the "betrayers of their party and pie hunters."

"You are the pie-hunters and pie-eaters," Lunsford replied.

It was decided that one delegate should be elected for each 200 voters, with four alternates, except where a bonafide Republican organization exists, in which sections the voters will select their own delegates.

Lunsford, representing the Long-Thomas faction, is held to be the backer of Hiram Johnson, while the Street branch all along has been considered for Coolidge.

Chenault Promises to "Stick It Out."

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 29.—W. L. Chenault of Russellville reaffirmed today his candidacy to name the Republican Presidential delegates from Alabama.

"I announced for the candidacy in order to keep any hand-picked candidates from getting Alabama's delegation, and I intend to stick it out to the finish," Mr. Chenault declared. "The action of the State convention in Birmingham is of interest to me, although I am not a member of the party."

A recently enacted statute gives each party the right to enter candidates in a preferential primary, the candidates receiving a plurality being empowered to name the State's delegates to their party's national convention.

It was said that each faction in the party might name delegates to the National convention, one in the primary and the other in convention. Final decision may then rest with the national convention as to what faction would be seated.

The Republican State Committee of Virginia, according to word received in this city yesterday, met at Roanoke Thursday and by unanimous vote indorsed President Coolidge for the Presidential nomination. Virginia is the home State of C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to the President.

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FLORIDA-SEABOARD LIMITED—Solid Pullman Train De Luxe, 7:35 P. M. Daily, Commencing Dec. 31st to East Coast Resorts. Penn-Seaboard, 143 W. 42d St.—Advt.

TO LOOK AND FEEL BETTER TAKE Bell-Ans after meals—Advt.

GEDDES RESIGNS AS AMBASSADOR OWING TO ILLNESS

Washington Had Been Led to Believe That He Was Improving at Home.

EXPECTED EARLY RETURN

Sir Auckland Has Been Virtually an Invalid Since Being Gassed on the Western Front.

HOWARD MAY GET POST

British Envoy to Madrid Is Likely to Be Picked as Next American Envoy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Sir Auckland Geddes has resigned as British Ambassador to the United States and it is understood on reliable information that Sir Esme William Howard, now Ambassador to Spain, will be appointed to the Washington post. The new Ambassador will not be a stranger to American affairs and conditions for he served as counselor of the Embassy here from 1906 to 1908.

News of Ambassador Geddes's decision to resign did not come entirely as a surprise to official Washington, for he has been in bad health for some time and left Washington for England last May suffering with a serious affection of the eye. He had been virtually an invalid since being gassed while on the Western front during the great war.

It became known during May that this eye trouble was so serious that Ambassador Geddes was forced to remain in a dark room under treatment. Although reports were denied that he would be blind for life, his bad health increased so rapidly that within almost a month to the day he left Washington and sailed for England on the Berengaria. He was taken to New York in a private car and a doctor and a trained nurse assisted him to his stateroom, where he lay in bed as the ship sailed out of the harbor on June 29.

When he went abroad the Ambassador intended to remain only three months, but it is now apparent that his plan was prevented by his health, although he wrote friends in Washington more than once that he hoped to return as soon as he could. Since he has been away various reports that he would resign have come to this country, one of these being a hint in the London Times July 19. The intimation was repeated Aug. 21 and again Sept. 16 in cables to the United States. It was known for the first time today, however, that Sir Auckland had definitely made up his mind that he would have to leave the Embassy on Connecticut Avenue, of which he has been in charge nearly four years.

Made Report on Ellis Island.

Even though Ambassador Geddes has not been a well man during his six months' stay in England, he has not been inactive so far as his official duties are concerned. Newspaper stories told of his report on Ellis Island being discussed in the House of Commons in July, and in August this was published in this country, arousing much comment at the time. He was also closely in touch with his Foreign Office on the subjects of prohibition in the United States, especially with regard to "ship-liquor" and the allied debt.

It was in February, 1920, that it was first believed that Sir Auckland would be named Ambassador, and soon afterward this supposition was confirmed. He reached the United States in April and was received at the State Department. Americans generally welcomed him as the representative of Great Britain because of his knowledge of this country and understanding of its ideals, acquired largely while he was a professor at McGill University.

The retiring Ambassador was well liked by official Washington. A big, upstanding man, democratic and hearty in his attitude, he made many friends. He was well equipped for the important assignment placed upon him, for he was an authority on international trade and finance, a doctor, a soldier, a statesman and a professor. It is interesting to note that some of the greatest problems the British Empire has ever known faced her while he was Ambassador to this country. In one of the world events in which this nation participated prominently, the Washington Arms Conference, the Ambassador was an outstanding figure.

Active in Many Spheres.

Sir Auckland was born in 1879 in Edinburgh. After a medical education in that city, he was a medical professor in the Edinburgh University and in the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin. He served as professor of anatomy at

Continued on Page Five.

Offers City $100,000 for a Playground; Donor Requests That His Name Be Withheld

Acting Mayor Murray Hulbert informed the Board of Estimate officially yesterday in a letter that a prominent citizen "well known for his philanthropies, but who desires to have his name withheld," had offered to the city $100,000 for the purpose of equipping a practical playground. If the offer is accepted and a fund for this purpose is established the city must agree to furnish a site and maintain the grounds.

Mr. Hulbert said the donor has in mind a site on Jerome Avenue near Mosholu Parkway, the Bronx, but is willing to accept any other location that might be mutually agreed upon. Water and drainage within and without the site, Mr. Hulbert pointed out, would have to be supplied by the city. This item is estimated at $17,000. Mr. Hulbert said:

"The proposed playground will consist of swimming pool, wading pool, covered sand pits, playground apparatus and six baseball diamonds. The plan of the donor is to have the use of the playground restricted to children not exceeding 14 to 16 years of age, and so subdivided that there will be no interference between the older children and the children of tender age. The possible use of the swimming pool and baseball diamonds after certain hours by persons above the ages of 14 and 16 may be found desirable, and to this the donor is prepared to agree."

In his letter making the offer, Mr. Hulbert said, the donor made this comment:

"My chief object in making this proposal is that the establishment of a playground will not only take the children off the streets and minimize street accidents, but in affording them opportunities for recreational pursuits will build up their bodies, and the experiment will, I am sure, prompt and encourage the construction of other similar playgrounds throughout the city."

In a formal statement yesterday Acting Mayor Hulbert made a plea for more playgrounds. He said in part:

"The necessity for the establishment of adequate playgrounds, upon which all forward-looking citizens agree, has engaged my attention since I have been in public office. The concentration of population in restricted areas, the inevitable congestion ensuing, and a recourse to the utilization of at least 90 per cent. of a building lot for dwelling house construction, have sounded the death knell of the breathing spaces about the homes where the density of population is not so prevalent.

"We have seen the front yard disappear in the capacious maw of steel and stone, and the protected area of the back yard is becoming less and less visible. But the children must play. When the front and back yards are denied to them they rush into the streets. The indulgence of natural play impulses in streets jammed with rapidly moving vehicles is not only dangerous but retarded because of the ever present dangers. The establishment of play streets under police supervision has thrown a needed protection about the children, but it must be admitted that it is an inadequate palliative for the evil to be cured.

MODERNISTS RENEW ATTACK ON BISHOPS

Episcopal Evangelical Society Calls Their Interpretation of Creed Autocratic.

QUESTIONS THEIR POWER

Declares Bishops Designate as Facts Doctrines Which Cannot Be Proved.

The efforts for a settlement of the controversy between the Fundamentalists and the Modernists in the Protestant Episcopal Church received a check yesterday when the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge issued a statement accusing the Bishops of the Church of encroaching upon the freedom of the clergy and laity and challenging their authority.

The statement, which was issued through the Secretary of the society, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Griswold Cummins of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, also asserted that the recent pastoral letter of the Bishops had no binding force whatever and declared that the only body competent to interpret or define doctrine was the General Convention of the Church.

In one of a series of four questions, addressed to the Bishops, the society asked if it was "honesty in the use of language," an expression in the Bishops' pastoral letter, to designate as "facts" matters which could not be so proved, such as the virgin birth, the descent into hell and the resurrection of the flesh.

Consider Breach Widened.

Coming the day after the conference of Bishops, clergymen and laymen here on Friday to seek to determine whether a settlement of the dispute between the factions of the Church was not possible, the statement of the society was generally considered to widen the breach between Fundamentalists and Modernists and also to widen the scope of the controversy. The statement follows:

"The Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge has little need to reaffirm its loyalty to the great Head of the Church, as this church has received Him and declared Him in the Book of Common Prayer.

"It must be apparent to all those who have studied recent developments that there has been a steady encroachment upon the liberties of the clergy and laity by the growing autocracy of the episcopate. The tendency toward power and domination has always led to costly results. That it must be resisted and defeated is the lesson which spiritual liberty has learned through painful experience. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance; the cost of its recovery is struggle and resistance.

"In some dioceses the canons have been so framed as to lodge autocratic power in the hand of the Bishop. Human nature being what it is, this has worked hardship upon many of the clergy, and has lowered the tone of some of the Bishops themselves.

"Autocracy the Cause."

"It is the opinion of this society that this growing autocracy is the cause of most of the troubles under which the Church is now suffering. It must be corrected before the peace of the Church can be re-established. This autocracy has not only to do with administration but with the declaration of doctrine.

"When the Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1789, Bishop White, one of the wisest and most distinguished men of his day and one of that great group which framed the Constitution of the United States of America, made it possible that laymen be admitted to the councils of the Church. These three orders, Bishops, Priests and Laymen, were to legislate and concur in all matters of law and doctrine. This determination was imbedded in the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It so remains today. The only body competent to change this fundamental law is the General Convention.

"It should be remembered that a pastoral letter issued by the House of Bishops has no binding force whatever. Under the law the Bishops are in no sense competent either to interpret or define doctrine. The only body com-

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NEW YEAR'S EVE. First time, ZIEGFELD PRODUCTION means THE BEST and five times your money's worth. EDDIE CANTOR in KID BOOTS with MARY EATON Thirty Glorious American Girls. Seats now at Box Office. Take a tip Get Them Now.—Advt.

DISCOVERS NEW RAY IN STUDYING ATOMS

Professor W. D. Harkins Names It Zeta and Says It May Release Atomic Energy.

NEW SERUMS DESCRIBED

Science Association Elects as Head J. M. Cattell, Whom Columbia Ousted.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—Discovery of a new light radiation emanating from minute particles of matter, which he has named the Zeta ray, was described before physicists and chemists in the Science convention here today by Professor William D. Harkins of the University of Chicago.

Professor Harkins confessed that he was mystified as to the origin and significance of this new ray, but he believed it might revolutionize the present field of physics and prove to be the secret force required for the disintegration of the atom.

Dr. Hawkins discovered the Zeta ray while making photographs of the bombardment of atoms in his laboratory at Chicago. He has taken 40,000 pictures of the bombardment of atoms, and has even made moving pictures of such phenomena. Some of the "still" pictures were shown during his lectures today.

Some idea of the difficulty of taking pictures of these bombardments may be obtained from Dr. Harkins's statement that a line an inch long would contain 100,000,000 atoms or a million million alpha, the particles used as missiles in the bombardments. The work done by Dr. Harkins in taking these photographs, which had never been done before by scientists, was facilitated by the award to him of a prize of $500 given by a New York man who became interested in the association as the result of reading the reports of last year's convention in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The association gave the money to Dr. Harkins to buy apparatus to continue his experiments. The same donor has given the association $1,000, which will be awarded before the end of this convention for the presentation of a paper making a notable contribution to science.

Pictures of Atom Bombardment.

Dr. Harkins explained that he and R. W. Ryan, also of the University of Chicago, had tested the stability of atoms of various elements by bombarding them with fast alpha particles. He said this had never been done before.

According to Dr. Harkins, his experiments had shown the stability of the atom very clearly, for the nucleus of an argon atom bombarded with terrific force by an alpha particle (or the nucleus of a hydrogen atom) had not been broken up.

The collisions between atoms and alpha particles resulting from his attempts to disintegrate the atomic nuclei, Dr. Harkins said, had been reproduced in 40,000 photographs, the first of the kind ever taken. These photographs, some of which he threw on a screen today, showed that the nuclei of the atoms were not broken up by the collisions, for their tracks after the collision appeared in the pictures in single lines instead of double lines, as would have occurred had the atoms been broken up.

Dr. Harkins said the alpha particles were shot at the atom at the rate of 10,000 miles a second, a speed 25,000 times as fast as the fastest rifle bullet, but only one-twentieth the speed of light. The bombardments and photographs are made by the use of special apparatus. Radium or some radio-active substance is used to shoot off the alpha particles at the atomic nucleus to be bombarded.

The alpha particle electrifies the atom as it shoots along, and water vapor settles in drops on the electrified atoms, technically termed ions.

The photographs show the trail of water vapor, forming a mist, made by the alpha particle and the atom during the bombardment. At the bottom of the picture there appears a straight line shooting upward—the path of the alpha particle before the impact. When it hits the atom forked tracks occur. The atomic nucleus is shown moving in a curved line, while the alpha particle makes another straight line at a sharp

Continued on Page Three.

FLORIDA—PENN-ATLANTIC COAST LINE offers choice of four thru trains on convenient schedules. Experts arrange every detail at 1260 Broadway, Longacre 5600.—Advt.

LIEUT. WOOD WON'T DISCUSS THE DETAILS OF HIS STOCK DEALS

Private Affair, He Declares, So Long as He Did Nothing to Involve His Father.

NOT A PHILIPPINES MATTER

Careful to Avoid Investments There—Hears of Wall Street Comment.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S STAND

Welcomes Inquiry Into His Administration Suggested by Frear—Wants Full Investigation.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BAGUIO, P. I., Dec. 29.—When I saw Lieutenant Osborne C. Wood this morning at the mansion house, the mountain residence of the Governor General of the Philippines, and read to him the editorial comment and news matter produced in the United States by the story of his large profits in the stock market, he declined to go into details of his financial transactions. He stood on his first statement, made to me at Malacanang Palace, which was in effect that he had made a profit of between $700,000 and $800,000, but none of it in Philippines investments, from which he had kept severely aloof.

"I don't care to talk," he said. "This is purely a private affair, and the only reason I made a statement in the first place was to show I had nothing to do with Philippine investments, and that my father's position was in no way involved."

This statement was made by Lieutenant Wood in the presence of his father, the Governor General, who is spending the holidays in this attractive resort, a mile above the sea level Benguet, commonly called the mountain province. If it were not for the half-naked Igorrotes seen on the roads and working in [illegible] one easily could fancy Baguio, with its rustic cottages and near-by peaks covered with pines, to be in the Catskills or the Adirondacks.

When I met General Wood at the unpretentious country house maintained for the use of the Governor General he sent for his son in order that I might tell him the reaction in the United States to the publication of the story of his accumulation of a fortune through his successful venture in the financial world. General Wood repeated to me that he had called on his son some time ago to end his speculations. He said he had learned of his son's large profits when Henry B. Thompson, the Lieutenant's father-in-law, came to the Philippines on a visit last year.

"Mr. Thompson and I," said the General, "urged him to quit speculation and put his profits in sound investments. The main thing I was interested in was that there were no investments in Philippine securities or business concerns. We urged him not to take any chances in money matters now that he was married. My concern was that he keep out of the Philippines in his investments. He gave me assurance that he had done nothing in any way influenced by his position."

I read to Lieutenant Wood some of the comment of American newspapers on his case and gave him a summary of what financial experts were saying in regard to his statement. The summary contained the information that Alfred Moore had told publicly that the Lieutenant carried sometimes 35,000 shares and operated as many as nineteen stocks.

The Lieutenant listened attentively, but on the conclusion of the summarization said he felt obliged to decline to make any explanation. His transactions, he asserted, were his own private affairs, which did not concern the public except in so far as they might affect his father's position as Governor General, and he had already explained that he had made no investments in the Philippines.

The Lieutenant's attention was called to an indication that Wall Street was showing suspicion of his statement by pointing out that his original coup in Standard Oil of New Jersey required 50 points' margin per share. The Lieutenant quickly declared that this was wrong.

"The margin asked of me in Standard

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American Army Builds Most Powerful Gun; Hurls 1,500-Pound Projectile 23 Miles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Army ordnance experts have developed what they believe to be the heaviest and most powerful gun of its type in the world.

The new weapon is of the 14-inch, 50-caliber type, and is a post-war development. It is capable of hurling an armor piercing projective of 1,500 pounds for a distance of twenty-three miles and can be mounted on wheeled carriages and drawn along railroad tracks.

An electrical apparatus is provided to lower the gun into position for passage through railroad tunnels and elevating it to firing position. The total weight of gun and carriage is 700,000 pounds.

One feature of the monster weapon is its ability to fire either from its carriage upon the tracks or when rolled to a concrete emplacement. For this purpose, wheeled supports are provided which can be removed within fifty minutes.

Because of the great weight of the gun War Department officials believe that some railroad bridges may not be sufficiently strong to carry it across, and department officials have opened communication with railroad companies in an effort to have stronger bridges built in the future.

AUGUSTA SPECIAL — Compartment, Drawing Room Cars, Daily, for Augusta, Aiken, Asheville, Golf and all outdoor sports. Ideal climate. Reservations Southern Ry. System, 263 W. 42d St. Bryant 2265.—Advt.

Discovers a Fish That Shouts And Carries Its Own Lights

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Before the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology Dr. C. W. Greene of the University of Missouri told today of a newly discovered illuminated fish which shouts as it swims.

The fish was discovered in the waters of Monterey Bay, California, and has been named "Porichthys notatus." Because of the peculiar construction of its swim bladder, it is able to shout, he said. The bladder is U-shaped, each leg about the size of a man's finger. Between the two legs is a membrane having a small hole.

When the shouter bears down upon a smaller fish it drives some of the gaseous contents of the bladder from one end to the other, producing the noise. The swim bladder contains a gas with a larger percentage of oxygen than atmospheric air, sometimes as high as 50 to 80 per cent. oxygen. Hundreds of tests were taken to determine that fact, Dr. Greene said.

The fish bears 350 gleaming phosphorescent lights, he said.

BONUS ADVOCATES DEMAND EARLY VOTE

Call for a House Republican Conference to Force Action on Their Pet Measure.

MELLON PROGRAM ATTACKED

Rainey and Other Democrats Declare Tax Revision Is Designed to Relieve Rich of Burden

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Regardless of the pressure from all parts of the country for passage of the tax reductions presented by Secretary Mellon, the soldier bloc in the House pressed forward today in an attempt to force the bonus bill to the fore.

Petitions were circulated with a view to calling a Republican conference Jan. 10, which conference supposedly would demand that the bonus bill be reported by the Ways and Means Committee by Jan. 21 and have the right of way over other legislation.

The Mellon bill, released for publication in today's newspapers, received the comment expected—criticism and denunciation from Democrats and insurgents and praise from the Republicans. Few members outside of those on the Ways and Means Committee appeared to have digested the bill, but it was evident that those opposing it were preparing all sorts of counter-moves to attack it.

As one example of the Democratic attitude, Representative Rainey of Illinois, a minority Ways and Means member, declared he not only considered the Mellon measure a "rich man's bill," but would like to amend it by restoring heavy taxes on John D. Rockefeller, Henry Ford, William Wrigley Jr. and Andrew W. Mellon, and raise a bonus in that way.

No Progress on Tax Bill.

No progress was made in considering the bill, as Chairman Green of the Ways and Means Committee is away, and in his absence no members of the committee will do any work on the measure until Congress reconvenes on Jan. 3.

The text of the petition circulated by the soldier bloc to force the Republican conference reads:

"We, the undersigned members of the House of Representatives, respectfully request that a Republican conference be called at 8 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1924, to consider H. R. 3242, the proposed Adjusted Compensation bill, and that no other business be transacted at such conference."

Sponsors of the bonus bill said that although only about thirty names would be necessary to insure a conference, there would be more than 100 names on the petition, which will be presented to Sidney Anderson of Minnesota and John D. Clarke of New York, respectively Chairman and Secretary of the conference organization. Presentation of the petition will be tantamount to notice that the conference will be held, and the ex-service men are confident that the conference will instruct the Ways and Means Committee to send the bill to the floor within ten days.

When it was suggested to one of the leaders of the veterans that the Republican leaders intended to call a con-

Continued on Page Two.

BUSINESS AGREES THAT MELLON PLAN MEANS PROSPERITY

Tax Cut, Leaders Say, Will Lower Living Expenses and Make a Dollar Worth a Dollar.

PREDICT BUSINESS REVIVAL

Declare That Vast Sums Now in Exempt Bonds Will Flow Back to Industries.

"FAIR AND SCIENTIFIC LEVY"

Financiers Praise Tax as Collectible and as Equitable to Large and Small Incomes.

Bankers, railroad Presidents, lawyers, real estate operators and leaders in many industries were a unit yesterday in approving the tax reductions proposed by Secretary Mellon.

Their consensus was that the new tax plan would release vast sums now tied up in exempt securities for the promotion of new enterprises; that an equitable distribution of the tax burden would result; that living costs would be lowered; that a dollar would be really worth a dollar, and that the door would be opened to a new era of prosperity. Opinions gathered from diverse sources are presented below:

Bankers Are Unanimous.

CHARLES E. MITCHELL, President of the National City Bank: "Congress can take no step to stimulate prosperity for all classes in America comparable to passing with promptness and without change the Mellon plan for tax reduction and readjustment. The plan is comprehensive and universally fair as proposed. Changes and delay are dangerous."

PERCY H. JOHNSTON, President of the Chemical National Bank: "The country is operating on an inflated basis and it is fallacy to believe that we can continue a successful nation on this basis without the enactment of measures such as the Mellon tax reduction proposals. It is important that every effort be made to bring about a condition of affairs whereby the dollar will have something like its pre-war purchasing power. The Mellon plan as published is a great initial step in this direction."

JOHN H. FULTON, President of the National Park Bank: "The Mellon tax reduction bill, if passed, will prove a real boon to business and an incentive to sustained prosperity. As it stands it benefits not only the individual but the nation at large and its industries. It is very fine."

HAROLD C. RICHARD, President of the State Bank: "Mr. Mellon is one of the strongest men in the country today and his tax bill measures up fully to the calibre of its author. I have talked with several hundred business men and bankers on this subject and they all agree that the passage of the Mellon bill will mark the turning point from mediocre business to prosperity. I only hope it won't be saddled to a bonus."

ARTHUR LOASBY, President of the Equitable Trust Company: "The early passage of the Mellon tax reduction program is the keystone to sustained prosperity. A reduction in taxes as proposed will mean a substantial relief to all classes and will greatly encourage business interests."

FRANCIS H. SISSON, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company: "The greatest virtue in the Mellon tax bill lies in the fact that it would relieve the small salary earners whose incomes are easy to compute and who are opposed on by the present tax law. The lifting of an annual tax burden of $500,000,000 cannot help but benefit the whole nation and a better redistribution of the tax load will lower living costs, make for economy and improvement of governmental administration. Under the present tax system, the main burden is carried by income earners; the Mellon bill proposes to shift a proper part of the burden from earned incomes to unearned incomes and the entire plan signalizes the first time that a scientific approach has been made to a subject of such vital importance as taxation."

CHARLES HAYDEN, of Hayden, Stone & Co.: "I am strongly in favor of the Mellon plan. It is for the benefit of the little as well as the big income earner."

JAMES B. CLEWS of Henry Clews & Co.: "The entire plan is equitable, fair and universally beneficial. If carried out, it will do more good for the nation than anything else and there should be no opposition to it. A reduction in the surtax rate would relieve the heavy burden now carried by industry and the bill takes a long step further in its objective to lift an equally onerous

from the shoulders of individuals. The plan is broad in its conception, a boon to all persons regardless of the size of their incomes and far reaching in its benefits."

N. J. LISMAN of F. J. Lisman & Co., bankers: "The supertax has absolutely confiscated the incentive for the kind of enterprise that involves the greatest risk and means the greatest development. The reason for this is obvious. The policy of the Government has been to take half of the gains in case the investor makes a profit and to share none of the losses in case of a failure.

"One of the effects of the passage of the Mellon bill would be a return of foreign financing to the United States because it would give the investors an inducement to withdraw their money from tax-exempt securities and place them in investments returning higher rates of interest. If the tax reductions is put into effect it will encourage us all to return to its old channels."

S. W. STRAUS, President S. W. Straus & Co.: "In my opinion, the Mellon plan

Magnus Johnson Loses Milking Race by a Pint; Challenges Wallace to a Bucksaw Contest

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Magnus Johnson, the dirt farmer Senator from Minnesota, and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace attempted today to settle their feud with a milking contest, but the result was so inconclusive that Senator Johnson challenged the Secretary to a further contest with a bucksaw.

Two of the heaviest milking aristocrats of the celebrated Soldiers' Home herd were selected for the contest. Secretary Wallace took Concordia Dekol and Senator Johnson took Cora Johanna Frenesta Dekol. Both are celebrated advanced registry matrons of the Holstein-Friesian family. Anti-kickers and tail holders were barred and the rules called for dry hand milking, two quarters at a time, three gallon pails between the knees.

Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, retired, Commandant of the Soldiers' Home, held the watch, and when he said "Go" the Senator and the Secretary put the tops of their heads into the cows' flanks and went to work in the old-fashioned way which became extinct with the advent of the modern farmhand and the milking machine.

For five minutes there was no sound except that of the steady streams of milk pouring into the buckets. When both cows were reported clean, the time was given as five minutes, and when the milk was measured it was announced that Secretary Wallace had won by a half pint.

Senator Johnson protested that his cow, which was on test with four daily milkings, evidently had been milked just before the contest; that his hand was a little off since coming to the Senate and that anyway his wife and children were the real milking experts on his farm in Minnesota.

Secretary Wallace heard the protest without emotion, but at its conclusion remarked with a specially selected emphasis:

"Huh! Us dirt farmers."

Senator Johnson replied with his proposal of a return match with bucksaws and a woodpile. Secretary Wallace took it under advisement.

Diligent inquiry at the Soldiers' Home barns failed to disclose anybody who would take the responsibility for stating how much milk Senator Johnson or Secretary Wallace actually got in the five minutes of effort. One herdsman, bolder than the rest, said he thought it was about a quart.

TO LOOK AND FEEL BETTER TAKE Bell-Ans after meals—Advt.

enacted into legislation, will prove beneficial to the people of the nation, because it will encourage initiative and progress and will have some effect in reducing the cost of living. It will inspire confidence, which will be reflected in greater business activity, thus affording more employment for the people, which minimized unemployment and reduced living costs there should be ushered in an era of prosperity and good feeling upon the part of all. This is constructive legislation from which all will benefit. No matter what may be the system of Federal taxes, the burden eventually falls on every one. To lighten this burden at the present time will prove helpful to all interests, because it will lighten the financial burdens which all people, rich and poor, and which all business concern, large and small, have been carrying."

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER of C. H. Pforzheimer & Co.: "Secretary Mellon, probably because of his wide experience as a business man, has proposed the one thing which, more than any other single agency, will bring the country into prosperity and keep it there. Taxation, both Federal and local, has reached a point where it is draining not only the material resources of the nation, but also the energy and initiative of the people. In recognizing these facts and in having the courage to face them, Mr. Mellon has placed himself high among living statesmen."

JOHN W. PRENTISS, President of the Investment Bankers' Association of America: "This tax plan is fair to all, it is injurious to none. The reduction on earned incomes will help the laborer and the salaried man. The reduction on surtaxes will throw money into the securities of live and productive industry. We talk about deflation in this country and our desire to have it. The first thing we have to deflate is our overhead and today the tax burden on the farmer, manufacturer, doctor, laborer, is the great overhead, and every bit of food we eat or article that we use bears some of that overhead."

EDWARD E. BARTLETT Jr., President of the New York Cotton Exchange: "The proposals of Secretary Mellon, in my opinion, embody the most perfect solution of our tax problems that have ever been put forth. Adoption of the plan will take from the shoulders of the taxpayers a burden that has all but crushed them. The details of Mr. Mellon's plan, as outlined in the press today, show that the Secretary of the Treasury has given his best thought to what has become one of the gravest problems with which the Administration has had to grapple. The plan should be supported by every one, and the measure taken out of politics and passed unanimously."

LEIGH M. PEARSALL of the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange: "With the opportunities of industry which are offered today, Secretary Mellon's plan should have the effect of bringing out billions of dollars which are now tied up in tax-exempt securities. The situation we have had, where people were compelled to lose 100 per cent. of their losses and pay excessive taxes on what profits they made, has discouraged business ventures."

LAURENCE TWEEDY, President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange: "Secretary Mellon, in his quiet way, wrote a letter about two months ago proposing a reduction in Federal taxes. The sound ideas embodied in this letter have now been presented to the Ways and Means Committee and have swept the country by storm. When enacted, these proposed changes will encourage the investment of large sums in productive industry and will lessen the cost of living for us all. So popular has this program been that it has given birth to a new slogan: 'A bonus for every man, woman and child.'"

Railroad Men's Views.

President SAMUEL REA of the Pennsylvania Railroad:

"I heartily endorse the movement for lower taxes and have urged my Senators and Representatives to support a tax reduction plan substantially along the lines recommended by Mr. Mellon. I have done so because I am impressed by the fact that this is a time of peace and that taxes and governmental expenses—both State and municipal—should be reduced from a war-time to a peace-time basis. The best beginning can be made with Federal taxes.

"The present tax law has driven people to invest in tax-exempt securities and has also encouraged the liberal issue of these securities by State and municipal governments, which has helped to increase taxes generally, thereby encouraging extravagance in public expenditures. This has helped to prevent the railroads, which cannot issue tax-free securities, from obtaining the capital necessary for additions and betterments except at high interest costs.

"Present taxation takes business profits and surplus moneys that would otherwise be invested in the extension of business generally, including railroads and productive industries. This is limiting business expension and initiative.

"I welcome tax reduction also because it is the first practical step toward reducing the cost of living, which is still being maintained too close to war standards. As a result rents, building costs and living costs generally are much too high and there is no encouragement to abolish the present false standards of expenses."

E. E. LOOMIS, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad: "My views on the question of tax reduction and the bonus are easily stated. Secretary Mellon has expressed them exactly and in language which cannot be improved upon. 'High taxation, even if levied upon an economic basis,' he says in his annual report, 'affects the prosperity of the country because in its ultimate analysis the burden of all taxes rests only in part upon the individual or property taxed. It is borne by the ultimate consumer. High taxation means a high price level and high cost of living.' In my judgment, there is a complete answer to the whole question. The idea apparently held by many that they are bettering themselves by increasing the taxes of industry is utterly fallacious. As a matter of fact, they are increasing the cost of living for everyone. Tax reduction is a matter of the utmost importance to every American citizen, and Secretary Mellon's plan should be adopted without making it the football of politics."

J. P. BLAIR, General Counsel for the Southern Pacific Co.: "My comment on the bill would be along the line that has already been taken in the editorial columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I believe that the reduction will not affect alone the man who is paying the income tax, but will extend to all strata of society."

C. W. MACHEL, Vice President and Assistant to the Chairman of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway: "The bill is a step in the right direction. The Government has no right to impose such a super tax when it is showing a surplus. Mr. Mellon is truly a business man and he has succeeded in putting business in politics, an unusual combination. But it must be borne in mind that the passage of this bill can only be made possible by the elimination of the soldiers' bonus."

P. SMALL, President of the American Railway Express Company: "I think that as a general thing everyone is in favor of a tax reduction. Business men with whom I have come in contact of late are almost unanimous in stating that such a move will be very helpful. From it should be felt a general reduction in expenses to everyone in the nation, regardless of the size of their respective incomes."

Untermyer Generally Approves.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Attorney: "Some of the administrative provisions in the bill are a decided improvement over the present law in that they increase the opportunities for evading the tax. I approve of the bill as a whole except as indicated later, and am of the opinion that the Government will collect more in taxes under this bill than under the present law. The reduction of the very rich men of the country to put their fortunes in tax-exempt securities, to which they have been driven by the present law, will be greatly diminished and we may expect the return of a substantial part of these fortunes into the channels of industry from which they have been driven, because of this short-sighted policy of taxation.

"I do not approve of the method of figuring or computing on earned incomes under the proposed bill. Earned income should be segregated completely from unearned incomes as though the latter did not exist. Under the present law earned income is superimposed upon the unearned income, though at a lower rate. The result is that the man who has income from investments must surrender a larger part of his earned income than the man without an income from investments. This means that he must charge more for his work in order to realize the same amount. By way of illustration: a physician who has amassed an income of $20,000 a year from investments, as a reward of a life of industry, and who has a professional income of $20,000 a year, must pay by way of income tax on his professional income, under the new bill, a very much larger sum than his brother physician with the same professional income but with no income from investments. By segregating the two incomes the two men should be put on a par.

"The provisions as to the earned income are, of course, an improvement over the present law. The British income tax law blazes the way for us on this subject as it would have led the way on other features if we had had the wisdom to borrow more largely from England. They collect their taxes over there, while within us about 25 per cent. of the people subject to taxation make no return and pay no taxes. That is a terrible defect in the law which this bill does not attempt to meet and it should be changed in that respect. Every person should be required under severe penalties to make a return, regardless of whether he comes within the taxable class."

MARTIN W. LITTLETON: "I have not had time to go into the tax bill printed today, but if, as I understand it to be, it is along the lines of the original attitude taken by Secretary Mellon, I am very heartily in favor of it. I think the logic of his original stand was unanswerable and I dare say the specifications of the bill follow those principles. It attempts to shift away the burden from earned incomes to unearned incomes. The grossest outrage of the existing law was that it taxed earned incomes and did not impose on unearned incomes a just share of taxation."

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE: "I heartily approve of the general policies of the bill. As to its details I am not sufficiently acquainted with them at this moment to speak of them intelligently, but they seem to follow the principles Secretary Mellon laid down in his letters and his other pronouncements on the subject of tax reduction. The general question of tax reduction is the most important now before the country. It should not be a partisan matter at all and, although I am a strong partisan Democrat, I hope that the Democratic Senators and Congressmen will not treat this bill as a party question, but will join with the Republicans in an effort to put through an intelligent measure."

Ex-Ambassador JAMES W. GERARD: "I have not read the bill, but if it follows the lines of Secretary Mellon's previous assertions on the subject every sane man will approve it."

Ex-Justice CLARENCE J. SHEARN: "From the standpoint of a citizen, irrespective of political considerations, the enactment of Secretary Mellon's tax revision bill is, in my opinion, of prime importance to the country. Substantial relief from the existing heavy burden of taxation, from which every man, woman and child in the country suffers, whether a direct taxpayer or not, will stimulate business and promote general prosperity. Fresh capital will become available for new enterprises. As a Democrat I hope that my party will not be guilty of the folly of opposing the bill simply because it is proposed by a Republican Administration. Any political group that stands between the people and tax reduction will receive and deserve condemnation."

Organizations Favor Plan.

L. W. LAFRENTZ, President of the National Surety Co.: "I endorse everything the Mellon plan contains. The dollar today is worth from 50 to 60 per cent. less than it was before the war, and the enactment of the Mellon bill would do more than any other thing to improve its purchasing power. The inflation that now exists can be attributed to a large extent to existing tax levies resulting from the war."

LEWIS E. PEARSON, President of the Merchants' Association of New York: "The publication of the detailed Mellon tax proposal effectively disposes of the insinuation that it favors any single class or section of the public. It shows conclusively that the chief beneficiaries of the proposed tax changes will be the vast army of small taxpayers whose incomes proceed from their earnings, who would receive direct, substantial and needed relief from present tax burdens."

C. STANLEY MITCHELL, President of the Central Mercantile Association, which comprises over 800 of the larger business firms on the west side of Manhattan, and who is also Vice President of the Chatham & Phenix National Bank: "The present high rate of taxation has been the means of driving capital into tax-exempt investments and securities of all kinds, which otherwise would largely be attracted to and invested in mercantile and manufacturing business and in transportation and other industrial operations. Therefore, if the Mellon plan is put into operation the general business condition of the country will be bound to sharply advance and it will create and stimulate commercial and industrial prosperity in every line of action throughout the country."

WILLIS H. BOOTH, President of the International Chamber of Commerce: "The Mellon proposals constitute our first constructive effort to apply scientific methods of taxation to the economic resources of the country. The problem of every country is different and must be predicated upon the possibility of getting the maximum amount of collectible taxation with equal fairness to the various groups of taxpayers and without imposing such a peralty on wealth-producing resources as to destroy their productivity. The Mellon plan admirably serves—in on all figures with this principle. If enacted into law it will mean that justice will be done to the small and large taxpayer alike. It will produce adequate revenues without injustice, and will stimulate industry and thereby increase both the wealth of the country and the net amount of collectible taxes."

WINTHROP L. MARVIN, Vice President and General Manager of the American Steamship Owners' Association: "The Mellon tax bill seems to be one that is just alike to the man of wealth and to the man of moderate or modest means. The rate of reduction is proportionate in such a way as to grant substantial relief to the great body of the people while releasing for productive investment in industry great amounts of money that otherwise would go into tax-exempt securities or into the pocket of the Government that no longer needs it all."

W. W. NICHOLS, President of the American Manufacturers' Export Association: "The complete text of the Mellon bill as published contained some features which appeared unexpectedly, but so far as I have had time to read it, the whole is a comprehensive study which merits support from every quarter of the country. Mr. Mellon wants no more income for the Government than the Government requires, and one may well be optimistic for the future of business and foreign trade if this program goes through. Right now our foreign trade is hampered for the same reason that American industry is hampered. For our foreign trade to grow our industries must be allowed to grow, and this they cannot do under a system which prevents the investment of surplus profits or capital in the essential channels."

SOLOMON R. GUGGENHEIM: "A reduction in taxes is a necessary means to prosperity. Should we succeed in having a tax bill accepted that will reduce the cost of living and bring the enormous sums of money that are going into tax exempt securities back into the channels of industry we should have excellent business for a long time. Otherwise I am not at all optimistic as to the future."

J. H. TREGOE, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men: "The thirty odd thousand manufacturing, wholesale and banking credit men in the 138 commercial centres of the country have gone on record through their national officers and are rapidly going on record in their local organizations in favor of the Mellon plan for taxation reduction—the plan as embodied in the bill printed in full with commendable enterprise by THE NEW YORK TIMES December 23."

Real Estate Opinions.

JOSEPH P. DAY: "There is no doubt that any bill to reduce taxation, and thereby release money, will help business in general and the greater development of the country at large by stimulating the construction of buildings of every type and the erection of individually owned homes. In the recent past immense sums have been taken out of business by unnecessary taxation. The Mellon bill seeks to remedy this unfortunate condition and is a big move in the right direction. At the present time a great deal of money, which otherwise would be free for investment, must be accumulated to meet the tax bill that must be met from time to time, thereby creating four 'dull periods. The depressing thing about these quarterly payments is that they must be made in cash. Neither notes nor mortgages may be given. The taxpayer, without regard to his financial condition, simply must produce the cash."

ROLAND F. ELLIMAN, Vice President, Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.: "In our opinion, and that of many of our most prominent clients and tenants, the immediate prosperity of the country hinges on the adoption of Mr. Mellon's plan. If its adoption as a whole is interfered with by political chicanery in any form, such action would be tantamount to kicking the props from under business and robbing the people of the relief to which they are so richly entitled. Lower taxes mean lower living costs and greater industrial activity, which means steady work and good wages. That is the language the people of the land understand."

Major WILLIAM KENNELLY of the firm of Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., said: "Tax reduction as advocated by Secretary Mellon will have a beneficial effect on real estate and be a boon to trading."

LAURENCE ELLIMAN of the real estate firm of Pease & Elliman: "The Mellon plan will be a very welcome relief to which the taxpayers are entitled and should demand."

FREDERICK BROWN, realty operator: "I think the Mellon plan is wonderful and if its provisions are carried out it will insure prosperity for the country in 1924."

ALBERT R. ASHFORTH, President Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.: "From our experience since the payments of income taxes became necessary, a vast amount of big business has been deferred until a substantial reduction in taxes was agreed upon. Secretary Mellon's bill will result in industrial activity such as America has not seen since the armistice, and this activity will be reflected in greater confidence throughout the land. Money that is invested now in low interest bearing tax-exempt securities will flow into more active channels, and the people will be relieved of a burden that has borne upon them heavily, both directly and indirectly."

REMSEN JOHNSON, President Jere Johnson Jr. Co., Inc.: "Secretary Mellon's bill is a most timely step forward. The proposed reduction will be beneficial not only to big business and investors, but to salary and wage earners also. As far as the Government's finances are concerned, I am of the opinion that the Federal revenue will not be decreased to the extent estimated. The most important feature of the bill is the fact that any reduction of taxes must be followed automatically by a reduction in the price of commodities. In this way the Mellon bill, if adopted, will not only reduce taxes, but also the present high cost of living."

E. A. MacDOUGALL, President Queensboro Corporation: "Secretary Mellon's proposed reduction in the tax on income, if adopted, will, I believe, have the effect of diverting to construction investments a large part of the capital that now is tied up in municipal and other non-taxable, income-producing securities, and all markets will be stimulated as a result. Such diversion of capital naturally will encourage the investment of more money in real estate and building, especially the construction of homes, as people will not feel compelled, as now, to invest in tax-exempt securities as a means of escaping the payment of an income tax they regard as being burdensome, and, in a measure, unnecessary."

C. A. PATTERSON of the Patterson King Corporation, architects, engineers and builders: "Activity in real estate and building is always dependent on an active mortgage market. Tax reduction will release considerable money for high class bonds and mortgages. As the interest rate on bonds decrease below 6 per cent., mortgage investments take on a more active market, which, in turn, is reflected in stimulated real estate and building activity."

JOURMIRE SILVERMAN, realty operator: "The Mellon plan will help conditions out wonderfully during the coming year and prove a great factor in stabilizing and bringing business in general back to normal.

The Governors of the Real Estate Board of New York passed the following resolution: "That the Real Estate Board of New York does endorse the proposed changes in the Income Tax law recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his letter to Congressman Green on Nov. 10, 1923;

"That the members of this board be requested to use all their personal efforts to secure united support for the bill, which will shortly be introduced embodying Mr. Mellon's suggestions;

"That the officers of this board and its Committee on Legislation and Taxation take such steps as they may deem expedient to impress upon our representatives in Congress the importance of favorable action upon such proposed amendment;

"That the officers of this board communicate with the National Association of Real Estate Boards and request that it be bound to write other real estate boards throughout the country and suggest that they join in the effort to cause the adoption of Secretar Mellon's program;

"That this board is opposed to any Federal bonus legislation."

FRANK F. STORY, President Story & Clark Piano Company: "Capital and labor may have little differences of opinion on some subjects, but on the question of the income tax the opinion of these two great forces in America is unanimous. Both are engaged in bringing prosperity to America, and the shortest road to the prosperity is that of healthy industrial activity, and that is lasting is the reduction of the income tax. Secretary Mellon has hit the nail on the head. It is up to Congress and the people to drive it in, as then the prosperity of our future years may be founded on supreme confidence in the good faith and integrity of our Government as expressed in its interest in the welfare of the people. That is precisely the spirit expressed in the text of the Mellon tax reduction bill, which should be adopted without the slightest unnecessary delay."

BRITISH ART EXHIBITION.

Work of Noted Illustrators to Be Seen Here Next Week.

The British Illustrators' Exhibition will be held at the Art Centre from Jan. 3 to 17, under the auspices of the Society of Illustrators. It will show the first collection of English illustrations ever sent to America for exhibition purposes, and after its New York presentation it will travel throughout the country. The following internationally known artists, seventeen in all, are represented: Maxwell Armfield, H. M. Bateman, Lewis Baumer, Miss Fish, W. Russell Flint, A. S. Hartrick, Miss Hawksley, Arthur Rackman, Vernon Hill, G. Jennis, Fred Pegram, E. J. Shephard, George Sheringham, Steven Spurrier, W. R. S. Stott, Martin Travers and W. E. Webster.

TAX SAVING SHOWN UNDER MELLON PLAN

Treasury Compares Effect of New Schedules on Income Tax Figures.

GAIN ON SMALL SALARIES

Reductions Calculated for Single and Married Persons With $1,200 to $6,000 Yearly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Because of the decision of the House Ways and Means Committee to reveal the text of the Tax Reduction bill submitted by Secretary Mellon, the Treasury Department today made available a series of tables showing the savings to taxpayers on personal incomes up to $1,000,000.

Calculations on incomes up to $25,000 are on the basis of earned incomes, on which the taxpayer receives a reduction of 25 per cent., in addition to the other reductions proposed, in the normal tax and surtaxes, the details of which were contained in the text of the Mellon bill published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. Calculations on incomes of from $30,000 to $1,000,000 are made on the basis of unearned income.

The table shows the saving on incomes up to $6,000 by a single person, a married person without dependent children, and a married person with two dependent children. The table on income up to $25,000 shows the saving by a single person and the head of a family with two dependent children.

The table dealing with incomes from $30,000 to $1,000,000 shows the saving to a single person and to a married man with two dependents.

The calculations follow:

Incomes From $1,200 to $6,000.

Income tax on earned incomes from $1,200 to $6,000.

Net Income.	Single Person—Present Law.	Proposed.	Married Person Without Dependent Children—Present Law.	Proposed.
$1,200	$8	$4.50	..	....
1,400	16	9.00	..	....
1,600	24	13.50	..	....
1,800	32	18.00	..	....
2,000	40	22.50	..	....
2,200	48	27.00	..	....
2,400	56	31.50	..	....
2,600	64	36.00	$4	$2.25
2,800	72	40.50	12	6.75
3,000	80	45.00	20	11.25
3,200	88	49.50	28	15.75
3,400	96	54.00	36	20.25
3,600	104	58.50	44	24.75
3,800	112	63.00	52	29.25
4,000	120	67.50	60	33.75
4,200	128	72.00	68	38.25
4,400	136	76.50	76	42.75
4,600	144	81.00	84	47.25
4,800	152	85.50	92	51.75
5,000	160	90.00	100	56.25
5,200	176	99.00	128	72.00
5,400	192	108.00	136	76.50
5,600	208	117.00	144	81.00
5,800	224	126.00	152	85.50
6,000	240	135.00	160	90.00

For Those With Dependents.

Income tax on earned incomes from $1,200 to $6,000:

Net Income.	Single Person—Present Law.	Proposed.	Married Person With Two Dependent Children—Present Law.	Proposed.
$1,200	$4.50	..	....	
1,400	16	9.00	..	....
1,600	24	13.50	..	....
1,800	32	18.00	..	....
2,000	40	22.50	..	....
2,200	48	27.00	..	....
2,400	56	31.50	..	....
2,600	64	36.00	..	....
2,800	72	40.50	..	....
3,000	80	45.00	..	....
3,200	88	49.50	..	....
3,400	96	54.00	4	2.25
3,600	104	58.50	12	6.75
3,800	112	63.00	20	11.25
4,000	120	67.50	28	15.75
4,200	128	72.00	36	20.25
4,400	136	76.50	44	24.75
4,600	144	81.00	52	29.25
4,800	152	85.50	60	33.75
5,000	160	90.00	68	38.25
5,200	176	99.00	96	54.00
5,400	192	108.00	104	58.50
5,600	208	117.00	112	63.00
5,800	224	126.00	120	67.50
6,000	240	135.00	128	72.00

Earned Net Incomes Up to $25,000.

Income tax payable upon certain earned net incomes:

Net Income.	Single Person—Present Law.	Proposed.	Head of Family With Two Dependent Children—Present Law.	Proposed.
$1,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2,000	40.00	22.50	0.00	0.00
3,000	80.00	45.00	0.00	0.00
4,000	120.00	67.50	28.00	15.75
5,000	160.00	90.00	68.00	38.25
6,000	240.00	135.00	128.00	72.00
7,000	330.00	180.00	196.00	90.00
8,000	420.00	225.00	276.00	144.00
9,000	510.00	270.00	368.00	189.00
10,000	600.00	315.00	456.00	294.00
11,000	700.00	367.50	556.00	336.50
12,000	800.00	420.00	656.00	336.00
13,000	910.00	480.00	766.00	390.00
14,000	1,020.00	540.00	876.00	459.00
15,000	1,140.00	607.50	996.00	526.50
16,000	1,260.00	675.00	1,116.00	594.00
17,000	1,390.00	750.00	1,246.00	669.00
18,000	1,520.00	825.00	1,376.00	744.00
19,000	1,660.00	907.50	1,516.00	826.50
20,000	1,800.00	990.00	1,656.00	909.00
21,000	1,960.00	1,080.00	1,816.00	999.00
22,000	2,120.00	1,170.00	1,976.00	1,089.00
23,000	2,280.00	1,267.50	2,146.00	1,186.50
24,000	2,460.00	1,365.00	2,316.00	1,284.00
25,000	2,640.00	1,470.00	2,496.00	1,380.00

Rates on Unearned Incomes.

The following table shows the total tax payable upon certain incomes under the rates of the present law and under the suggested rates:

Net Income.	Single Person—Unearned Income. Pres't Law.	Prop.	Married man With Two Dependents. Unearned Income. Pres't Law.	Prop.
$80,000	$3,000	$2,720	$3,456	$2,619
40,000	1,520	1,360	1,776	1,402
50,000	2,720	2,740	3,576	2,639
100,000	20,720	19,900	20,076	19,795
150,000	58,220	55,400	59,076	52,292
200,000	105,720	91,900	106,576	90,792
250,000	115,720	96,400	115,576	94,292
300,000	124,720	81,900	144,576	81,792
400,000	202,720	112,900	202,576	112,792
500,000	280,720	143,900	260,576	143,792
1,000,000	550,720	296,900	560,576	296,792

BONUS ADVOCATES DEMAND EARLY VOTE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

ference on their own initiative, he replied:

"Well, we can't help that; we're going ahead with our plans anyway."

When the committee begins hearings on the tax bill, Democrats, particularly Mr. Rainey, will demand open hearings. Whether this will be objected to by Mr. Green and his lieutenants is not yet known, but it is assumed that they will object. Mr. Rainey is expected to throw every political obstacle in the path of his adversaries that he can. His attitude on the pending legislation was illustrated when he said, this afternoon:

"There's nothing the matter with the Republican bill except that it's drawn in the interest of the very rich. It would not be a Republican bill if it were not so."

If he had his way, Mr. Rainey continued, he would alter the financial program of the Administration by restoring the taxes "from which four men and their corporations have been relieved." He would "realize the bonus that way," he added. "The four men are Rockefeller, Ford, Wrigley and Mellon."

He said perhaps he might attach this proposed tax change to the bonus bill and then let the Mellon bill pass without making a determined fight on it.

"I would like to make what I'd call a 'Victory tax' by restoring surtaxes on incomes above $15,000 and by putting the excess profits taxes back on," Mr. Rainey went on. "Then you get a bonus and a tax reduction too. The Victory tax could stop when the bonus was paid."

Mr. Rainey stated that 47,000 men in the United States made a total of $4,000,000,000 during the great war. This led him to say he advocated a tax on stock dividends, through taxing them when sold on the basis of income received in the year when the dividends were acquired.

Predicts Bonus and Tax Bills.

Predictions were made by Mr. Rainey that both the bonus and tax bills would go through the House and that Congress would then adjourn in time for the national conventions, after which the Republicans would campaign on the promise that both measures would be passed by the Senate. But Mr. Rainey said he did not believe the tax bill would be passed until after the Presidential elections.

In a letter to Harold T. Pulsifer, managing editor of The Outlook, Representative John J. O'Connor of New York City, Democratic member of the Rules Committee, says he is "confident that 95 per cent. of the people who write me favoring the Mellon plan have never read it, but are victims of an endless chain-letter propaganda campaign."

One of the paragraphs in Mr. O'Connor's letter says:

"By means of propaganda never before known in this country—putting Kultur to shame—and which must be causing an expenditure of millions of dollars, great hordes of really intelligent people have apparently swallowed, hook, line and sinker, a bare outline of a plan for tax reduction. I frankly confess my gullet is not large enough to follow the crowd. I must first see the exact provisions of the proposed legislation and consider them thoroughly. I know my constituents do not want me to vote for it before or without considering it, but if we should believe the propaganda, that is just what the great mass of people want us to do—sign on the dotted line, I guess."

Mr. O'Connor adds that if the bonus is wrong in principle it should not be paid, but if it is right, "we should pay it if we have to mortgage the Capitol and the White House."

DEMOCRATIC SPLIT NEAR IN PENNSYLVANIA

Guffey and Sterling Men at Odds Over McAdoo and the Liquor Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29.—Pennsylvania Democrats are heading into a State-wide fight. Mobilization of forces probably will follow quickly the announcement today by former State Chairman Bruce F. Sterling of Uniontown that he will direct a campaign for Pennsylvania delegates in favor of William G. McAdoo for the nomination for President.

A split in the party within the State over the wet and dry issue is believed to be about due. The wet contingent, which includes National Committeeman Joseph F. Guffey of Pittsburgh, has not been smiling on the McAdoo candidacy.

The story from Uniontown is that Mr. Sterling, in connection with his work in the interest of McAdoo, may seek election at the April primary as National Committeeman. Mr. Guffey has not announced his candidacy for re-election, but he is credited with a desire to succeed himself.

A Guffey-Sterling fight for committeeman, it is declared, would complete the break-up of the Democratic line-up from the State as it existed in the 1920 National Convention at San Francisco.

Guffey and his wet associates have not announced espousal of the candidacy of any particular candidate for the Presidency. Some of them, however, have been talking about running as candidates pledged to Governor Smith of New York. Guffey is expected to help along the plans centering around Smith by voting to hold the National Convention in New York.

ACTOR ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Prisoner Charged With Swindling Says He Was With Gish Sisters.

Stock swindling transactions, which are alleged to have netted him $2,880, were charged against Arthur Duberstein, 25 years old, who said he had played in moving pictures with the Gish sisters and Anita Stewart, when he was taken from the Jefferson Market Court yesterday to Spring Valley, Rockland County, for trial there.

Duberstein, whose stage name, he said, is Arthur Del Vall, and who was arrested last Thursday in the McAlpin Hotel as Alton Du Bey, was turned over to Chief of Police Bertram Dutie of Rockland County by Magistrate H. Stanley Renaud. The complaint was made by Walter S. Seaman, a retired contractor.

DR. STOKES SUES D. G. REID.

His Attorneys Refuse to State Why $50,000 Is Demanded.

Dr. Charles F. Stokes, former Surgeon General of the United States Navy, has filed suit against Daniel G. Reid, capitalist, for $50,000. The suit was disclosed in the Supreme Court yesterday, when a notice of appearance in behalf of Mr. Reid was filed by his attorney, Townsend Morgan.

Only a summons has been served by Dr. Stokes's attorneys, Harris, Dawson & Ely, who declined yesterday to discuss the nature of the services rendered by Dr. Stokes to Mr. Reid, but stated that the complaint will be filed soon. It was said that Mr. Reid rejected the bill entirely when it was sent to him.

IN MEMORY OF DR. JOWETT.

Eulogies of Former Presbyterian Pastor at Service This Morning.

The 11 o'clock service today in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-fifth Street, will be in memory of the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, who died in London, England, Dec. 19 last. He was pastor of the local church for seven and one-half years, returning to his native land five years ago.

Eulogies will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Kelman, his successor as pastor; the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, a secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Dr. James Palmer, of the Biblical Seminary Faculty, who was the assistant pastor under Dr. Jowett.

SETTLE DEATH DAMAGES.

Long Island Railroad to Pay Widows $32,000 and $15,000.

Surrogate Daniel Noble of Queens County yesterday signed an order permitting Mrs. Mary Kennedy of 10 North Twelfth Street, Flushing, to compromise for $32,000 a claim against the Long Island Railroad Company for the death of her husband Philip, who was run down and killed by a train at the Myrtle Avenue crossing, Flushing, on May 11.

Surrogate Noble also signed an order permitting Mrs. Gertrude C. Muller of Richmond Hill to accept $15,000 from the Long Island Railroad for the death of her husband, who was crushed between two cars of the company at the foot of Davis Street, Long Island City, on June 23. The case did not go to trial.

Christmas Eve Foundling Named.

A six-month-old baby boy who was abandoned by a woman in the Pennsylvania Station on Christmas Eve has been named Alexander Wood and sent from Bellevue Hospital to the New York Foundling Hospital. The child was handed by a woman, apparently its mother, to another woman, who in turn took it to the police when several hours passed without the child being claimed.

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TODAY'S TIMES

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III. Book Review, in Rotogravure.
IV. Magazine, in Rotogravure.
V. Rotogravure-Picture Section, First Part.
VI. Rotogravure-Picture Section, Second Part.
VII. Drama, Fashion, Society, Art, Radio.
VIII. Special Features, Automobiles, Resorts, Steamships.
IX. Real Estate and Classified.

SAYS MELLON PLAN PERMITS BONUS TOO

Senator Copeland, in a Speech Here, Declares Tax Cut Leaves Ample Margin.

'SANDBAGGED WITH A PURSE'

Speaker Asserts That Fight Against Payment to Veterans Is an Appeal to Selfishness.

United States Senator Royal S. Copeland, speaking last evening at the Hotel Astor before the United Restaurant Owners' Association, said that Secretary Mellon, finding the Government unable to collect the income tax from millionaires, seeks to cut the tax so that it may be enforced. He charged the Secretary of the Treasury with having "sandbagged the bonus with the pocketbook of the nation." In the opinion of the Senator, the tax revision bill could be passed and the soldier bonus paid too. He gave a bonus plan of his own.

"There is no surer way to attract the attention of the individual than to attempt to empty or replenish the national or private pocketbook," said Senator Copeland. "There is no surer test of the selfishness or unselfishness of the individual than to involve him in a discussion relating to his pocketbook. In times of war patriotism is expressed in terms of self-sacrifice and sometimes in wasteful expenditures of individual and Government funds. In times of peace patriotism appears to be forgotten and the yard stick of monetary values applied to every transaction."

The Senator spoke of the feeling with which tax revision and the bonus were discussed and continued:

"I discuss this matter feelingly because I sit in a different place from the one you occupy. I shall be called upon to vote on it. I am one of the ninety-six men in my chamber who must decide it.

Mellon's Plan Is Appealing.

"Mr. Mellon presented a plan of tax reduction which struck a responsive chord in every heart. All of us have suffered the effects of high taxation. His message came like a bolt from the blue. It illuminated the whole horizon and gave us vision of easier living and perhaps of many luxuries which have been denied us since the war.

"Unfortunately for our ex-soldiers, Mr. Mellon, played upon I suppose by the bitter opponents of the bonus, wrote a peroration to his welcome speech. He said: 'A soldiers' bonus would postpone tax reduction not for one but for many years to come.' He sandbagged the bonus, using a formidable weapon—the pocketbook of

PLANS A MOVEMENT FOR NATION'S YOUTH

Student Volunteers at Indianapolis Project Social as Well as Missionary Activities.

DR. EDDY ASSAILS KLAN

Denounces Its Dictatorship and Class War—Dr. R. E. Speer Scores Race Conflict Book.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29.—The seeds of a new national youth movement, which is expected to embrace 500,000 young men and women between the ages of 14 and 21 who are attending educational institutions, have been sown here at the ninth quadrennial convention of the International Student Volunteer Movement.

Discussion among the 7,400 delegates present and at many of the fifty group discussions of the students, which opened today, indicated that even the widening of the subjectives of the Volunteer Movement to include students desiring to pursue home missionary activities would not be sufficient. An effort will be made, it was said, to take action before the convention closes Tuesday toward a development of the youth movement in this country similar to that organized since the war in Germany, Austria, Hungary and other European countries, and in Japan and China.

Activities Would Be Broadened.

If the plan is carried into execution, the Student Volunteer Movement would be expected to become one of several units. Those interested in home missionary work form another unit. Young students desiring to express their Christian ideals in an effort to bring about greater social justice in various parts of the world probably would organize an Industrial Christian Fellowship.

The conception of the proposal among certain delegates is that there are many ways in which college students can dedicate their lives to Christian service other than by going to foreign or home mission fields. Every phase of modern life, social as well as individual, should be made to conform to Christian ideals, these delegates assert.

Symptomatic is the announcement today that the Student Volunteer Movement and the Student Fellowship for Christian Life Service have adopted resolutions embodying a plan for amalgamation. The latter body was organized two years ago for college students who desired guidance in home missionary fields. It has a membership of more than 17,000.

Two of the strongest supporters of the National American Youth Movement are Dr. Sherwood Eddy of New York, Associate General Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and Dr. Robert E. Speer, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ. They addressed a plenary session of the students this afternoon at the Cadle Tabernacle and hinted strongly that such a movement was on its way.

Dr. Eddy Addresses Students.

Dr. Eddy spoke on "Present Day Social and Industrial Unrest." He said in part:

"On my last trip, extending for more than a year through twenty-two countries, across Asia and Europe, I found in almost every land unmistakable signs of social and intellectual unrest.

"We face an insurgent world. Revolution is astir. Mankind is torn with strife—national, racial and industrial. Throughout the world, in Orient and Occident alike, I found a semi-pagan social order of selfish materialism, autocratic exploitation and strife. But everywhere I found men in revolt, especially in the ranks of youth, against these three great evils of present social order.

"The youth movement of Europe, like that of Asia, presents the same revolt against the old order. It is an insurgent uprising against sordid materialism, with its massed wealth and sensuous pleasure on the one hand and its grinding toil and poverty of the masses on the other. Over Europe as a whole, one-tenth of the people possess approximately nine-tenths of the wealth, and the remaining nine-tenths of the people have only one-tenth of the wealth. The youth movement of Europe is in revolt against all autocracy, whether intellectual, political, industrial or social.

"The movement has spread through Germany, Austria, Switzerland and the Continent of Europe. In all of its three forms, idealist, proletarian and Christian, whether among the young liberals, the workers, or among the religious youth, the movement is a protest against the old social order.

Refers to the Ruhr Occupation.

"Nowhere is that old order more in evidence than in Central Europe, which, in the occupation of the Ruhr and the Rhine under the militaristic policy of the Poincaré Cabinet, is not only menaced with hunger, starvation and revolution, but threatens to drag the whole world back again into the abyss of war. Organized labor and the youth movement of Europe are increasingly rising in protest against recurring war. In a recent convention of the youth of Europe from a score of countries, in 'The Third Democratic International Congress for Peace,' some of the leaders of the French youth movement admitted with shame the wrongs of their military occupation of the Ruhr, while the German youth pressed forward, offering their money, their personal possessions and their very lives to help rebuild the devastated areas.

"With reference to our own country perhaps at no time in history has there been such a vast and dangerous concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. Is there no autocracy in industry when for twenty-five years, from 1881 to 1906, we averaged 1,470 strikes a year and for five years following our entrance into the war, 3,342 strikes yearly, or an average of nine or ten each day?

"Again, are we 98 per cent. all right in America in the matter of racial autocracy? What treatment have we meted out to our 14,000,000 foreigners and our 12,000,000 negroes? Since 1885 we have had some 4,000 lynchings, an average of two a week, or 100 a year. A Southern Methodist minister, who is an authority upon the subject, testified that in certain regions nearly all the lynchings had been Methodist or Baptist.

Assails the Ku Klux Klan.

"I find Protestant Christians also starting a campaign of hatred and of falsehood against the Catholics, sending Boy Scouts and members of the Sunday school from house to house, circulating that false and bogus oath which they have attributed to the Knights of Columbus, and which they do not and never have used.

"The Klan members say that they are not against any one, but by their fruits ye shall know them,' and by the blood that has been and will be shed must their work be judged. I know that many good men who are members of this Klan have done some good things. Some of them are my friends. But I cannot believe in this movement with its denial of democracy by an 'invisible empire,' its dictatorship, its secrecy, its racial supremacy and class war which is the utter denial of brotherhood."

Dr. Speer said in part:

"There is a recrudescence in this day of the old theory of conflict as being the only basis of progress. This is one of the deserving evils of our time, which must be combated by Christian students. We cannot build a new world until we build enough new men.

"I emphatically deny that there is any truth in 'The Rising Tide of Color' as advanced by Lothrop Stoddard, author of a book with that title. Stoddard's views are a piece of sophomoric folly."

DISCOVERS NEW RAY IN STUDYING ATOMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

angle from its first track, as it rebounds from the collision.

Dr. Harkins made his discovery of the Zeta ray as the result of photographs showing peculiar backward curving rays that stick out on the track of the alpha particle, like reversed hooks.

"The explanation for this phenomenon," Dr. Harkins said, "may be that the alpha particle picks up a stray electron, carries it whirling along a way and then throws it backward, as if some other sun invaded our solar system, picked up our earth and whirled it about and then threw it backward into space.

"We know that alpha particles do pick up electrons, because an alpha particle is an ionized helium atom that becomes normal by picking up two electrons. We have never had any previous knowledge, however, that an alpha particle picked up an electron and then discarded it."

Dr. Harkins said he planned to make 200,000 more photographs of the bombardments of atoms. His apparatus enables him to take 3,000 photographs an hour and to photograph a collision from two sides simultaneously.

Discovery of Insulin Described.

Dr. J. J. R. MacLeod of the University of Toronto, in a paper on insulin, gave a history of the research, covering many years and embracing many investigations, that led to the discovery of the new medicine by himself and Dr. Banting. He told how Banting had succeeded in isolating insulin from the pancreas after many attempts had failed, and how the substance had then been made available for human use by further research and experiment.

"Advancement in scientific knowledge is comparable with that of an army against a strongly entrenched and powerful enemy," Dr. MacLeod said. "The enemy is composed of the forces of ignorance, prejudice and superstition, and advances against it are slow and depend on the support and co-operation of the many units which make up the attacking army. For many years there may appear to be little progress because the entire army is busily engaged in preparing for the fresh offensive.

"In the work in which insulin forms a part, marked advance was made some thirty years ago by the discovery of Minkowski and Von Mering that removal of the pancreas is followed by the complete breakdown of carbohydrate metabolism, resulting in the disease which we know as diabetes. When the new position gained by this discovery had been well consolidated, the ground was prepared for the next conspicuous advance, namely, the discovery of insulin.

"The investigations preceding this discovery have for years occupied the attention of many workers in diverse fields of science, anatomists, physiologists, pathologists, chemists and physicians; and when we look back from the vantage point which we now occupy it is impossible to say to which of these sciences we owe most in preparing the way.

"It came to be accepted, as the result of this work, that the pancreas must produce some internal secretion, or hormone, which had the property of controlling the metabolism of the carbohydrates. In the absence of this hormone not only does sugar fail to be oxidized by the animal, but proper utilization of the other foodstuffs becomes seriously interfered with and the tissues disintegrate, and, as it were, melt away into sugar.

"It was also believed that the hormone must have its source not in the ordinary secreting cells of the gland, but in the islets of epithelial cells discovered many years before by Langerhans, and it was on this account that Sir E. Sharpey Schafer, in 1916, suggested 'insulin' as the name for the then hypothetical hormone.

Capturing the First Objective.

"It was realized that before further advance could be made it would be necessary to obtain extracts containing this insulin. Some adventurous spirit had to go beyond the front line trenches of knowledge to open a way to further advances. Several attempts to do this were met with some measure of success, and the elusive anti-diabetic hormone was several times almost run to earth, but then it was lost again. There could be little doubt of its presence, but the problem was to capture it, to isolate it so that it might be used as an instrument of the advancement of knowledge, to bottle it up as insulin and use it against the enemy of disease.

"It was considered by many that the chief obstacle to the isolation of insulin from the pancreas was dependent on its destruction by the powerful digestive ferments which this organ contains, and several of those who attempted to isolate it centred their attention on overcoming the action of these ferments. Banting suggested doing this by using, for the preparation of extracts, pancreas in which the secreting cells had been largely destroyed by ligation of the ducts, and with the assistance of C. H. Best he succeeded, after intensive work in his laboratory occupying several months, in definitely demonstrating the presence of insulin in these extracts.

"This successful dash beyond the front line trenches of knowledge made it necessary to prepare for the general advance to consolidate the newly acquired position, and gain from it every possible advantage in the struggle against ignorance and disease.

"The source of insulin is the islands of Langerhans of the pancreas. Perhaps the most interesting evidence for this is the fact that in certain of the bony fishes the islets are mainly separated from the pancreas itself and exist in the mesentary, as easily recognisable glands. Extracts made from these glands or principal islets, as they are called, have been found to contain very large quantities of insulin, whereas extracts made from the pancreas itself may come to serve as useful raw material for the manufacture of insulin, especially in maritime countries.

"In this country, with its large abattoirs, the more profitable source of insulin is the pancreas of cattle or pigs. Insulin is prepared from this material by alcoholic extraction, followed by fractional precipitation with alcohol and final purification by what is known as precipitation at the iso electric point (Bolsy, Schaffer and Samoggi). The purified insulin has then to be assayed for its strength, which is done by injecting it into normal rabbits, one unit being considered as the amount which lowers the blood-sugar to the convulsive level within three hours (for clinical purposes a unit is one-third of this strength). Insulin cannot be administered by mouth because it is immediately destroyed by the digestive juices. It has not yet been isolated in sufficiently pure form to determine its composition. Until this is done it is of course futile to attempt its synthesis."

Mysteries of Ductless Glands.

Closely related to Dr. MacLeod's address was a paper on the function of the endocrine or ductless glands, which include the pancreas, delivered by Prof. R. G. Hoskins of Ohio State University. Dr. Hoskins gave an interesting summary of modern knowledge regarding these glands, which discharge their secretions internally—that is, into the blood—instead of externally, or on the surface of the body, as to the glands that carry saliva and perspiration, for instance.

It is only in recent years that science has learned that the ductless glands, as well as the nerves, control the functions of the body.

Dr. Hoskins began with the pineal gland, located behind the brain, and was represented in some extinct reptiles by a "third eye." It was once regarded as the seat of the human soul. Now science believes that it plays an important function in controlling the development of the reproductive organs. Experiments on animals have shown that its destruction results in premature development, together with excessive bodily growth. Among humans there have been cases where maturity has come in early childhood, as the result of the loss of the pineal gland through tuberculosis.

Another gland, the hypophysis, is found underneath the brain, in the exact centre of the head. Dr. Hoskins said that an extract taken from the posterior part of this gland is a specific remedy for the disease called diabetes insipidus, and is a powerful stimulant to parts of the body containing muscles not controlled by the will.

From the anterior part of the same gland, Dr. Hoskins went on, is derived an extract which has recently been shown to cause excessive body growth, or true gigantism, and probably explains the size of circus giants. Overactivity of this gland before puberty is regarded as the cause of overgrowth.

Dwarfism is caused and circus dwarfs are produced, according to Dr. Hoskins, by failure of the pituitary gland to function early in life. Instead of absolute dwarfism, he added, this sometimes resulted in a peculiar depression of bodily functions, sluggishness and marked obesity. He cited Dickens's "fat boy" as a classic example of this disorder.

"The thyroid gland has long been known as the site of goitres," Dr. Hoskins continued. "Thyroid deficiency, either spontaneous or experimental, results in a failure of bodily and mental development. Overactivity of the thyroid leads to marked augmentation of body oxidations and to various symptoms of intoxication such as tremors, rapid pulse and nervous excitement. Thyroid extracts have a similar effect. From the thyroid gland is derived a very potent substance, thyroxin, presumably the true active principle of the gland. The total amount of thyroxin in the adult human body outside the thyroid gland is approximately one-fourth of a grain. The body uses about one-hundredth of a grain per day. This amount represents the difference between normality and imbecility.

"The gland shows evidence of depression during the warm months and of increased activity during cold months. It reacts quickly to change of diet. The probable function of the gland is to serve as a slowly acting regulator of energy discharge, to adapt the animal to his environment.

Parathyroids and Adrenals.

"The parathyroid glands in man are four in number, situated in close relation to the thyroid gland. They are in the adult the size of small peas. Removal of the glands causes the appearance of severe muscular cramps and other evidence of increased nerve muscle irritability.

"It also makes the subject very susceptible to toxins derived from the alimentary canal. The symptoms can be controlled by administering fluids copiously, by withholding meat from the diet and preventing constipation.

"In the absence of the parathyroids a deficiency of circulating calcium develops. The symptom can be alleviated by administering soluble calcium salts. The glands are therefore supposed to play an important rôle in regulating calcium metabolism.

"The adrenal glands, situated in the anterior poles of the kidneys, resemble in size and shape large beans. Destruction of the whole gland or of its outer wall is rapidly fatal, the subject developing muscular weakness, low blood pressure and fall of body temperature. From the inner portion of the adrenal gland is obtained adrenalin, a powerful stimulant of the sympathetic nervous system. It causes augmentation of the heart beat and of other functions stimulated by the sympathetic nerves.

"Other effects are increased mobilization of sugar in the blood, dilation of the air passages in the lungs and shifting of blood from the abdominal organs to the muscles. Recovery from muscular fatigue is facilitated by adrenalin.

"The pancreas furnishes the digestive pancreatic juice and an external secretion known as insulin. In the absence of this latter secretion diabetes mellitus develops, a condition characterized by inability to utilize sugar. The subject literally starves to death in the midst of plenty. The administration of insulin, a potent extract of the pancreas, completely removes the diabetic symptoms.

"The last of these organs of internal secretion are the glands which determine the development of the characteristics of form which distinguish the sexes."

Progress toward the discovery of causes of malformation in human bodies at birth was disclosed in a paper read by Dr. C. M. Child, Professor of Zoology at the University of Chicago.

"There is something in organisms," said the speaker, "which determines localization and arrangements of parts. For example, that a head shall arise at one end, a posterior end at the other, and other organs in definite regions in between; that tentacles shall arise in a circle around the body, or that right and left sides shall be alike. This something we call 'polarity' and 'symmetry.'

"Many different lines of evidence show that a 'polarity' or 'symmetry,' in its simplest terms, is due to differences in physiological condition in different parts or levels of a growing animal, in the rate of living in the development of an individual from the egg. For example, the head end always develops from the region which is living most rapidly, and other parts of the body from other levels of live activity.

"Numerous experiments of this kind prove that the form and position of organs in the body of an organism are determined by the physical and chemical condition of the living substance in the various levels of the body.

"As these conditions are altered, the form and position of the organs themselves are altered.

"The experiments clearly show that if it were possible to make the physical or chemical conditions alike, all levels of the growing organism, no head, no arms, no separate organs of definite arrangement would form at all on the body."

Says Climate Affects Sanity.

Changes of climate are responsible for changes in the physical and mental behavior of people, and sometimes for insanity, according to Dr. Frank Pearsons Norbury of Jacksonville, Ill., who discussed his observations covering many years in various insane asylums in this country, together with statistics obtained from such institutions in England and France.

Dr. Norbury said that study of charts showing seasonal changes in mental and physical activity, compared with charts showing seasonal changes of human efficiency, indicated a remarkable similarity in the statistical curve. This similarity, he went on, meant that common environmental factors were involved in promoting both the highest degree of efficiency and in producing physical exhaustion, which he said was the chief underlying factor in causing mental disorder.

"That common factor," he added, "is climate. The human periodicity of efficiency corresponds with the human seasonal periodicity of mental disorders.

"Every one is familiar by personal experience with the daily curve of efficiency. Our best hours for work are in the morning after a restful night, when sleep has cleaned and charged our cells.

"As the fatigue products enter to inhibit the output of nervous energy and lessen its tension, bodily work diminishes. We are less inclined to exertion and more to repose, less confident and more conservative. As night approaches, ordinary and normal fatigue is responsible for the inhibitions and lessened response to stimulate.

"However, there are longer intervals than the diurnal tides which affect bodily activities. There are rhythmic periods of 'blue Mondays,' when weariness, depression and low nervous tension prevail and contribute to lessen our output of work, and a disheartened mental attitude.

"Man is responsive to the daily cycle, to weekly, monthly and seasonal cycles, as to his output of work, his mental equipoise and his well-being.

"Climate, with its seasonal variations, thus enters into the problems of clinical medicine. Climatic variations, as shown by Huntington, are factors in industry, education and civilisation itself. It is responsible for the periodic shifting of the physical and chemical processes in the individual, for the seasonal periodicity which enters into the growth and development of children.

"There are many facts to show that the psycho-sexual activity also is periodic and is greatest in early Spring and late Autumn.

"Ellis concludes that the sexual rhythm is a physiological reaction to the influences of the earth's seasonal rhythm."

Dr. Norbury said that seasonal changes also appear in diseases not mental, and that modern research workers are trying to correlate the presence of such diseases with seasonal variations in the virulence of the bacteria that produce them.

Fighting the Boll Weevil.

Science now thinks it is on the way to a solution of the boll weevil problem, which costs the world millions of dollars every year through the destruction of cotton plants, according to Dr. N. E. McIndoo of the Bureau of Entomology at Washington.

"The boll weevil," said Dr. McIndoo, "though tiny, is numbered by millions and is costing the world more today than any other insect.

"It is a peculiar little insect, fragile in appearance, but extremely tough and is extremely stubborn when being experimented with. When confined in small observation cages, its behavior is very abnormal and some of its actions are unexplainable; for instance, it usually goes to one side of the cage, and there remains, unless caused to move. It always goes to the side of the cage nearest a cotton field, which may be some distance away.

"Weevils coming out of their hibernating places in the Spring seem to go directly to the nearest cotton field, which may be several miles distant. Now they take their first meal of the season by eating the young, tender, terminal leaves of the small cotton plants, but just as soon as the flower buds (called squares) are formed they thereafter refuse the juicy leaves and eat only the squares and young bolls.

"A little later egg production begins and then one or more eggs are placed in a square or young boll, which serves as a house full of the most delicious food for the worms or grubs. These worms destroy the cotton bolls, and that is why we are today paying such high prices for cotton goods.

"Dozens of men are wracking their brains trying to find some method of controlling the boll weevil which would be much cheaper and perhaps more efficient than our present methods of controlling it.

"Regardless of what we do, the weevil increases and continues to spread over more ground, therefore, it appears so far to have outwitted many.

"If we could satisfactorily explain how weevils find a cotton field miles away, and how they find the squares so readily, then we might be able to use this knowledge in helping to control them. Among entomologists it is believed that the plants which serve as hosts for insects have some way of attracting the insects.

"This might be accomplished by means of their form, size, color or the gaseous substances thrown off, but since it is doubtful whether insects, particularly the boll weevil can distinguish the form, size and color of plants, we cannot attribute much significance to their sense of sight.

"Experiments have shown that the boll weevil can smell, but it responds to only those substances which have a life significance. Therefore, we have a feeling that the cotton plant gives off gaseous substances and that insects searching for food, either for themselves or for their young progeny, are guided to the plants by their odor.

"If we could extract from the cotton plants the gaseous substances which attract the boll weevil, or better still, if we could find a cheap substitute for them, we might use it as a bait to trap the insects and destroy them before reaching the plants."

Dr. Richard P. Strong, professor of tropical medicine at Harvard Medical School, made a report that was regarded as of high scientific value. He told of the discovery of the first known instance in which it had been demonstrated that a parasite which produces a disease in plants may, after passing through an invertebrate and a vertebrate animal, acquire disease producing properties for mammals.

An account of the courtship of water bugs of the kind generally called backswimmers, but referred to here as "genus Notonecta," was given by Dr. T. B. Fingerfeld, professor of entomology at the University of Kansas. He said the males sing and chirp under water, producing sound by shuffling the front legs back and forth on the beak. Their songs can be heard twenty feet away, and are often heard during the mating season, when they sing amorously at all hours of the day or night, rain or shine, blue sky or cloudy. A typical love song of the water bug begins like the ticking of a watch, changes to a steady hum, and ends abruptly.

Calls Potash Find Better Than Oil.

A discovery of far greater importance to the United States than that of oil, according to Charles W. Dabney of Houston, Texas, has been that of potash deposits in Western Texas by the Bureau of Economic Geology of the University of Texas and by the United States Geological Survey. Mr. Dabney said these deposits were very extensive and probably would supply all of our own demands for potash and leave a surplus for the rest of the world, if properly developed.

The potash deposits were discovered when drilling for oil. They are believed to have come from deposits of common salt supposed to have resulted from the drying up of an arm of the sea in the Permian age. Great deposits of such salt are known to underlie the region extending from Central Kansas, through Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas, to within fifty miles of the Rio Grande, constituting the largest belt of salt in the world. Recent tests, Mr. Dabney said, show that geological conditions for the deposit of potash in large beds are most favorable in the southern part of this area, or in some twenty counties in Texas.

If promoters of new enterprises called in skilled geologists to estimate the resources of the section of the country in which they intend to operate, they might avoid frequent failures, according to Professor S. S. Visher of the Indiana University. He said a large percentage of such failures had been due to improper valuation of the possibilities of the region.

Dr. Hrdlicka in his talk on the antiquity of man in America said there was much evidence that there would never be found on this continent the remains of a man older than eight or ten thousand years. He declared that none of the discoveries of skulls and other bones of ancient man reported to have been made in America had stood the test of critical investigation, and that the earliest authenticated remains of man in America were of men only three, four or five thousand years ago.

The fact that evidence of ancient man does not exist in America, he said, is especially important in view of the fact that ancient man did leave archaeological remains in many places and in great quantities on other continents. Moreover, he said, man's remains of ancient date found in the Old World show progressively greater simplicity, but there has never been found a skeleton or implement in America different from those known to have been used by the Indians.

The fundamental uniformity of the American aborigines and their direct physical and mental relations to the remnants of the older yellow-brown stock of Asia were cited by Dr. Hrdlicka as positive evidence of his contention that man did not originate here, or even come here in geologically ancient times. He said the American Indian was an immigrant from Northeastern Asia. As that region was not settled until comparatively recently, speaking in geological terms, he said, the American aborigine could not possibly be as ancient as the European man, who, he believes, was the first man in the world.

Dr. Fairchild, in an address predicting the early discovery of the "missing link," said in part:

"All future discoveries will only accumulate proofs of evolution. The devotees of unscientific beliefs and supernaturalism will receive no comfort from discoveries to come. Evolution has passed the theoretic stage and must be recognized as fact. That multitudes of people do not yet accept it does not affect its status. Scientific truth is not dependent on belief nor is to be decided by majority vote. Some people even today deny the rotundity of the earth. The cause or method of evolution is uncertain.

"While people educated in science may accept evolution as true for all forms of life below man, many of them, and perhaps even some professional men of science, react against including man in the natural process. The false expression 'from the monkey' is partly responsible for the prejudice. But the very narrow gap between the higher living primates and the genus homo may be closed almost any day by new discoveries. Already we have a number of suggestive semi-human fragments. It should be realised that only a small part of the world has been carefully examined, and a large part of the Orient, the probable field of human development, not at all. America and Western Europe have been explored, but the vast areas of Asia and Africa are the hopeful fields. The 'missing link' may not longer be missing."

Dr. W. Lash Miller of the University of Toronto at a meeting of chemists emphasized the importance of the recent experimental work in the chemical substance called "bios," which is contained in large quantity in mushrooms, malt, barley, white of eggs, &c., and has an important "growth producing" power. He said investigation had revealed a close connection between "bios" and "vitamin B," one of the vital elements of food.

New Officers Elected.

Dr. J. McKeen Cattell, editor and psychologist, was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at a meeting of the council held today. Dr. Cattell is the editor of Science and The Scientific Monthly, with an office in New York City and a home in Garrison, N. Y.

The following Vice Presidents and other officers were elected today:

Section A (Mathematics)—John Charles Fields, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

Section B (Physics)—E. F. Nichols, Nela Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio.

Section C (Chemistry)—W. F. Hillebrand, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Section D (Astronomy)—John A. Miller, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penn.

Section E (Geology and Geography)—W. C. Mendenhall, National Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Section F (Zoological Sciences)—Edwin Linton, emeritus professor of biology and geology, Washington and Jefferson College.

Section G (Botanical Sciences)—G. R. Lyman, Dean of College of Agriculture, University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.

Section H (Anthropology) — E. A. Hooton, Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.

Section K (Social and Economic Sciences)—T. S. Baker, President Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Section L (Historical and Philological Sciences)—L. C. Karpinski, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Section N (Medical Sciences)—William G. Macallum, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Section O (Agriculture)—L. R. Jones, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Section Q (Education)—L. A. Pechstein, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Members of the Executive Committee—H. L. Fairchild, Professor of Geology, University of Rochester; W. A. Noyes, Professor of Chemistry, University of Illinois; G. A. Miller, Professor of Mathematics, University of Illinois.

Members of Council—G. W. Stewart, Professor of Physics, University of Iowa; W. A. Oldfather, Professor of Classics, University of Illinois.

Members of Committee on Grants—Ales Hrdlicka, Curator National Museum, Washington, D. C.; H. V. Wilson, Professor of Zoology, University of North Carolina; B. M. Davis, Professor of Botany, University of Michigan.

Pleas for International Language.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 29 (Associated Press).—The development of the radio may force the adoption of an international language, S. W. Stratton, Chairman of the Committee on an International Language, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science today.

Broadcasting in Europe, where a strong transmitting set is able to reach persons who speak several languages, has brought a demand from the commercial and consular operators that some language which all might understand be adopted. As it is now, Mr. Stratton said, many of the persons able to receive the programs of broadcasting stations are unable to understand them. Many commercial concerns also are urging the adoption of a universal means of communication, he added.

Through organization of a United States section of the International Auxiliary Language Association, it is hoped to get the subject of the new language, which would not displace the present day English, but serve only for international communication, before the people, Mr. Stratton said. Years of work and the expenditure of probably a million dollars would be required to carry out any comprehensive plan, he believed.

World-wide use of a simplified form of the English language in commerce and international intercourse was urged by J. W. Hamilton of St. Paul, Minn., who has spent much time in the development of a proposed universal language.

"Cosmo English," as the new language would be known, would in no way interefere with standard English now existent in literature, but would serve as a sort of 'secondary language' and be used only for international communication. The plan has been endorsed by a number of prominent men and nations, Mr. Hamilton declared.

Urges Calendar of Thirteen Months.

Every year beginning with 1928 will consist of thirteen months instead of twelve, if astronomers have their way at the League of Nations committee meeting on calendar revision next year. The plan for inserting an extra month in the proposed world-wide calendar to be evolved at the meeting, was explained here today by M. B. Cotsworth of Vancouver, B. C., its originator.

Each month under the plan would consist of twenty-eight days, or four complete weeks, the thirteenth month to be inserted between June and July and to be known as "Sol." In leap years the "Leap Day," instead of falling at the end of February, would be inserted at the end of the new month and there also would be an extra holiday on Dec. 29, not designated as any particular day of the week. Sunday always would be the first day of the month.

Easter also would be set at a permanent time instead of being governed by the position of the moon, as under the present Gregorian calendar. Tentatively, April 8, the middle point between the earliest and latest Easter under the present system, has been selected as the permanent date.

The Gregorian calendar, with its months of uneven length, is inconvenient to present-day business and domestic life, Mr. Cotsworth declared. While salaries, rents, accounts and budgets in many cases are on a monthly basis, the discrepancies in the length of months causes much confusion, he said.

Should the new calendar be adopted, holidays might be dated at will, but a translation of birth dates into terms of the new system would be necessary.

Scientific analytical research should be applied to the labor problem to bring about its solution, Dr. Francis H. Bird, Director of the Department of Research of the United Typothetae of America, declared in an address today.

Groups directly concerned often fail to grasp the basic factors in industrial controversies, which would be apparent to scientific investigators, he said.

Constructive research work is being done by both open and closed shop printers and by employing printers, to bring about an understanding of their problems, he declared.

Profit-sharing as a means of terminating labor difficulties was suggested by Dr. Joseph Mayer, President of the New York Chapter of the Society of Industrial Engineers. Increased interest in the sharing of profits with employes has been shown by industrial concerns since the war, he said, some of the concerns having adopted the plan of giving stock to the employes' share of the profits.

Lack of honor among business men is the chief reason for their work not being included in the professions, said Dr. Rudolph Binder, head of the Department of Sociology, New York University.

Dr. J. McKeen Cattell, who was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was dismissed from the professorship of psychology in Columbia University in 1917 on recommendation of President Butler.

Dr. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, assistant professor of English, was dismissed also at the same time. It was charged that they disseminated doctrines tending to encourage disloyalty during the war.

PHILOLOGISTS ELECT.

Prof. Bassett of Vermont Is Chosen President of Association.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 29.—Professor Samuel Elliott Bassett of the University of Vermont was elected President of the American Philological Association today. He succeeds Professor Edward Kennard Rand of Harvard. Professor Gordon Jennings Laing of the University of Chicago and Professor Frank Cole Babbitt of Trinity College were chose Vice Presidents. Professor Clarence P. Bill of Western Reserve University was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Members of the Executive Committee chosen are Professor Tenney Frank, Johns Hopkins; Professor Duane Reed Stewart, Princeton; Professor Berthold L. Ullman, Iowa State University; Professor Elizabeth H. Haight, Vassar College, and Professor Henry Prescott of the University of Chicago.

Professor Prescott also was named as a delegate to the Council of American Classical Leagues and Professor Rand was elected delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies. Professor Frank Allinson of Brown University was chosen a member of the nominating committee for a five-year term.

The Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute of America will meet jointly in annual session next year at the University of Chicago on Dec. 29, 30 and 31.

GOVERNOR TO PRESS CANAL FRAUD CASES

Expected to Have Attorney General Supersede District Attorney Herrick.

INSISTS ON PROSECUTION

Smith Declares He Will Follow the Recommendations Made by Kellogg.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Governor Smith made it plain today that he intends to back up with every force at his command the recommendations made by Commissioner Kellogg, who investigated the administration of the Bureau of Canals and Waterways of the Department of Public Works and also the Highways Bureau. Commissioner Kellogg recommended, among other things, that Attorney General Sherman prosecute Edward L. Swasey, General Manager of the General Mill and Contractors' Supply Company of Albany.

To do this it will be necessary for the Attorney General to supersede Charles J. Herrick, District Attorney of Albany County. The Governor said that he intended to discuss the subject with the Attorney General on his return from Buffalo on Monday.

The District Attorney in a recent letter to the Governor asserted the evidence that had been adduced at the investigation was very weak and gave it as his opinion that even the strongest case was so weak that it would "be laughed out of court."

In his report to Governor Smith a few days ago Commissioner Kellogg took issue with the Albany County District Attorney, insisted that he was wrong and that the cases should go before a jury.

Governor Smith said he would ask the Attorney General to prepare the papers as soon as possible.

About the Capitol it was said that every case revealed by the investigation would be prosecuted to the full extent of th law, and that until this was done the Governor would not feel that he had exhausted all his remedies.

While in some quarters there was glee when the Albany County District Attorney wrote his letter to the Governor, there is uneasiness now that it is evident that the Governor means business.

If a Grand Jury investigation is ordered with the Attorney General as prosecuting officer, it is likely that the other cases, all of which arose in Albany County will be brought on here.

Commissioner Kellogg recommended prosecution of the sureties on the bonds of Herbert S. Sisson, former State Highway Commissioner; Edward S. Walsh, former Superintendent of Public Works, and William H. Wilms of Buffalo, the latter being the man who sold to the State several scows that had to be practically rebuilt before they could be used.

He also recommended that the Attorney General institute criminal action against Edward L. Swasey for fraudulently presenting bills for payment. Mr. Swasey is manager of the General Mill and Contractors' Supply Company.

In his final report Mr. Kellogg said with respect to Swasey after reciting the position taken by District Attorney Herrick:

"With all due respect for the learned District Attorney of Albany County, for whom I have a high regard, I believe that a prosecution should be instituted against Mr. Swasey. He himself manifestly believed that a crime had been committed because he took the express position when called to the stand that he would not answer any material question, as his testimony would tend to incriminate him."

District Attorney Herrick at his home in Delmar tonight said:

"Commissioner Kellogg has recommended that the Attorney General supersede me. That is his privilege and it is right that a third party should decide."

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GENERAL DAWES OFF TO 'ASSAY' GERMANY

With Owen D. Young, He Goes to Serve on International Committee on Reparations.

SHIES AT ANY PUBLICITY

Tells Reporters That Details of His Mission Are None of Their Damned Business.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, who made himself known to the general public in Washington, D. C., three years ago by the invention of a brand new expletive, "Hell and Maria," sailed yesterday on the America of the United States Lines with Owen D. Young, a New York financier, for Paris to attend the meetings of the international committee appointed by the Reparations Commission to determine Germany's capacity to pay her war debts.

General Dawes wore a striped shirt with a blue spotted tie and a dark suit and stood in the social hall of the liner smoking a pipe and smiling good-naturedly at the efforts of the reporters to draw him out about his mission to Paris.

He used plain language, in order that he should not be misunderstood, he said, and made it quite clear to the reporters that he did not seek any of what he termed "damned publicity."

When asked if he was in a hopeful frame of mind on reparations as to their ever being paid, General Dawes replied: "None of your damned business. It's no use of you fellows getting brain fag by thinking up conundrums to put to me before the ship sails, because I do not intend to answer them. I can tell you that I am paying my own fare to France, and am not receiving any pay for my services on the committee."

Nearly Loses His Temper.

When the reporters followed him onto the deck to fire more questions at him the fiery Chicagoan turned short on his heel and rapped out his favorite expression when subjected to tense strain: "Hell and Maria! Go away from me; I am about to lose my temper." He declined to tell the reporters how he would translate it into French.

Then the photographers had their turn with him, and for a time had no better success than the reporters when they requested him to pose for them on deck. General Dawes was unmoved when a veteran photographer said that if he failed to get a picture it might cost him his job.

"Don't come anything like that on me," General Dawes replied. "I was down at Washington years ago and never posed for any of the photographers there, but none of them got fired."

One of his objections to having his picture taken yesterday was that he was too modest to stand out on deck and pose before all the people who were sailing and their friends. When the cameramen had almost given up all hope of getting him, the General suddenly relented and gave them several poses.

Mr. Young, who is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Electric Company and the Radio Corporation of America, was as reluctant as General Dawes to talk about reparations.

"I have the impartiality of ignorance," he said. "I regard the questions to be settled by our committee as business questions only. I hope they will be approached in that spirit, with a determination to get a constructive answer speedily."

General Dawes and Mr. Young will confer with Colonel James A. Logan Jr., American observer as soon as they reach Paris. His position is unofficial as far as the Reparations Commission is concerned and official as far as the United States is concerned, while that of General Dawes and his colleague is just the reverse.

Other Members of the Party.

Other members of the party were Mrs. Dawes, Rufus Dawes, a brother of the General, and his daughter, Jean; S. M. Crocker, Secretary to the two members of the International Committee, and R. Tileston, stenographer.

Another passenger on the America was J. S. Milne, Chief Engineer of the Todd Shipyard Corporation, who is going over for an inspection of the plant in Europe, where the Todd mechanical oil burner is being used on the principal steamship lines. Mr. Milne said that he was also going to arrange for the shipment of the Todd electrical welder to the shipyards in Europe and as far east as the Hongkong & Whampoo Company's plant in Hongkong. He is accompanied by William H. Smith, superintendent of the Tebo plant in Brooklyn.

William Eves of Philadelphia sailed for Bremen to assist Henry Tatnall Brown of Moorestown, N. J., in directing the relief work of the American Society of Friends in Germany this Winter. Part of the work is to feed 2,000,000 undernourished children, Mr. Eves said.

Louis H. Gourley, United States Consul at Warsaw, and W. P. Davis, United States Consul at Berlin, were among the 160 cabin passengers for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.

SEEKS TO ENTER RUMANIA.

Rockefeller Foundation's Request Is Being Considered.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 29.—The Rockefeller Foundation has asked permission to extend its activities to Rumania. The Government has appointed a commission to consider the request.

Commenting on cable dispatches from Bucharest that the Rumanian Government had appointed a commission to consider the extension of the Rockefeller Foundation activities in Rumania, officials of the Foundation said yesterday that they had no official information regarding the plans.

Dr. F. R. Russell, General Director of the International Health Board, had been in Europe for some time in the interest of the Foundation's activities, it was said, and it was presumed that the Rumanian Government had called him into conference, the Government thus taking the initiative in the matter and not the Foundation, as indicated in the cable report.

INDICT GOV. McCRAY AGAIN.

Grand Jurors Make Specific Charges in Final Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—The Marion County Grand Jury, which investigated the financial affairs of Governor Warren T. McCray and returned eight indictments against him, charging forgery, embezzlement and larceny, today returned seven additional indictments charging specific instances of these crimes. The indictments made no new accusations against the Governor.

The purpose, court officials said, was to make the case less voluminous. The Grand Jury made its final report to Judge James A. Collins and was discharged.

The eight indictments first returned against the Governor covered 306 pages, and one alone contained ninety-seven counts. The new indictments take from each of the originals a single count and make a separate charge of it. The same penalty is attached in case of conviction.

SCOLDS AMERICANS ON FOREIGN SHIPS

Representative Davis Complains of Bar Association and National Chamber of Commerce.

REFERS TO SUBSIDY BILL

"Wonders" Why Shipping Board Is Silent About Chamber's Traveling Under Another Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The American Bar Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce and several American officials and diplomats are censured for traveling on foreign ships in a letter written today by Representative Ewin L. Davis of Tennessee, to Frederick E. Wadhams, Treasurer of the Bar Association, which intends to go abroad on board the Berengaria next Summer.

Mr. Davis writes that while several Senators and members of the Shipping Board have criticised the Bar Association freely, they have said nothing about the action of the Chamber of Commerce in sending several hundred of its members as delegates to an international meeting on board a foreign vessel.

The letter to Judge Wadhams follows:

"Dec. 29, 1923.

"Frederick E. Wadhams, Treasurer American Bar Association, Albany, N. Y.

"My Dear Sir:

"I have before me your telegram explaining and defending the action of the American Bar Association in chartering a foreign vessel for the passage of some eight hundred members of the association to Great Britain next July, your telegram to me having been prompted by my interview appearing in the press in which I stated that it was discouraging to those interested in building up and maintaining an American merchant marine for organizations like the American Bar Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce to charter foreign vessels for voyages abroad, and suggested that the members of such organizations should take the lead in patriotic example.

Says Arrangement Could Be Made.

"I carefully read your lengthy telegram and have also read the various statements which have been given out by representatives of your association and of the Shipping Board, giving their respective versions of the controversy. After reading all of these statements I am of the opinion that if the representatives of your association and the Shipping Board had sincerely desired to make an arrangement for your members to go on a United States Government vessel, as both sides strenuously insist, there would have been no serious difficulty in making such an arrangement.

"However, one feature of the matter which has amused me is that while the members of the Shipping Board and certain United States Senators have been very free, in their criticism of your association for chartering a foreign vessel, yet they said not a word for publication when the United States Chamber of Commerce likewise chartered a foreign vessel to transport several hundred of its members to Italy to attend an international meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the World, and which I publicly criticized at the time.

"I wonder if this discrimination shown by the members of the Shipping Board and certain other officials was due to the fact that the United States Chamber of Commerce warmly espoused the Lasker Ship Subsidy bill, whereas the American Bar Association very properly did not do so.

"Your association is certainly no more censurable than was the United States Chamber of Commerce, and perhaps both the members of your association and of the United States Chamber of Commerce are less censurable than those United States diplomats and other officials who persist in traveling on foreign flag ships, frequently even when going on official missions. Such action on the part of such United States officials is un-American and indefensible in every case where United States ships are reasonably available.

Cites Example of Others.

"Can you conceive of officials of any foreign maritime country, or the members of a chamber of commerce, bar association or a similar organization of any foreign country, traveling on any ship other than that flying their own flag when the latter was at all available, even though the use of it might perhaps involve some change of date or plan?

"James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, in an article appearing in a recent issue of The Nation's business, published by the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared in part:

"The greatest subsidy our ships could have in the overseas trade would be the support of the American people. The greatest hardship under which they are laboring at present is the lack of such support. We shall not have a successful American merchant marine unless its ships are more largely used by American shippers.'

"This represents the judgment likewise of all unbiased students of our shipping problem. An American merchant marine would prosper immeasurably if it would receive the same support of its nationals which the nationals of other countries accord their merchant marines. Why should we Americans, who justly boast of the greatest country and greatest Government on earth, be less loyal than are the citizens of other countries?

"Yours very sincerely,

"EDWIN L. DAVIS."

Mr. Wadham's telegram to Mr. Davis was a repetition of the statement made by him to the press on Dec. 21, explaining why the Bar Association had not chartered an American ship for its 1924 trip.

GERMANY TO RESUME OCCUPATION PAYMENT

Will at Same Time Hasten Conclusion of Negotiations on the Subject.

BERLIN, Dec. 29 (Associated Press).—In view of pending foreign negotiations, says an official announcement issued today, the Government has decided to resume payment of the costs of the allied occupation, provided means of payment really exist. It is explained that the payment will be for "a restricted period and within the narrowest limits."

At the same time the Government has resolved to bring to conclusion as speedily as possible the diplomatic negotiations now proceeding on this subject. Payment of the allied occupation costs has been suspended since the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr.

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4 RUE MARTEL PARIS — FIFTH AVENUE 37TH AND 38TH STREETS NEW YORK — ALDERSGATE LONDON, E.C.

Charge purchases made on Monday, Dec. 31st, will appear on bills rendered Feb. 1st

Monday — at Large Price Reductions

Women's Highest Class Winter Coats

With luxurious fur collars and cuffs or borders

75.00

Prices before reduction $98.50 to $145.00

Soft rich winter fabrics in black, kit fox gray, brown, tortoise shell, mahogany or almond green —with viatka squirrel, beaver, lynx, black or sable fox, stone marten or skunk dyed opossum fur.

WOMEN'S COAT SHOP—*Fifth Floor*

Monday — at Large Price Reductions

Women's Paris-Made Beaded Chiffon Velvet Gowns

For Daytime or Dinner Wear

27.00

The Best Value on Fifth Avenue

Gowns just imported from Paris, in graceful straightline models richly jeweled with fine beads and made of chiffon velvet in black, brown or mahogany.

WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP—*Fourth Floor*

Monday — at Large Price Reductions

Women's Silk Negligees or Tea Gowns

10.00

Prices before reduction $15.75 to $29.50

All the becoming boudoir colors and models in silk, satin crêpe de Chine, meteor, taffeta or lace and chiffon.

NEGLIGEE SHOP—*Second Floor*

Monday — at Large Price Reductions

Women's Smart Winter Suits of Fine Fabrics

35.00

Prices before reduction $59.50 to $98.50

The tailored suit is the new vogue and these are the smart mannish models in soft solid color winter fabrics or imported English suitings.

Many made in our own Fifth Avenue Studios

WOMEN'S SUIT SHOP—*Second Floor*

Monday — at Large Price Reductions

Women's or Misses' Natural Muskrat Fur Coats

Of the Highest Class

170.00

Price before reduction $350.00

These coats are made of the finest natural muskrat skins that it is possible to obtain—rich and dark in coloring and perfectly matched; shirred or choker collars. In the smart 50 inch length.

FUR SHOP—*Fifth Floor*

Monday — at Large Price Reductions

Misses' or Junior Misses' Winter Coats With Fur

Junior Misses' Sizes 13 to 19 years
Misses' Sizes 14 to 20 years

50.00

Prices before reduction $69.50 to $135.00

Coats of soft suede surfaced fabrics with smart furs, as well as warm winter overcoats of imported fabrics, genuine camel's hair, or plaided or striped coatings; all with great fur collars.

MISSES' OR JUNIOR MISSES' COAT SHOP—*Third Floor*

ALL SALES FINAL

1902 · FIFTH AVENUE'S FIRST FASHION SHOP · 1923

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

IN THE SPORTS SHOP

For Madame and Mademoiselle

THESE ARE THE ST. MORITZ FASHIONS FOR WINTER SPORTS

The new colorful yet practical modes originated by Paris for continental winter sports, have been duplicated by the Sports Shop for our own northern resorts

45.00 to 75.00

Swiss Skating or Skiing Costumes—Imported Swiss costumes, complete with sweaters, jumper, knickers, scarf, gloves and hose. 65.00

Two or Three-piece Suits of imported fabrics for skating or skiing. 45.00 to 75.00

Suede Leather Sports Coats for skating or skiing; with plain or knit collars and cuffs and bottom. 16.50 to 29.50

Separate Knickers of imported tweed or camel's hair. 3.75 to 19.50

SPORTS SHOP FOR MADAME AND MADEMOISELLE—*Fifth Floor*

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POLITICAL FUTURE BAFFLES BRITISH

Country Waits Eagerly to See What the Baldwin Government Will Do.

LABOR PARTY IS NERVOUS

Question of What First Socialist Cabinet in British History Could Accomplish.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Christmas holidays are nearly over, and with the return of the Prime Minister to Downing Street on Monday and the meeting of the Cabinet a day or two later will begin one of the most momentous periods of British Parliamentary history in recent times.

Men have been thinking deeply during the Christmas truce and the silence of all who have real authority to speak proves how baffling is the future. First there is the question of the manner in which the Baldwin Government is, in the words of J. L. Garvin in The Observer, to "await the toe of the expulsion boot." It is in the unhappy position of having to put into the King's mouth the speech which he will read at the opening of Parliament. In that it must define the program it would follow if by some miracle it could retain office, and seldom has a Prime Minister of England had such a task before him.

It would only make things worse, some critics say, if he were too evidently to ignore his recent reverse. He would miss a great chance, they also think, if he did not lay before the country the program which his party—still the largest party in Commons—would bring forward if it had a chance.

Will Protection Be Dropped?

Will Mr. Baldwin drop protection or stand to his principles? Will he propound, as The Sunday Times urges tonight, important schemes for social reform? And what will he do with the Government's imperial preference program? The last is held to be perhaps the most difficult question of all. If the Government fails to live up to its promises to the Dominions it will have dealt a fatal blow at the Imperial conference idea. If it urges them on an unwilling Commons it runs the risk of bringing the interimperial relations into the deadly arena of party politics.

Then there is the question of unemployment growing more serious each week in spite of the slow fall in the numbers on the dole. General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, looking at the problem solely as a philanthropist, proposed a few days ago a conference of delegates of all three political parties to seek some agreed solution, but so far there has been no response from Baldwin, Asquith or Macdonald, and there seems little likelihood of one.

Labor Party Shows Nervousness.

Meanwhile the Labor Party is showing nervousness at the prospect of almost immediately assuming power. One day Macdonald makes public allusion to attempts to "wangle the situation" in order to keep him out of office. The next he talks as if he were already in Downing Street and sends a message to the Prime Minister warning him against selling the Government's Anglo-Persian Oil Company shares or dispatches a faithful lieutenant to look over conditions in Germany.

The goal which labor hardly expected to reach in the next five years seems assured in as many weeks, and Moderate leaders like J. H. Thomas feel it necessary to remind their followers that the millennium will not arrive simultaneously with Ramsay Macdonald's summons to Buckingham Palace.

The Rothermere press, indeed, is still fighting hard against that summons ever being sent. Twice a day in The Daily Mail and Evening News he urges the cause of the Coalition against the "Socialist" Party, but no one pays attention to him, and Mr. Garvin tonight in The Observer declares flatly that if Mr. Asquith were willing to make a deal with the Conservative Party, his followers are not.

"The most vigorous elements of his rank and file," he declares, "would not allow him to make any compact with unionism. They are determined to put labor in and will not be so ready, as Asquith's speech hinted, to put labor out. Thus circumstances make unavoidable a Socialist Government under Ramsay Macdonald."

Labor Government's Hands Tied.

But if that be granted what is the first Labor administration in British history likely to accomplish? Macdonald himself is authority for its probable powerlessness to bring in this Spring a true socialistic budget. Not only has he stated that he would not proceed with a capital levy against the advice of the experts of the Treasury, but he will also be handicapped by the period of the year at which he assumes power. The national budget is too complicated an affair to be improvised at a few weeks' notice and a Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer, however ardent his convictions, will find it very difficult to depart from the outlines of next year's taxation which the Conservative hands of Neville Chamberlain have already drawn.

Legislation of a really radical nature Macdonald with a bare 31 per cent. of the House behind him can never carry and there remains only the field of Administration. Here in foreign affairs he can with comparative ease recognize Russia, urge the admission of Germany to the League of Nations and perhaps call an international conference on the reparations question. But it is hard to see why Macdonald should be any more successful in getting Poincaré to listen to him than Lloyd George, Bonar Law or Stanley Baldwin.

He will be up against real conditions in a very few days, and what he will do then will be awaited by his adversaries with a certain cynical amusement. As for domestic administration, and particularly the handling of the army and navy, labor will learn for the first time the quiet power of the civil service.

The admirable permanent officials of England will do nothing factious to thwart their new political chiefs, but they will not spare their confidential criticisms. For generations the permanent civil service has known how to guide and teach Ministers placed over it by the chance of politics and its skill is not likely to fail it now, or its determination to permit nothing to go through that will seriously injure the life of the nation.

Behind the closed doors of Whitehall many comedies are likely to be staged before the inevitable vote in the Commons brings the labor Ministry and its minority party toppling down.

VENIZELOS QUITS FRANCE FOR GREECE

Veteran Ex-Premier Heeds Appeal to Try and Put Country in Order.

HE FAVORS A PLEBISCITE

Thinks the People Should Decide Themselves Whether They Want Monarchy or Republic.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—M. Venizelos sailed from Marseilles today on his return to Greece at the call of the victors in the recent election to try and put his country in order.

The former Premier refused all interviews before his departure. He declared to his friends that he did not intend to assume a permanent position of power.

It is believed that it is the plan of the veteran statesman to urge a plebiscite on the question of whether or not Greece should become a republic. This belief is based on a letter written five weeks ago to the Grecian leaders, who invited him to return to take part in a coup d'état for the establishment of the republic of which he was to be the first President. In his letter M. Venizelos said he would regard such a move "as an intolerable abuse of material force unworthy of those calling themselves Republicans."

He took the stand that a plebiscite at that time, when the country was still under a dictatorship and there being no regularly elected Assembly, would be most unwise and would belittle Greece in the eyes of the world "to a level still lower than that she occupies today." He said there was no solution of the question except by a direct vote of the people ordained by a new Constituent Assembly. After this Assembly was organized the Republicans, who held a majority, could easily vote for a plebiscite. Such course of procedure, he argued, would leave the Royalists no ground to fight on and remove the danger of a vote being taken to recall the King at any time the majority changed.

For his personal opinion M. Venizelos made it clear that he believed a republic was the best form of government for Greece, but insisted that it should be established in a regular manner, as otherwise Greece would find once again her national interest compromised by internal politics.

"But just because I am a sincere Republican," he added, "I cannot join with those who would establish a republic by force. If you have the intention of modifying the form of regime, that should be done by the people expressing their opinion in full liberty after full reflection."

This letter would seem to indicate that M. Venizelos would maintain the status quo by which Greece will remain, at least technically, a kingdom until after the new Government has been organized and ample time has intervened for a plebiscite campaign.

CHILE'S PEACE MAKER GIVES UP THE TASK

Torcornal's Arbitration Between President and Senate Fails to Bring Results.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 29.—The year is closing for Chile under political conditions which augur badly for 1924. Senator Tocornal has abandoned his efforts to bring about a compromise between President Alessandri and the Senate. His initiative had the good wishes of the business community and moderate men generally.

The Mercurio and the Nacion both supported Senator Tocornal with appeals to the politicians not to prejudice Chile in the eyes of the world, particularly at a time when the Tacna Arica arbitration is pending. The Senator had worked might and main for three days, but last night had to admit his failure. President Alessandri and the Senate majority both stick to their point.

Rumors as to possible development are of an alarmist character. One is that the President intends to postpone the March general election until with the aid of a constituent assembly formed of his supporters in Congress, he can pass such measures of constitutional reform as he considers expedient. No confirmation of this report is obtainable, but the fact that it has received wide currency is symptomatic of the prevailing excitement.

At best the immediate outlook is sombre. Under the Constitution, it is impossible to maintain a military force within a radius of ten miles of the capital, except by grace of a special law, which hitherto has been passed annually by both Houses of Congress as matter of routine. The Chamber of Deputies already has voted this special act this year, but the Senate majority, with the object of putting another stumbling block in the path of the Alessandri Government, is holding up its vote on the matter.

If the Senate maintains its do-nothing attitude, the troops which are quartered in Santiago and the suburbs will have to be moved at least ten miles away from Parliament House. Serious alarm has been caused throughout the community by the prospectt hat the capital may be left without protection other than that which can be given by an inadequate force of police. Orders have been issued by the military authorities that the capital shall be evacuated, and will be put into execution Monday, unless the Senate majority, at the last moment, decides that the game is not worth the candle.

WRANGEL SEEKS JOB HERE.

Has Resigned Military Functions, Says Belgrade Report.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.—According to a Belgrade report, General Wrangel, former Commander of the Anti-Bolshevist forces, resigned his military functions just before going to America, intending to find employment there as a mechanical engineer.

REFUSED BERLIN ENVOY AS HER DINNER ESCORT

Wife of Belgian Ambassador Caused Change at White House Diplomatic Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Official, social and just plain democratic Washington was stirred today by a story in The Washington Post that the Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the American-born wife of the Belgian Ambassador to this country, had snubbed Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, the German Ambassador, by refusing to be seated beside him at the Diplomatic Dinner given by the President and Mrs. Coolidge at the White House last week.

"It appears the pre-arranged plan for seating the dinner guests provided that Dr. Wiedfeldt should be the escort and table companion of Baroness de Cartier," said the article in The Post. "The Baroness, who was formerly Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes-Cary of New York, appears to have known of this arrangement sufficiently in advance of the event to have expressed herself in no uncertain term as to what she thought of it. Those in charge of the dinner are understood to have learned that the Baroness would either have another table companion or would not be present at the dinner. Accordingly, other arrangements were made, and the wife of the Japanese Ambassador was escorted to the dining room by Dr. Wiedfeldt."

Although the story was printed this morning, the White House, the State Department and the Belgian Embassy declined to comment upon it. Hints of diplomatic complications were talked about, the statement being made that the alleged incident assumed an official character in that it might be construed as an affront to the German Government.

The seating arrangements at functions of this kind given at the White House are usually rigid as to the order of precedence and there is even an official at the State Department who is designated to see that this recognized formality is carried out. Whether the State Department or the White House managed the dinner is not absolutely known, but there were reports that it was handled at the Executive Mansion.

It was said this afternoon that Baroness Cartier, knowing of the order of precedence, wrote a note to the White House, taking the attitude that she did not care to be escorted into dinner or to sit beside Dr. Wiedfeldt.

Victory Ball Made $10,124.

The Victory Ball of the American Legion, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Armistice Eve, made a profit of $10,124.20, it was announced yesterday by Harold L. Downey, Chairman of the ball. This is more than twice the profit of the Victory Ball of 1922.

Ten per cent. of the proceeds goes to the New York County organization and ninety per cent. to the welfare and employment work of the American Legion in this county, whose bureau Mr. Downey and his immediate associates manage.

Magnolia Crude Prices Up.

The Magnolia Petroleum Company yesterday announced increases of from 10 to 15 cents a barrel in Oklahoma and Kansas crude oil, thus meeting the increases previously announced by the Texas Company and other corporations operating in that territory.

IRISH ARMY TO BE 20,000.

Dublin Decides to Model It on the French System.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Free State Government, says the Dublin correspondent of The Sunday Times, has decided to recognize the army, taking the French Army as a model. The Chief of Staff was lately in France where he studied the system of organization.

Since then a decision of the Ministry of Finance that army expenditure must be limited to £4,000,000 has been announced. The result will be a standing army of about 20,000, that is to say, less than two-thirds of that permitted under the treaty.

A special training college is to be established for officers, and arrangement will be made to render it possible, should any emergency arise, to expand the army to more than twice its size without loss of efficiency in the higher commands.

GEDDES RESIGNS AS AMBASSADOR

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

McGill University. He was an officer in the South African campaign, and again in the great war. In 1916 he became director of recruiting for Great Britain. In 1917, 1918 and 1919 he was Minister of National Service. He was President of the Local Government Board 1918, and Minister of Reconstruction 1919, and President of the Board of Trade 1919-20. From 1917 to 1920 he served as a member of Parliament from Basingstoke.

The Ambassador has always been an outdoor man and it was one of his great pleasures while in Washington to go on hunting trips, when he could. He had often hunted big game in the Canadian Rockies.

Sir Auckland married an American woman, Miss Isabella Gamble Ross, the third daughter of W. A. Ross of New York.

Sir Esme William Howard was born Sept. 15, 1863, and after an education at Harrow, entered the diplomatic service in 1885. He was sent to the British Embassy at Rome at the outset of his career and thence to Berlin, but retired from the service in 1892 when he became Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He went to the South African war as a trooper in the Imperial Yeomanry, receiving decorations of a medal and four clasps. In 1903, he was appointed Second Secretary of the Embassy at Rome, and then went to Crete, where he was Consul General, 1903-06. From Crete he came to Washington.

After leaving this city his service record was: Councilor, Vienna, 1908; Consul General for Hungary, 1908-11; Minister to Switzerland, 1911-18; Minister to Sweden, 1913-19; member of British delegation to Paris Peace Conference, 1919; British Commission on Special Interallied Mission to Poland, February and March, 1919; British Ambassador to Spain since 1919.

He married Lady Isabella, the daughter of Prince Giustiniani-Bandini, Earl of Newburgh, in 1896. The couple have five sons.

Awaits Formal Announcement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Associated Press).—Officials both at the State Department and at the British Embassy declined to discuss the resignation of Sir Auckland Geddes pending formal announcement from London. Sir Auckland is understood to have been in constant communication in recent months from England with members of the Embassy staff and other friends in Washington and invariably to have written optimistically of his health and his expectation of ultimately being able to return to his post at Washington.

The change in Ambassadors here coincides for the first time in many years with a change of American Ambassadors at the Court of St. James's, through the recent resignation of Ambassador Harvey and the appointment of former Senator Kellogg of Minnesota. The situation thus created, however, is regarded as of minor significance. Notwithstanding some difficulties over shipping questions, involving the prohibition question, both countries are regarded as at one on virtually all questions of world importance.

The selection of an Ambassador to Washington, however, is regarded as of great moment in England, the post being looked upon in British Cabinet circles as the most important in the diplomtic service, if for no other reason than that the representative of the empire here is not in such immediate touch with the Foreign Office as are Ambassadors and Ministers at European capitals.

During the passage by Congress of the McCumber-Fordney Tariff bill, Ambassador Geddes, with other diplomats in Washington, was regarded by some as actively, even if indirectly, opposing enactment of such a measure, and the question was taken up on the floor of the Senate, with the result that some of the diplomats explained their positions officially to Secretary Hughes.

Sir Auckland, however, in so far as concerned a much discussed speech of his at Chicago, was shown by the stenographic record merely to have suggested that the resumption of trade between Great Britain and the United States after the war years was largely dependent upon the capacity of the British Empire to buy American goods and pay for them with dollars in America.

Attacked by Senator Watson of Indiana for some statements of the American Merchant Marine reported to have been made in the same speech, the Ambassador declared that his position had been erroneously described and referred to the stenographic report.

This showed that he said it was the right of the United States to "build up a great merchant marine," and added that "when it comes to the question of the balance of trade between the countries that means that there will be diminishing credits—dollar credits—for the British to purchase your goods within this country."

Sir Auckland was keenly interested in the conditions arranged for the arrival at American ports of immigrants from Great Britain, and directed particular attention to Ellis Island, at New York. He made a personal visit of inspection there, and upon his return to England last Summer submitted a report of his observations, together with some conclusions, which, while amounting to recommendations, were admired in Washington for the diplomatic tact displayed in setting forth his position.

News Surprises London.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—News of the resignation of Sir Auckland Geddes was received here today too late to get a statement from him. The Foreign Office declined to confirm the news and also had nothing to say about the report sent out by an agency in Washington that Geddes's successor was likely to be Sir Esme William Howard, at present British Ambassador at Madrid.

Geddes's resignation has caused a considerable surprise, as recently Sir Auckland has spoken very cheerfully about the prospects of his return to Washington and word was sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES only three days ago concerning the Ambassador's sailing, from his old friend Sir John Henry.

It is suggested here that Geddes desires to retire not only on account of his eye trouble, but in order to enter business. He is known to be a man of quite moderate means and has a large family to provide for. A few months ago it was rumored that he had looked at the great success in commercial life of his brother, Sir Eric Geddes, with some envy, and that it would not be long before he endeavored to follow in his footsteps.

A special cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 27 said that Sir Auckland Geddes would sail for New York on the Majestic on Jan. 20. It added that he was much improved in health and felt able to resume his duties as Ambassador.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

A Coming Event To Watch For and Wait For

Beginning January 2nd

THE JANUARY SALE OF
UNDERGARMENTS
BOUDOIR APPAREL
AND CORSETS
At Extraordinary Reductions

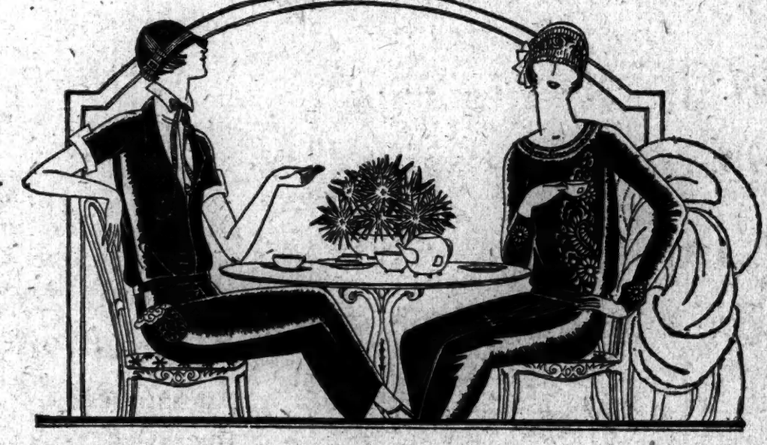
COMPLETE DETAILS IN TUESDAY'S MORNING TIMES, HERALD AND TRIBUNE

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

THE ANNUAL JANUARY
SALE OF FURS
Presenting the Finest Fur Fashions at the Greatest Values Ever Offered

THE FIRST AND MOST IMPORTANT EVENT OF THE NEW YEAR

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET



For Youth Returning to School and College or for a Debutante in Town . . .

Misses' Black Satin Frocks
WITH THE MAGICAL TOUCH OF WHITE

BONWIT TELLER & CO. permit Youth to peep behind the scenes just before the curtain rises to disclose the mode of 1924. Here are glistening black satin frocks for matinees and teas and social calls, in models new of line and new of treatment, each with the distinguished touch of white.

New Model Black Satin Frocks 65.00

A double-pleated apron is the new note on a frock of crepe-back black satin with little vest and short-sleeve cuffs of gleaming white satin. There are rows of pearl buttons at the waistline, and a tiny lace 'kerchief.

The new normal waistline marks the new silhouette in a frock of crepe-back black satin with little satin-covered buttons slipped through simulated button-holes stitched in white. The little vest and short sleeve cuffs are of white satin.

New Model Black Satin Frocks 75.00

White silk and wool embroidery is the distinguished manner of applying the "touch of white" to black satin frocks with apron front pleated at the top only. There are long sleeves with white embroidery on the cuffs.

MISSES' FROCKS—Sizes 14 to 18—Third Floor

Our STORE Is CLOSED
For 3 DAYS
from SAT. Dec. 29th *until* WED. Jan. 2nd

To enable us to mark down every item of our ENTIRE STOCK of
LINENS & LACES
to prices never heard of before
SALE Begins WEDNESDAY 8 a. m.

Household Linens
Satin Damask Dinner Cloths and Napkins, Huck Towels, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Colored Linen Breakfast Sets, Etc.

Decorative Linens
Luncheon and Banquet Cloths Napkins—Oblong, Round and Oval Sets; Scarfs for Buffet and Dresser; Guest and Show Towels, Show Sheets and Cases, Bed Spreads, Trays and Doilies, Table Runners, etc., in the beautiful Madeira; Italian Cut-work, Normandy Lace, Filet and Mosaic Handwork—and Decorative Laces and Fringes by the yard.

Philippine Lingerie in this sale, too.

Large purchases of merchandise in the European Markets by our own buyer personally for 4 months have arrived too late for the Fall and Holiday seasons—and must be disposed of at a great loss!

An Event that will prove itself to be the greatest One-Month LINEN and LACE SALE ever held in New York.....

WE DEFY COMPETITION

There are plenty of Usual January Sales—Ours is Not; but an unexpected condition of being overstocked — and a quick disposal!

Max Fertig
The Lace and Linen Store-Since 1896
30 EAST 34th STREET
OPPOSITE ALTMAN'S

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

The purpose of this column is to tell how highly we think of our own productions. Like a modern penitent confessing his virtues.

"Cross" Jewel Box

A compact and flat jewel box with center opening. Removable tray, with spaces for rings, watches, etc. Velvet and silk lining. Lock and key. Green, blue, purple morocco. 7-inch. $8.50

"Cross" Bottle Case

Three glass bottles with gilt and colored enamel tops. Morocco leather case of blue, green, purple or red. . $15.75

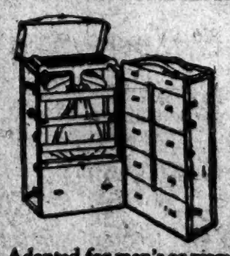
"Cross" Cocktail Shaker

Best quality silver plate, with removable cork stoppers and inside strainer. Quart size $9.75

"Cross" Suit Case

Equipped with a new patented tray which folds and may be carried separately. The woman's toilet set (12 pieces) is of white, tortoise shell or amber color celluloid. Black cobra hide, 20, 22, 24 inches. $57, $58, $59

"Cross" Wardrobe Trunk



Adapted for men's or women's use. Three-ply basswood, fibre covering and binding. Blue keratol lining. Full, three-quarter and steamer size. . . $50, $48, $46

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

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Fifth Avenue at 37th Street
175 Broadway
253 Broadway
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Stores Throughout the World

SIFT HOLD-UP TALE OF BOROUGH CLERK

City Employe in Queens Reported That Two Bandits Made Him Open Safe.

DECLARED THEY TOOK $1,500

Police See Discrepancies in Account of Youth—Connolly Presses Inquiry.

Detectives of the Hunters Point station in Long Island City last night continued to question Harry Vought of 184 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, Queens, clerk in the Bureau of Highways of Queens, on his story yesterday of having been forced by a pair of two-gun men to open the department safe on the third floor of the Borough Hall Building in Long Island City and turn over to them $1,500, with which they made off.

Vought's story appeared inconsistent in several details with information supplied by persons who were in the Borough Hall Building, according to the police. Borough President Maurice Connolly, who visited the Municipal Building, where Vought was undergoing interrogation, heard the clerk's story and before leaving ordered the police to investigate every angle of the case.

Among the discrepancies the police declared had been detected in Vought's story was that Thomas Burke, the only elevator operator in the Borough Hall at the time Vought said the hold-up men entered, stated he had taken no passengers up or down in his car. Also, John Marino, a newsboy, who on Saturday afternoons spreads his wares on the central staircase of the building which all must use who would go to the upper floors, told detectives working on the case that before and after the time the hold-up men were said by Vought to have been in the office no one had passed up or down the stairs.

There were few persons in the building at the time, according to the police, but there was little likelihood that any one could have gone in or out without having been seen, they said.

Vought, at the orders of the detectives, retold his story again and again. He was alone in an inner room on the third floor of the building, he said, when he heard footsteps in the hall. He paid no attention but continued to write at his desk. He declared he did not look up even when he heard the door open. The next thing he knew four revolvers were pointed at him and he looked up to see two men, unmasked, bending over him. They quietly told him to open a safe behind his chair.

The men made repeated threats to kill him, Vought told the police, and forced him to open the safe. He knew the combination and complied so far as to open the first door, then turned to plead with the men that he did not know how to open the second compartment. Revolvers jabbed menacingly against his ribs forced him to open the second door, he said.

One of the hold-up men, according to Vought, seemed to know where the money was kept, because he bent swiftly, pulled open the middle section of a three-drawer compartment in the safe and extracted the $1,500. He did not bother with the drawers on either side, which contained silver coins.

Again threatening to kill him if he made an outcry, the two left the office.

Detectives inquired in other quarters of Vought's social affairs and asked the names of places he frequented when not at work.

COMPOSER'S EYE CUT.

Club Member and Friend Accused of Attack at a Dance.

When John O'Sullivan of Pelham, a member of the New York Athletic Club, appeared at the door of the Bailey Park Country Club at Mount Vernon Thursday night, clad only in a bathrobe and a pair of trousers, and demanded admission to the Gamma Theta Phi dance, it was refused by Gustave Luckhardt, the doorkeeper, Luckhardt told Acting City Judge Cartright at Mount Vernon yesterday.

Luckhardt said he had also refused admission to Donald G. Findler of 40 Crary Avenue, who had accompanied O'Sullivan to the club in a taxicab and was in his shirt sleeves. The two men assaulted him, Luckhardt said, and cut him so badly over the right eye that he had two stitches taken in it and went to the Mount Vernon Hospital.

Judge Cartright held O'Sullivan and Findler in $500 bail each for hearing on Jan. 7 on assault charges. Luckhardt lives at 39 South Thirteenth Avenue, and is a composer, a member of the music publishing firm of Luckhardt & Belder of 8 West Forty-fifth Street, and a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church of Mount Vernon.

BUYS "SNAKE" FROM BENCH

Magistrate Fines Peddler and Then Purchases His Wares.

It was unlawful for Charles Logan, a negro, to peddle imitation snakes and cause a crowd to collect at the Dey Street entrance to the Hudson Terminal yesterday, but when Magistrate William A. Sweetser had fined him $3 the defendant had dangled his wares before the Court, the Magistrate became his first customer and purchased one of the imitations for 10 cents from the bench.

Policeman Zepf of the Old Slip station told the Magistrate that Logan is such an adept at dangling the snakes that he made many of those who crowded about him to buy them, believing they were alive.

"I don't wonder they gathered around him," commented the Magistrate as Logan demonstrated his skill. "I'll take one of them home to amuse the children in the neighborhood."

SHOT IN ALTERCATION.

Father and Son Say They Had Quarrel With Shopkeeper.

Michael A. Milmoe of 68½ Burnett Street, Newark, and his son, Michael Jr., were shot last night after an altercation with William Mitchell, owner of a haberdashery at 221 Bank Street, Newark, who, according to the police, fled after the shooting. Neither was severely wounded.

Milmoe and his son made a purchase in the shop amounting to $1, giving a banknote to Mitchell which Milmoe said was $10. Mitchell said it was only $1. Some time later father and son returned to the store. There was another discussion with Mitchell, who, according to father and son, attacked them with a club in one hand and a pistol in the other. Michael Milmoe Jr. was shot in the face and his father in the right hand.

WOULD IMPRISON DAUGHTER

Mother Asks Court to Punish Woman for Abandoning Children.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Margaret McCarthy, 61, pleaded with Judge William H. Smathers in the Domestic Relations Court here today to send her daughter, Mrs. Ella Brennan, to State prison for leading an alleged disorderly life and abandoning five small children, who have been in the grandmother's care.

Judge Smathers ordered Mrs. Brennan to pay $10 a week toward the support of the children and suggested that Mrs. McCarthy bring action against her daughter for disorderly conduct.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

The Great New Year Sales

for which preparations have been made on a larger scale than ever before

will begin to-morrow (Monday)

Extraordinary Price Concessions

will be made in every Department contributing to these important Annual Sales

The Yearly Sale of Lingerie

will offer large quantities of new, dainty and eminently desirable underthings, featuring the wanted styles, materials and trimmings

at extraordinarily low prices

American-made Lingerie

Nightrobes . 95c., $1.45, 1.95 to 3.50

Envelope or Step-in Chemises at 95c., $1.35, 1.95, 2.95

Vest Chemises . . . 95c., 1.50, 1.95

Step-in Drawers . . . 95c., 1.50, 1.95

Bloomers 95c., 1.50, 1.95

Pajamas 1.90

Athletic Combinations (bloomer model) . 95c.

Costume Slips . . . 1.95, 2.50, 3.50

Also Flannelette Nightwear

Nightrobes . $1.45 Pajamas . . $1.95

Silk Underthings

(American-made) superbly fashioned of superior-quality washable crepe de Chine and radium silk; some plainly tailored, others embellished with hand-made filet

all offering exceptional values

Nightrobes $6.95, 8.90

Chemises 4.95, 5.90

Vests 3.95, 4.90

Drawers 3.95, 5.50

Bloomers 4.90

In pink, white, coral, maize, blue, orchid and peach. Matched sets are obtainable.

Philippine Lingerie

beautifully hand-made and hand-embroidered; the materials being of specially selected quality and the designs exclusive to B. Altman & Co.

at prices to inspire extensive purchasing

Nightrobes . . $1.85, 2.45, 2.95, 3.25

Chemises 1.50, 2.10

Envelope Chemises 1.65, 2.45

Petticoats 2.90

Paris-made Lingerie

Nightrobes $1.85

Envelope Chemises 1.65

Costume Slips 2.65, 3.50

(All on the Second Floor)

The Yearly Sale of Linens

will present a wonderful assortment of All-linen Table Napery, Sheets, Pillow Cases, etc.

at irresistible prices; including

All-linen Damask Table Cloths

each $3.50, 4.75, 6.00 8.00

All-linen Damask Table Napkins

per dozen . . $4.00, 6.50, 9.00, 12.75

All-linen Hemstitched Sheets

per pair . $7.50, 10.00, 11.50, 13.50

All-linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases

per pair . . $2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 4.75

All-linen Hemstitched Room Towels

per dozen . $5.75, 6.75, 10.75, 13.50

All-linen Kitchen and Glass Towels

(with woven-in lettering) . per dozen 4.00

Hemmed Bath Towels

per dozen $4.00, 5.00, 6.00

(On the Fourth Floor)

The Blanket Department

will offer Blankets, Comfortables and Bedspreads—a very large assortment—of splendid qualities

at very special prices

All-wool White Blankets

per pair $9.50, 13.50, 19.50

All-wool Colored Plaid Blankets

per pair . $9.50, 12.50, 15.00, 18.50

Comfortables

Figured sateen center, plain sateen border and back; lambs'-wool filling . . . each $8.50

Figured cambric or sateen (extra length); down filling . . . . . each $16.50

White Bedspreads

Crochet (hemmed) . . . . . each $2.50

Satin-finish, with scalloped edges

Size 72x100 inches . . . . . each $5.50

Size 90x100 inches . . . . each 6.50

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

will also be offered at very tempting prices

(On the Sixth Floor)

ITALIANS DEFEAT ARABS IN TRIPOLI

Rout Tribesmen at Beni Ulid With Heavy Losses and Seize Much Booty.

BATTLE LASTS SIX HOURS

Fascisti Militia Distinguishes Itself in the Fight and the Arduous March Inland.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 29.—Considerable fighting is reported from Tripoli, where the Italian white and native troops have been engaged in a punitive expedition against the Arab rebel chiefs who had made their headquarters in Beni Ulid, about 250 miles inland from Tripoli. Some 4,000 soldiers were employed in this operation, which was crowned with complete success, having routed the enemies, captured their strongholds and seized a considerable amount of war material.

The Fascisti voluntary militia was for the first time employed in warfare on this occasion and the official communique makes special mention of its bravery under fire and in trying conditions.

The operations were begun on Dec. 15, when five columns started for the interior—two from Misurata, two from Zwiten and one from Garian. These five columns advanced by different routes through the trackless desert, encountering natural difficulties of all kinds, chief among which was the absence of water, and carrying on a running fight with flying detachments of mounted Arabs, who harassed them and threatened their communication throughout the long journey.

According to the plans of General Graziani, who conducted the campaign, the five columns met near Beni Ulid, and carried out concerted attacks upon it. After over six hours of heavy fighting the Arabs fled from the field, leaving many dead and wounded and rich booty behind. In Beni Ulid several prisoners who had been captured by the Arabs several years before were freed. Among them is a certain B. E. Trotter, whose name would suggest that he is either American or British, though it cannot be said with certainty, as no description of him is made in reports from Tripoli.

The Italian losses in the whole operation were very slight. Up to the present only one officer and sixteen men are reported killed and two officers and about 100 men wounded. The booty includes six field guns, five machine guns, hundreds of rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition, several score horses and camels. To the Italian losses must be added many who fell out on the way owing to sickness. Such cases were especially numerous in one of the five columns which encountered such cold that the water froze in barrels in which it was being transported.

Altogether 1,800 infantry men, 800 cavalry men, 300 artillery men and 400 irregulars participated in the operations. Such were the difficulties of transportation that 7,200 horses, mules and camels were necessary to transport the supplies for this relatively small body of men.

SCORES SCHOOL SOCIETIES.

Academic Principals Would Ban Fraternities and Sororities.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Unanimous approval of two resolutions, one asking the Board of Regents to stamp out high school secret fraternities and sororities and the other endorsing and upholding Regents' examinations but approving the general principle of diplomas based partly on examinations and partly on general school work, marked the closing session today of the annual State academic principals' convention.

Resolutions pertaining to the proposed bill for the improvement of rural schools and Summer training camps for high school boys were acted upon favorably. Officers for 1924 were elected as follows: President, F. A. de Gelleke of Sea Cliff, L. I.; Vice President, J. Hummer, Binghamton; Secretary, H. C. Hardy, Fairport; Treasurer, J. P. Taylor, Niagara Falls. Executive Committee—George Raynor, Chautauqua; George Bennett, Yonkers, and E. W. Spry, Webster.

TRY TO IDENTIFY WOMAN.

Fingerprints Used to Trace Victim of Accident.

Fingerprints may result in identification of the body of the middle-aged woman found at Grove Street and Central Avenue, Brooklyn, last Saturday. G. Tyler Matre of the Gates Avenue station compared fingerprints taken from the body, which lies at the Kings County Morgue, with his records, and said that they were similar to those of Rose Ryder, 45 years old, who was in the Gates Avenue Court in August on a disorderly conduct charge. Detective Charles Hemendinger of the Wilson Avenue Station, who took the fingerprints at the Morgue, today went to 130 Cooper Street, where Rose Ryder said she lived, and found that a family of that name had lived there but had moved. He could get no further information.

The woman's skull had been fractured, apparently by a fall.

Finds Foxglove at Mount Vernon.

Dr. E. C. Meury of 102 Franklin Avenue, Mount Vernon, picked an old fashioned foxglove in his garden yesterday. The foxglove is rare in this vicinity. Dr. Meury also found four rosebuds about to bloom.

PARIS

Best & Co.

LONDON

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street—N. Y.

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND YOUR WINTER VACATION?

WILL you ski in Canada or motor in California, will you skate at Placid or splash in Southern seas, will you sleigh or cycle, climb or cruise? Whatever you destination, a well-chosen wardrobe is necessary to complete enjoyment of the holiday. New Year's marks the beginning of that season when Fashion divides honors between woolens for the North and transparencies for the South. Complete assortments of both — from the best sources in Paris, London and New York — await you at Best's.

Made in England expressly for Best & Co.' says the little tag inside this stunning two-piece suit of plain or brushed wool. It comes in the loveliest of colors, with band of brushed wool on the skirt to match the belted jacket—25.00

Winter Sports Fashions that are as practical as they are smart include six-piece knitted skating suits with sweater, knickers, cap, gloves, hose and scarf 58.00; and snug-fitting suede jackets, with knitted band at waist, cuffs and collar 15.00

PREMET'S MOTTO FROCK IN WHITE ALPACA DE SOIE—

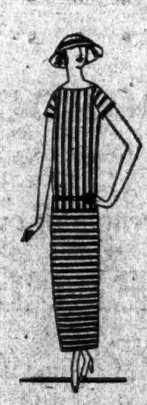
A Paris success with the simplicity that is Premet's and the distinction that is French. In the "veritable" French alpaca, with tunic blouse, black pipings; belt, and necktie bearing the pert legend "Bien fol est qui s'y fie"—79.50

THE SUNNYSOUTH FASHION OF THE ¾ COAT

Is sponsored by the Parisienne at Riviera resorts, and models identical with the favorites there are shown in our collection. The majority are imported and feature the new knitted coats with clipped yarn collars, and others of Rodier's 1924 novelty materials—45.00 up

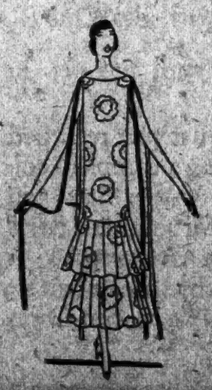
THE SUNNYSOUTH FASHION OF RAINBOW STRIPES

Gay little sport frocks of brilliantly striped flannel, are sans sleeves and trimming—55.00. Distinctive skirts of Rodier's rainbow striped kasha, on camel's hair ground—16.50 up. Exquisitely fine handmade frocks from Paris, of rainbow striped chiffon—55.00



THE SUNNYSOUTH FASHION OF POMPADOUR TAFFETAS

The new season marks the return of an old favorite in materials—pompadour taffeta. Most effective in the new flounced-below-the-knee frocks of Paris inspiration. The evening gown, illustrated, after Cheruit, comes in black or white with colorful posies—75.00



Charge purchases made Monday, Dec. 31st, will appear on bills rendered Feb. 1st

Best & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE AT THIRTY-FIFTH ST.

MONDAY

Fill the Children's Underwear Needs in our Annual January Sale

New garments of the
Same splendid quality and
Same generous measurements
That Best's is famous for—
Under-priced for this event

Cambric Undergarments

with embroidery trimming

Knickers, *2 to 10 years*	49c	59c	69c	89c	95c
Seamless Drawers, *up to 2 years*			.	.	69c
Princess Slips, *2 to 6 years*	.	95c	1.35		1.50
Princess Slips, *12 to 16 years*		.	1.50		1.95
Combinations, *2 to 14 years.*		.	.		1.35
Baby Gowns, *2 to 4 years*	.	1.00	1.25		1.35
Slip-over Madras Pajamas, *10 to 18 years*			.		1.50

French Hand-made Lingerie

reduced because the size range is incomplete

Knickers,	1.25	1.50	1.95
Slips,	2.95	3.95	5.00

Cotton Crepe Underwear

Bloomers, white or pink, *6 to 16 years*	95c
Combinations, white only, *6 to 16 years*	1.50

The Shop of Original Models

RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE

34th Street *35th Street*

★

FOR TO-MORROW—MONDAY

A Timely Offering of Luxurious

FUR WRAPS & CAPES

For The New Year's Festivities & Thereafter

Savings of $205 to $2000

★

$600	Viatka Squirrel Capes	$395
750	Sable Dyed Squirrel Capes	495
750	Siberian Squirrel Capes	495
1000	Beige Ermine Capes	595
1150	Cocoa Ermine Capes	750
1100	Kolinsky Wraps	695
1650	Russian Ermine Wraps	950
1500	Rich Mink Capes	950
1650	Broadtail Wraps (with Chinchilla or Sable Collar)	995
6500	Russian Sable Cape	4500

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets

For Monday Only

French Sight Proof Natural Parted Hair Transformations

(Covering the entire head)
REDUCED TO
$34.95 Plain Shades
$44.95 Grey Shades

These *French Sight Proof Hair Transformations* are varied in coloring to match every shade of hair, thus making it possible for one to achieve a smart coiffure for every occasion!

The Rose and Silver Beauty Shop has increased its staff of skilled attendants to take care of every need on the busy day preceding the New Year's festivities.
Fourth Floor.

Her Diary

DECEMBER 29TH

Jimmy's plotting darkly for New Year's Eve. Heard him phone to some stranger. "Yes, a full dress. Well, much may happen but my black satin opera pumps ought to stay on in spite of everything. Bought them at Shoecraft for $11.50

SHOECRAFT
Fitting the Narrow Heel Sizes 1 to 10, AAAA to E
714 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 55th and 56th Sts.

Good Bye to Bunions

MISERY RELIEF COMFORT

HELPS MAKE FEET SHAPELY and EFFICIENT
STRAIGHTENS TOES; REMOVES UNSIGHTLY BUNIONS; CURES CORNS

LOOK AT YOUR FEET!

If your big toe is not in straight line with your heel, this shows the cause of bunions. To eliminate this condition, there is NO OTHER WAY than to bring the big toe into straight line. STRAITOE is the only device that can do this, painlessly and successfully.

$2.00 Pair, $1.25 Single, 10c for Mailing.

If you have shoes that allow the big toe to be restored to its natural position, we GUARANTEE satisfactory results. If not, we can supply you with our special STRAITOE SHOE, masterpiece of expert construction, and if worn, with STRAITOE brace, will positively bring correction, or money refunded. Oxfords $10.00 pair, high shoes $12.00 pair. Send for simple measuring chart and Free Descriptive Booklet. The success of STRAITOE has paved the way for another attachment correcting overlapping and hammer-toes. Price $2.00. Individual fittings at our office.

THE STRAITOE CO., Inc.
341 Fifth Ave., near 34th. Phone 1462
Mail orders promptly filled.

Advertising Manager

desires a position with a manufacturer who, while successful in laying a sound foundation, has met with obstacles in building the real structure.

I offer my services.

Twelve years advertising experience, planned national campaigns, analyzed market and distribution problems, salesmanship records and systems.

Have a clean past and looking for a bright future. Excellent references. B 34 Times.

UTILITIES MERGER PLANNED IN JERSEY

Organizers Seek to Combine Electric Light, Power and Four Traction Companies.

RE-FINANCING IS PROPOSED

New Stock Issues to Be Floated—Western Men File Application With State Commission.

A number of utility men from the West have filed an application with the New Jersey Public Utility Commission to obtain control of four traction companies, an electric light company and a water company in New Jersey. H. S. Clark, President of the Indiana Power Company and head of the group, said that the Eastern Power Company would be the parent body. It is planned to float in New York stock issues to be sold in the Eastern market.

Improvements will be effected if the project goes through, and bus lines will be established as feeders to the trolley lines. The bus service starting at Asbury Park, will connect with several cross-country routes from seaside resorts.

The parent power company that would be formed would combine the Atlantic Coast Electric Light Company and the New Jersey Water and Light Company. The trolley lines to be merged are the Seashore Electric Railway Company, the West End and Long Branch Company, the Seacoast Traction Company and the Asbury Park and Sea Girt Railway Company.

The organizers plan to refinance these concerns by issuing bonds to retire outstanding obligations of about $4,332,000 and to furnish about $500,000 new capital for expansion. It is estimated that the properties of the combined companies have a present valuation of more than $5,000,000.

The trolley lines now run from North Long Branch to Seagirt. With more modern equipment and improvement in operating methods, experts declared, there would be substantial savings which would leave from $55,000 to $80,000 for various proposed auxiliary enterprises.

Asbury Park has filed a request with the Utilities Commission that a thorough investigation of the application be made. Those in charge of the proposed merger are eager for early action, fearing the plan for refinancing may be imperilled.

Action on the application was deferred by the commission.

CAROLINA TRAIN KILLS 4 NEW YORKERS IN CAR

Fifth Member of the Party May Die as Result of Aiken (S. C.) Crossing Crash.

AIKEN, S. C., Dec. 29.—Three men and one woman, all from New York City, are dead and one man is probably fatally injured as a result of an automobile being struck by a Southern Railway train at a grade crossing near here today.

The dead are: Rhea Reiser, A. L. Berler, John Talin and Paul Reiser. Charley Reiser is in the hospital here and is not expected to live.

Cards showing Bronx addresses were found on the persons of four of the victims as follows: John Talin, 185 Eagle Avenue; Paul Reiser, Rhea Reiser and Charles Reiser, 853 Cauldwell Avenue. There was no indication of Berler's address.

The three members of the Reiser family, all young, left their home in the Bronx on Sunday, accompanied by Alfred Berler. The party planned to take a ten-day holiday, hiking to Florida and back with the aid of lifts from automobilists.

Charles Reiser is 17 years old, Paul was 20 and his sister Rhea was 22. The latter was employed by the Health Department. Paul was a student at the New York College of Music and, with his brother Charles and Alfred Berler, were students at De Witt Clinton High School.

A letter from Rhea to her parents, received yesterday, told of having met John Talin in Laurenceville, Va., and how he had offered to take the entire party in his automobile to Florida.

FALLING CEILING HURTS 4 IN THEATRE

Drops From Balcony, Interrupting the Second Act of Performance at Daly's.

Four persons were hurt slightly and the audience was frightened last night when a chunk of plaster ceiling fell on two rows of orchestra seats in Daly's Theatre, 26 West Sixty-third Street, where "White Cargo" is playing. Several women fainted, others screamed, and there was an incipient rush for the exits, a rush that was stopped in time by cooler persons, who shouted: "It's all over; sit down."

The second act was drawing to a close when there was a report that sounded to many like a piece of scenery falling. The actors, after glancing at the back of the house to see what had happened, tried to get on with their parts while the injured were being helped out. They played to an inattentive audience for a few minutes, but it was not found necessary to drop the curtain, and the end of the performance came only ten minutes late because of the incident.

The injured were taken to the smoking room in the basement by the fireman on duty at the theatre, attendants of the house and men who had been in seats near them. There an ambulance surgeon from Knickerbocker Hospital dressed the hurts of Mary Monahan, 906 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; Edmund Madden, 1,515 Dean Street, Brooklyn; Alice Parker, 16 Christopher Street, and Lillian Wohlfield, 926 Church Avenue, the Bronx. A number of policemen were sent from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and a traffic patrolman came from a nearby post, but there was little for the police to do.

CONSTABULARY KILL 31 IN CLASH WITH MOROS

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Dec. 29.—The Philippine constabulary, in a battle with Moros at Malunda, Lanao, killed thirty-one of them.

MANILA, Dec. 29 (Associated Press). A dispatch received from Major Fletcher, Commander of the Philippine Scouts at Kamboanga, says there were no casualties in the constabulary force. At least twenty-five Moros are believed to have escaped during the fighting. They were accused of cutting telephone wires, maintained by the constabulary.

CHARLES H. GRASTY ILL.

His Great Vitality Has Enabled Him So Far to Withstand Severe Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Charles H. Grasty, editorial correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in many countries, who in the last few years has made his home alternately in London and Paris, is ill here. Mr. Grasty had a severe relapse early today, but rallied. So far, his marvelous vitality has enabled him to withstand the repeated attacks to which his illness has subjected him.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street Phone Longacre 6000 West 43rd Street

An Unusual Offering of

Women's Evening Wraps
$59.50 to $295.00

Rich in coloring and luxurious in fabric, these wraps will lend brilliance to any New Year's festivity and to every formal occasion of the winter season afterward.

There are lustrous chiffon velvets, delicate and gleaming tinsel brocades.

Artistically lined and warmly interlined. *Third Floor.*

Women's Wraps for Palm Beach

SPORTS coats for motoring and general wear, some of them fur-trimmed, are made of good looking wool plaids and checks in the jaunty three-quarter length.

AND for evening there are exquisite wraps and capes in flower colored taffeta or crepe de Chine, individualized with hand-painted designs, with flounces of metal lace, with slashed petal effects, and with a trimming of silver-picoted fuchings.

SOME of these wraps have fur collars, others have puffed and shirred collars that frame the face with picturesque and colorful softness.

In every beautiful tint.

Women's Wraps—Third Floor.

A Distinctive Presentation of

Women's Gowns *for Southern Resort Wear*

The slim perfection of line so smartly expressed by these models is further accentuated by lovely fabrics and style notes of Parisian inspiration.

Designed for wear under sunny southern skies, they may be had in white and in gay hues—a host of lovely models for sports, for golden afternoons, and for dance or evening wear. Created in

Silks Novelty Prints Cottons

WOMEN'S GOWNS—THIRD FLOOR

Misses' Frocks *for the Season in the South*

THERE are lovely frocks, straight in line, and others that have smart little coats or coatees to match, making a complete costume.

VARIOUS novel effects lend them distinction—for instance, on a white crepe de Chine there are tiny pleats so fine that they look like pin tucks; and on a daffodil colored crepe de Chine, clever embroidery gives almost the effect of a stencilled pattern.

DEVELOPED in kasha cloth, figured Roshanara crepes, and high colored charmeens. For evening there are delightful pastel chiffons, Georgette crepes, and taffetas.

Misses' Frocks—Third Floor.

January Reductions
Effective Now!

On Our Entire Stock of

Gunther Quality Furs

Cloth Coats Evening Wraps

Included in this event are—

Luxurious Fur Coats and Wraps—a tribute to Gunther skill in workmanship and selection of peltry—

Cloth Coats and Evening Wraps, beautifully designed in rich fabrics tastefully trimmed with fur—

Scarfs of a deep, full-furred beauty developed in a variety of furs.

An opportunity indeed to secure furs of highest quality at great savings!

Fur Coats and Wraps

Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coat, 50 inches Blended Baum Marten Collar and Cuffs	1150.
Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coat, 50 inches Viatka Squirrel Collar	500.
Caracul Coat, 50 inches Kolinsky Collar and Cuffs	1950.
Black Caracul Coat, 50 inches Viatka Squirrel Collar	900.
Mink Coat, 51 inches Dark Eastern Skins	4800.
Mink Coat, 49 inches	1400.
Gray Squirrel Coat, 50 inches	1025.
Mole Coat, 50 inches Taupe Fox Collar and Cuffs	775.

Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats and Evening Wraps

Black Velvet Coat Black Lynx Collar and Cuffs	260.
Brown Preciosa Coat Beaver Collar and Cuffs	150.
Blue Kasha Duvetyne Coat Australian Opossum Collar and Cuffs	95.
Black and Blue Velvet Evening Wrap Platinum Fox Collar	195.
Taupe Brocade Velvet Evening Wrap Taupe Fox Collar	115.

Fur Scarfs Greatly Reduced

Silver Fox	575.	Hudson Bay Sable	225.
Natural Blue Fox	190.	Steel Gray Fox	90.
Russian Sable	650.	Brown Fox	45.

Gunther

Fifth Avenue at 36th Street
NEW YORK

Furriers For More Than a Century

PALM BEACH PARIS

Jay-Thorpe Inc.

2426 WEST 57th STREET

Announcing the opening of our

PALM BEACH SHOP

Adjoining the Everglades Club
on January 2nd, 1924

Our representative has just returned from abroad, bringing a complete collection of dresses, wraps, hats and accessories suitable for southern wear. Assembled here are counterparts of the clothes worn by the smartest women on the Riviera, Monte Carlo and Nice.

Chance of a Lifetime for Sales Manager Able to Sell Big Executives

Complete series of business ability development courses for office boy to president, has been developed during the past ten years at great expense by man known to every business worker in America. An entirely new plan, that will in many cases double efficiency and cut unit costs in half. Entire series now ready for delivery. Mail order sales on one course alone last year brought in $312,000 cash.

Half interest in the business is open to sales manager able successfully to develop and finance a high-grade specialty sales force to deal with business institutions and individuals. Minimum of $10,000 will be required. Other institutions with narrower field now selling $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 annually.

Address Box S 12 Times.

LOCATION WANTED

Experienced newspaper man and publisher with capital seeks location in town where local citizens or interests desire and will support a high-class newspaper. Growing town and not to local community interests. Only specialties and mail order plants and similar promises of existing plants and their consolidation or a new paper. Any industrially recast or suburban location will be considered.

Mr. C., Box 1144, care of
OWL ADVERTISING AGENCY
Times Building New York

OPPORTUNITIES

Exceptional values will be presented in our big Annual Sales of Underwear, Negligees, Blankets, Linens, Domestics, and Silks. These sales will begin January 2nd. Watch for later notices in the newspapers.

Begin Jan. 2nd

James McCreery & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE 34TH STREET

THINK EXPLOSION WRECKED DIXMUDE

Sicilians Saw Bright Gleam in Sky at Minute Grenadan's Watch Stopped.

PIGEONS FAIL TO RETURN

Hope of Finding Any Survivors Given Up, Government Sends Sympathy to Victims' Families.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Except for the body of Lieutenant du Plessis de Granadan, dragged from the sea in the net of some Sicilian fishermen, there is still no answer to the riddle of what has become of the Dixmude and her crew of fifty men.

In the stretch of sea between Sicily and the African coast, where the great airship is supposed to have foundered, the search is being made immensely difficult by the gale which is still blowing and the roughness of the water. The French cruiser Mulhouse and the destroyers Casmis and Annamite have been forced to spend most of the day sheltered in Sciacca Bay, and only one boat has been able to cross the bay from the ships to obtain information from the fisherman as to the exact locality in which he found the body of her commander.

Some destroyers of the search fleet have been scouring the coastline, but their wireless messages up to midnight tonight have reported nothing found. Along the African coast the search also is being continued, but in the desert at Insalah it has been abandoned, as it is now considered impossible that after the death of her commander off Sicily the airship could ever have traveled so far without being sighted.

Saw Brilliant Light.

Almost the only scrap of additional information throwing light on the disaster has come from the station master at Sciacca and one of his assistants, who declare that about 2:30 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 22 they saw a sudden brilliant light out at sea, which lasted a few seconds and then disappeared. They say the light was in two parts, like two balloons on fire close together. The hour at which this light was seen corresponds with the time at which the watch of Lieutenant du Plessis de Granadan, found in his pocket, had stopped.

This is held to indicate that the airship, strained and beaten by the gale which had driven it forward from far over the African desert, tore in two and burst into flame as it fell. This supposition that she fell burning into the sea would account for her sinking, as with the gas out she would be a deadweight of many tons. The body of her commander and his clothes were not, however, in any way burned.

Some undeveloped photographs found in his pocket may, if not too badly damaged by sea water, throw some light on the last day's journey of his airship. But for the present the mystery of her end remains almost as profound as ever.

Officially Regarded Lost at Sea.

PARIS, Dec. 29 (Associated Press).—Hope has been abandoned of finding any survivors from the missing French dirigible Dixmude, and the Government today began sending high officials to the families of the fifty victims to extend its sympathy and also to express its admiration for the heroic qualities of the airship's crew.

The father of Lieutenant Grenadan, commander of the Dixmude, when the officials conveyed President Millerand's sympathy, replied:

"I have given my son to France. I shall not regret it, if the work to which he devoted himself wholeheartedly, because it was for his country, is carried on. That is the only consolation I expect."

Lieutenant Grenadan's widow listened tearfully, but sent her thanks to the President, the Government and the people of the country for their sympathy. Tonight she gave birth to a son.

The naval attachés of the United States, Great Britain, Spain and several of the South American countries and the Belgian military attaché called today at the Ministry of Marine and presented the sympathy of their Governments over the disaster. King George of England and the Air and Marine Ministers of several nations, together with many other officials and notables, also sent their condolences.

The Dixmude is officially regarded as lost at sea. All the French land forces in Africa as well as the civil authorities are on the alert for any information, but the search in the southern Algerian region was abandoned today, the searching parties being ordered to return to their posts.

The sea search, however, is hoped to yield something eventually. The fact that nothing has yet been found is not discouraging these efforts, and squadrons of airplanes will fly over the water, hoping to spy something in the depths that may clear up the mystery. It is hoped a message of some kind, perhaps in a floating container, may be found.

Indications that a sudden explosion may have destroyed the French airship Dixmude were found today in reports from Sicily. Examination of the body of Lieutenant Grenadan, which was wrapped in a heavy fur coat over his uniform, failed to show any logbook or documents throwing light on the dirigible's fate. In the pockets were undeveloped photographic negatives of views taken on the trip, an image of St. Christopher and a printed prayer by St. Francis de Sales petitioning for protection and safeguard against shipwreck. The fact that he had not possessed himself of the airship's papers was thought in official circles to show he had not felt there was any immediate danger and that his plunge into the sea had come virtually without warning.

Gondola May Have Dropped.

The explosion theory coincides with a story told by observers on the Sicilian coast at Sciacca, near which the Lieutenant's body was found, who reported that they saw a bright gleam in the sky out at sea on the morning of Dec. 22. They observed this light at 2:30 o'clock, and it was found that Lieutenant Grenadan's watch had stopped at just that hour.

One theory is that the gondola containing the captain's cabin and chart room may have become detached from the airship and fallen into the sea, while the dirigible herself was carried onward by the wind.

One point which is puzzling Marine Department officials is the fact that none of the pigeons which the Dixmude carried has returned.

Count de la Vaulx, Vice-President of the Aero Club of France, in the course of an interview printed in this morning's Paris newspapers, is quoted as severely criticising the conditions under which the Dixmude was sent out on her ill-fated cruise.

"Your landing ports were indispensable for the Dixmude on the Mediterranean," the interview says, "two of them in Northern Africa, and two in Southern France. It was asking too much for the air liner to accomplish more than is demanded of seagoing ships, which can always make some port running before a storm.

"I have long considered the rôle of the dirigible in land warfare as a thing of the past, but they are indispensable in operations on the high seas. However, so long as they are employed as in the case of the Dixmude catastrophes are inevitable in spite of the superb qualities of the ships and the science and courage of their crews."

Fishermen Prayed Over Body.

SCIACCA, Sicily, Dec. 29 (Associated Press).—The French dirigible Dixmude was wrecked early in the morning of Dec. 22, six miles off the coast of Sicily, near Cape St. Marks. This is the conclusion reached by experts of the Italian Navy who are now engaged in searching for the bodies of those who perished when the Dixmude fell into the sea.

The fishermen who found the body of Lieutenant Grenadan report that they left Sciacca at daybreak Dec. 25. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when ten miles from Cape St. Mark, their nets, which obviously contained a heavy burden, were pulled up, and the body of the commander of the Dixmude was brought ashore.

The parish priest recognized the uniform of a French aviator from the gilded eagle on the left sleeve, and he blessed the body, while the fishermen knelt and recited prayers.

Besides finding the body of the commander of the Dixmude the Sciacca fishermen have netted wiring which is supposed to be part of the radio apparatus of the dirigible.

The fishing community at Sciacca is notoriously poor, but the fishingfolk collected enough money to buy a wreath for the body of Lieutenant Grenadan.

King George's Message.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—King George today telegraphed President Millerand of France a message of sympathy on the loss of the Dixmude, reading:

"I ask you to accept in the name of the French nation the deep sympathy of the whole British Empire on the loss of so many gallant men, whose untimely fate is deplored here no less than in their own country."

To Cut Price of Ruhr Coal.

DUSSELDORF, Germany, Dec. 29.—The ten-hour day will shortly be introduced in the Krupp Works, according to the French authorities here, and the German workers in Duisburg are likely to accept the longer hours as they are becoming impoverished. The metal workers' unions, however, are renewing their campaignfor the eight-hour day. The German Coal Syndicate has decided to reduce the price of coal 10 per cent. everywheer except in the occupied territory.

LUXOR SPECULATES ON TOMB'S SECRETS

Expects the Rarest of Treasures to Be Found Within the Second Shrine.

KING'S AGE STILL UNKNOWN

The Number of Shrines Inside the Second Is Another Mystery to Be Disclosed.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUXOR, Egypt, Dec. 29.—Although in order to accelerate the work in the mortuary chapel of the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen, Howard Carter has worked throughout the holidays with the exception of Christmas Day, progress has nevertheless been very slow this week owing to a long series of interruptions. There has been a record crowd staying at Luxor for Christmas, among them many distinguished diplomats. All have been anxious to visit the tomb, and the Egyptian Government has been unable to refuse the diplomats permission which has been refused to practically every one else.

It is unfortunate that these interruptions come at this particular moment, as not only has Mr. Carter been in the midst of a most delicate piece of work, but he and every one else here interested in the tomb are most anxious to have the second shrine opened.

When I was in the tomb a few days ago I carefully studied the size of the second shrine compared to the first, and I have since found among the experts a certain amount of confirmation of the opinion that it is not likely that there are three more shrines inside the second before the sarcophagus is reached.

As already described in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the outer shrine is a huge canopy measuring some eighteen feet long, by twelve high and about twelve wide. But the second shrine is only about two thirds this size, and unless the other shrines inside the second fit closely like a nest of tables, there is no room for more than one more, if the sarcophagus is about seven feet long.

Belief that there are five shrines in the mortuary chapel is largely based on the Turin papyrus, which shows a plan of five shrines for a Pharaoh's mummy. An examination of that plan in conjunction with the first and second shrines in the mortuary chapel of Tut-ankh-Amen's sepulchre inclines Mr. Carter to the belief that this mortuary chapel has been planned in accordance with that diagram, but the evidence is not positive, and against it there is the fact that the second shrine is so much smaller than the first.

Must Await Opening.

A consideration of these facts, however, only quickens curiosity as to what is inside the second shrine, but Mr. Carter does not dare break the seals and remove the bars and bolts locking the second shrine until the first shrine and the catafalque on which is hung the gold studded pall over the second shrine have been removed.

Another question which is very topical here at the moment is the question of Tut-ankh-Amen's age. Mr. Carter and most of the members of his staff, while not committing themselves, except to find the mummy of a young man inside the granite sarcophagus. But again there is other evidence indicating that Tut-ankh-Amen was a man practically in the prime of life. The main evidence lies in his name. It is known that among the nobles of Khu-n-Aten's court there was an influential courtier named Tutu, and nothing is more likely than if this noble Tutu married Khu-n-Aten's third daughter he took the name Tut-ankh-Aten, or Tutu beloved of Aten, and when he changed his religion to the Orthodox Amen faith became Tut-ankh-Amen, or Tutu beloved of Amen. There is direct evidence that the Pharaoh, who is now known to the world as Tut-ankh-Amen, was originally known to the ancient Egyptians as Tut-ankh-Aten.

Nevertheless, the theory of Mr. Carter and his experts is perhaps more fascinating, since it involves the story of a romantic love alliance between Khu-n-Aten's third daughter, who at the time of her marriage was only about 11 years old, and the equally youthful scion of some noble house. But this question must also remain in abeyance until the mummy is reached.

Expect Rarer Treasures.

Recent discoveries in the tomb make it almost certain that rarer treasures are still to be found inside the second shrine, and the whole of Luxor is waiting impatiently for an investigation of the next shrine, or treasure box, but, as explained, it is not possible to peer into it until all else about it has been removed to a place of safety.

Mr. Carter is making great efforts to complete the dismantlement of the outer shrine and the catafalque over the second shrine, but its the kind of job which cannot be hurried, lest precipitancy leave the valuable heirlooms from the Pharaonic age crumbled in a heap of dust on the floor. The woodwork is so frail that it must be handled with infinite tenderness. Mr. Carter has done his part of the work exceedingly well, but it was impossible to pull this age-old wood to pieces without having some portions crumble, and though it is hoped to reconstruct it, it is a pity it was necessary to dismantle it.

The Egyptian Government hopes to have the outer shrine on exhibition during the next few months, but it would have been best if it could have been exhibited in the mortuary chapel, for which it was designed.

Mr. Carter spent this morning supervising the erection of a platform over the top of the outer shrine to permit himself and his staff to cross by this bridge from one side of the outer shrine to the other, instead of brushing around the sides of the outer canopy, which stands so close to the walls of the mortuary chapel that there is no room for men to pass without endangering the safety of this weak gold-plated woodwork, which has been standing in the tomb for more than thirty centuries. He also spent an hour studying the manner in which the sections of this outer shrine are put together, as until he is familiar with the manner in which they are joined he does not attempt to dismantle them.

BLOCH ESTATE $115,000.

Widow Was Recently Named to Take Charge of Property.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 29.—It was learned today that Frederick E. Bloch, President of the Gotham Can Company of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, who died on Tuesday at his home on Wendt Avenue, Larchmont-on-the-Sound, left an estate valued at about $115,000. This was made up almost entirely of stock of the Gotham Can Corporation.

Last Saturday an order was filed in the Supreme Court at White Plains confirming the report of a Sheriff's Jury which had declared Mr. Bloch insane and incompetent because of several strokes of paralysis. Mrs. Tillie Bloch, the widow, was appointed a committee of her husband's estate. Now application will have to be made to Surrogate George A. Slater of Westchester County for the appointment of an administrator.

SAVED AT ELEVENTH HOUR.

Lithuanian Put on Ship as Deportee Taken Off as She Sails.

Just as the gangway was to be lowered from the Swedish-American liner Kungsholm at noon yesterday, preparatory to her departure from Pier 97, North River, for Gothenburg, Razimir Poluhnskas, a Lithuanian excess quota deportee, who stood weeping by the rail, was taken ashore on an order from the Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island.

When he arrived in New York on the Kungsholm on Dec. 21, Poluhnskas was ordered deported because it was said that the quota for Lithuania had been exhausted. In the process of rechecking at the Labor Bureau in Washington it was discovered there had been an error and that in consequence the deportee was entitled to admission. The news did not arrive at Ellis Island until yesterday morning and it was only through the prompt action of the landing agent of the Swedish-American Line that the order for the release of Poluhnskas was obtained in time.

Arnold Constable & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE at FORTIETH STREET

CLOSE-OUTS

of seasonable merchandise, at attractively low prices, are now going on in the departments of Women's and Misses' Fashions, Lingerie, Negligees, Art Needlework, Handkerchiefs, Inexpensive Jewelry, Objets-d'Art, Children's Coats and Dresses, Upholsteries, and Men's Furnishings.

Charge purchases made Monday billed February 1st.

For New Year's Eve Parties

Gowns at 29.50 to 69.00

Colorful scintillant chiffons and crepes. Slim and bouffante silhouettes. Demurely plain or touched with the glint of metallic stitchery or iridescent beading. A few velvets. Sizes 14-20 at 29.50 to 69.00; 36-44 at 39.50 to 69.00.

THIRD FLOOR

Glittering Bandeaux, 2.00, 2.95

Simple or intricate head dresses in silver and gold designs, some touched with color in two-tone effects. And another group of exceptional loveliness at 3.75 to 25.00.

16-Button Suede or Kidskin Gloves, 7.00

Softest, finest French Kidskin. Pearl, cream, white. Plain backs. CHATEAU make.

Ear-rings at 2.00

Riotous shower and simple pendant effects in jade, lapis, pearl, carnelian, jet, topaz, amethyst, and Persian colorings. 300 pairs, most of them were 3.50 to 5.00 in our regular stocks.

Diamond-mounted Pearl Necklaces, 29.75

Wholesale price! For 25 only. 30 in. lengths of gleaming, lustrous, indestructible, evenly matched, graduated pearls, mounted with 18 karat white gold clasp set with 3 full cut diamonds.

Linen Handkerchiefs, Sheer, .25 to 2.50

Demurely plain, or with a pretty touch of embroidery.

STREET FLOOR

FOR MEN

Dress Shirts of fine white pique, plain or pleated	4.00
Black Silk Socks, of excellent quality	1.50 to 3.00
Gloves of soft grey Kidskin, suede finish	3.00
Linen Handkerchiefs, regular and extra sizes	.75 to 2.50
French white pique bow ties for full dress	1.00
Black silk bow ties, butterfly wing style	1.50 to 2.00
Mufflers of flat woven and knitted silks	5.00 to 19.50

STREET FLOOR

THE JANUARY SALES

Careful preparations have resulted in the rounding out of several important events that offer exceptional opportunity for economy. Note the dates:

Wednesday, Jan. 2...Lingerie and Kindred Needfuls
Thursday, Jan. 3...Household Linens
Monday, Jan. 7...Bed-coverings
Monday, Jan. 14...Oriental Rugs

These events are worth waiting for.

FIFTH AVENUE **Stewart & Co.** AT 37TH STREET

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

He Goes South!

Stewart & Co. have prepared a marvelous collection of needful apparel for her smart migration . . . original Paris imports in the new Rodier cottons, silks and woolens, all of the new and brilliant colorings—perfect expressions of the mode for the South . . . surprisingly low priced!

MILLINERY

For the Sunshine

New Hats of French straws, gay colored silks, and combinations of straw and silk, 12.50 *to* 30.00

Felt Hats in the glorious new sunrise colors, 10.00 *to* 20.00

White Silk Hats and high colored Felt Hats with brilliantly colored *Mah Jongg scarfs*, 12.50 *to* 30.00

BLOUSES

For the Sunshine

Of white satin, Pasadena silk, light colored Crepe de Chines, Paris-imports, exquisitely beaded, 9.75 *to* 35.00

Smartly tailored, of white radium silk with tucked bosoms, 12.75

FROCKS

For the Sunshine

Frocks of Rodier's new cotton crepes: Pavecla, Perlette, Roumalviol, Roumecla, Mousmé Crepes, in beautiful colors, 18.50 *to* 39.50

Paris imported tailored Crepe de Chine Frocks, with inimitable French handwork, 38.00

Paris-import dinner and evening gowns, 44.00 *to* 78.00

Gay colored large plaids in silk frocks, 69.50

Frocks of the new printed silks, lace trimmed, 69.50

Frocks of the new embroidered silk crepes, 85.00

Light Colored Cloth Frocks, the type in which the Parisienne travels, 39.50 *to* 98.50

COATS

For the Sunshine

Rodier's new woven fabric coats, in stripes and smart new colorings, 79.50

Jenny's new box flared coat of embroidered Charmeen in *sun-glow* colorings, 59.50

White Homespun Coats with *white squirrel* collars, 69.50

SKIRTS

For the Sunshine

Of high colored Flannel or new Silk Crepes, both wrap-around and pleated, 10.00 *to* 35.00

SCARFS

For the Sunshine

New, long, brilliant! Will be worn by the smartest! 19.95

RATE REVISION TO GO BEFORE CONGRESS

Will Accompany Tax Reduction Program, Republican House Leaders Announce.

MAJORITY FAVOR INQUIRY

Commerce Commission to Begin Hearings Soon, as Urged in Mr. Hoch's Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The proposed revision of freight rates recommended in President Coolidge's message to Congress, Republican House leaders indicated today, will be brought before Congress with the tax revision program. Announcement was also made that the Interstate Commerce Committee would soon begin hearings on rate revision as the result of a resolution offered by Representative Hoch of Kansas.

Mr. Hoch today sent a letter to Representative Winslow of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Commerce Committee, in which he called attention to the importance of the resolution and asked that hearings be ordered. Officials of the National Grange and other organizations representing farmers, as well as trade bodies and kindred associations between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountain section, are expected actively to support the movement for rate adjustment.

In his letter to Chairman Winslow, Mr. Hoch said:

"I have lost none of my interest in some few changes in the Transportation act and I think that the committee should very early go into the question of what we are going to do along this line. But I realize that those questions are very controversial, while the resolution to which I have referred stands on a different footing. In the first place it follows one of the plainest and most urgent recommendations of President Coolidge in his recent message. In the second place the necessity for a revision is not urged simply by the agricultural interests of the West, but its necessity is emphasized by many very conservative elements in the East as well. I am wondering if you have seen the report 'Readjustment of Relative Freight Rate Schedules,' recently issued by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. On this committee are many of the most prominent railroad men and business men of the country—it is about as conservative a committee as any one could suggest. The committee urges a revision of the rate structure in very strong terms. I mention this to call attention to the fact that the proposal can in no sense be considered a radical one.

"My resolution does not attempt to fix rates upon any indicated levels, but simply directs the revision and reorganization by the Interstate Commerce Commission with a view to eliminating such maladjustments as they find to exist. The hearings to be held before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee should be sufficient to indicate clearly the general situation and the need for action."

Western members of Congress, as a rule, have assured Representative Hoch of their approval of the resolution. Representative Tincher of Kansas, a member of the House Steering Committee, said today that during the recess he had discussed it with many Representatives and that they had said they would support it.

"The necessity of some action for a readjustment of freight rates is recognized and Congress should take the matter up at once," said Mr. Tincher. "This applies with especial force to food products. The shipping charges on grain and other agricultural commodities must be substantially reduced if there is to be a lowering of the cost of living."

President Coolidge is anxious to see an investigation of the railroad situation in the hope that Congress may devise some legislation to bring about a reduction in rates without impairing returns to the carriers. That reduction in rates is one of the issues among the people west of the Mississippi, and in a lesser degree all over the country, is accepted by the Administration, which hopes to see some relief come in this direction with reduction in taxes.

President Coolidge, in his message to Congress, recommended the inquiry proposed by Representative Hoch, and there seems to be a majority opinion in Congress that such an investigation would be helpful. Railroad companies favor an inquiry, believing that it might lead to good results and reforms that would make possible freight reductions without destroying salient features of the Transportation act, such as the guarantee clause.

PLAN LADDIE BOY FUND.

Cleveland Show's Airedale Profits Will Go to Harding Memorial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—"Laddie Boy's" contribution to the Harding Memorial Fund will be made through the American Kennel Club.

Harry C. Hyatt, manager of the club's annual dog show, to be held at Cleveland, March 11, 12 and 13, has informed officials of the Memorial Association that all profits derived from the entry of Airedale terriers will be turned over to the fund. The idea, he said, grew out of President Harding's fondness for dogs in general and the Airedale "Laddie Boy," in particular.

TOKIO CABINET WON'T STAY.

Premier Tenders Resignations Again After Regent Returns Them.

TOKIO, Dec. 29 (Associated Press).—The Prince Regent this morning returned the resignations of the members of the Cabinet, presented on Thursday, refusing to accept them.

Premier Yamamoto tendered the resignations again this afternoon, however, indicating that the Cabinet members do not desire to remain in office.

FLAGSHIP ROCHESTER ARRIVES IN HONDURAS

Admiral Dayton Won't Land Marines Unless Our Interests Are Threatened.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The armored cruiser Rochester, flagship of the United States special service squadron in Central and South American waters, has been sent to Port of Amapala, Honduras, and will remain in that vicinity until the present disturbances in Honduras and Southern Mexico have quieted.

The step is explained as a precautionary measure against any harm to American life or property in either of the two countries now torn by internal warfare. The Rochester is in command of Rear Admiral Dayton, who also is commander of the Southern cruiser squadron. She has aboard a small complement of marines, but it is understood none of the ship's personnel will be landed except in case of emergency threatening American interests.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Dec. 29 (Associated Press).—Reports of a raid by Honduran troops into Nicaragua are without foundation, it is authoritatively stated. There are some internal disorders, owing to the Presidential situation, but there has been nothing in the form of a raid over the frontier.

The U. S. S. Rochester, with Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton aboard, arrived this morning at Amapala, on the Pacific Coast, and is understood to be ready to land marines if needed. In Honduran circles it was declared that Nicaraguan sympathizers with the insurrectionists may cause serious trouble near the border, but they are confident that the presence of the American warship will prevent any actual hostilities.

Congress is to meet next week to elect the new President. Thus far Dr. Arias has 18 votes, Dr. Bonilla 7, General Carias 12, and five members have not indicated their preference. The number required for election is 22.

NURSE IS STRICKEN BY PATIENT'S TYPHOID

Jefferson Hospital Attendant Is Dying—Became Ill Two Days After Other Died.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—In a bare, white room in Jefferson Hospital, Catherine Frye, a twenty-year-old student nurse, lies today close to death from typhoid fever contracted from a patient, the chauffeur of one of the trustees of the institution.

Physicians say the cause, kept a secret, of the death of Edith Edler, a graduate nurse of two weeks, who died on Dec. 1, was typhoid contracted from the same patient. She succumbed with no member of her family near, her brother having reached the hospital from Williamsport, Pa., too late. Her mother was dead, her father too old to make the journey and her sister ill with appendicitis.

When Miss Edler died Miss Frye smiled heroically. She whispered to an interne, who stood over her:

"Perhaps I also shall die but it could be in no better cause. I read once that we are compelled, as the price of success in our calling, and often through severe experience, to learn that sometimes only death is our reward."

Miss Frye has been ill nearly two months and now pneumonia is feared. Her mother has come to the hospital from Mount Carmel.

The chauffeur was admitted to the hospital in September as a severe case. Miss Edler, who had donned her white uniform only two weeks previously, was assigned as his steady nurse. Miss Frye, who had served one year and four months of her apprenticeship, was assigned to night duty.

Two weeks later Miss Edler, then an assistant directress, became ill. Two more days elapsed and Miss Frye contracted the disease.

DE FOREST INVENTS A MICROPHONE ALSO

Wireless Pioneer Demonstrates Mechanism Which Transmits the Most Delicate Sounds.

Dr. Lee De Forest, the inventor of the audion detector and amplifier, and a pioneer in the development of wireless telegraphy in America, announced yesterday his new invention, the Thermophone, which is capable of recording and transmitting sounds so delicate and of such a high number of vibrations that they are inaudible to the human ear. The announcement of the new instrument was made in connection with Dr. De Forest's comment on the microphone perfected by Dr. Phillips Thomas of which announcement was made Friday.

The new instrument will be of interest to both the scientist and to the general public, in that it is capable of recording sounds inaudible to the human ear and of amplifying and transmitting with unprecedented clearness the sounds of musical instruments or of the human voice. At a demonstration yesterday of the Thermophone at the De Forest laboratory at 318 East Forty-eighth Street the notes of a piano struck at a distance from the instrument of fifteen feet were transmitted with absolute accuracy and increased volume to a receiving apparatus in the next room. Likewise, the voice of a man standing ten feet from the Thermophone and speaking in a subdued tone was transmitted with increased volume.

The Thermophone was perfected to a great extent by T. W. Case at his research laboratory at Auburn, N. Y., although the original idea was Dr. De Forest's. It utilizes a small platinum wire one-eighth of an inch long and one ten-thousandth of an inch in diameter, which is heated red hot by an electric current of very low voltage. Sound waves, by cooling this wire, alternately reduce and increase its resistance to the electric stream, making a perfect telephonic current.

WOOD WON'T DISCUSS HIS STOCK DEALS

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

Oil of New Jersey," he said, "was 20 points."

To Wall Street's query as to whence came the necessary huge margins, the Lieutenant responded with a question of his own.

"Isn't it a fact," he asked, "that the banks are always ready to furnish money if the security is good?"

Beyond this the Lieutenant declines to go. He indicated his impatience with the oft-told story of his profits had caused in the United States and repeated that so long as he did nothing to involve his father's position his transactions were private affairs.

To other questions based on his reaction in the United States to his story, including the suggestion that his operations maybe included Chinese exchange, which affords an opportunity for speculation, the Lieutenant declined to answer on the ground that they infringed on his private affairs. The Lieutenant mentioned that he had received cables from several American newspapers asking for a statement, but had not answered them. He had made up his mind, he said, to refuse further responses to any inquiry affecting his personal business and intended adhering to that position.

Throughout my talk with the Lieutenant he showed the greatest concern to make clear that he had done nothing in the way of Philippines investments or in other ways which involved his father's position. It was evident particularly in a subsequent conversation with him, that he had a deep affection for his father and admiration of his ability and accomplishments. It is apparent that he intends to say nothing further for publication. The Lieutenant's manner was manly and dignified while discussing the publicity given his affairs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Sunday, Dec. 30.—Governor General Wood told me at Baguio, when I asked him about the implied charges against his Administration in the Philippines contained in Representative Frear's resolution, that he hoped there would be the fullest investigation.

"I think," he said, "that a commission should be sent here to investigate. I hope they will be sent and that they will go to the bottom of the whole business. I welcome an investigation."

TO SUBMIT FILIPINO BRIEF.

Commissioner Roxas Has Independence Argument Nearly Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Manuel Roxas, Special Philippine Commissioner, soon ill submits a brief setting forth the arguments of the Filipino Legislature for Independence.

Secretary Weeks said today that when Commissioner Roxas was presented to President Coolidge and himself recently, the Commissioner said he would prepare such a brief and present it in a week or so.

At the same time Commissioner Roxas will take up with the Government the disputes that have arisen between Governor General Wood and the Filipinos, Mr. Weeks understands.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

For the Southern Voyageuse

No little of the stimulus—in fact the piece de resistance for women—of smart resort life in Winter, lies in donning fresh crisp apparel especially designed for the great playgrounds of the world.

The Millinery Salon

as a prelude to the annual exodus of Fashion to its favorite place in the sun, be it home or abroad, is displaying an inviting collection of

Hats for Early Spring

in all the authentic modes for both resort and town wear.

(Third Floor)

Silks of the Moment

disport a more than usually fascinating array of fashionable designs and colorings, in anticipation of the gayeties ahead; luminous Royal Gold and Silver Brocades, Velvet Brocades on Georgette, Jacquard Crepes, Taffetas Imprime Sur Chaine, smart designs printed on Chiffon, Georgette and Crepe, Lustrous Evening Silks, Sports Silks and Silks for lingerie—indeed, a choice of fabrics to challenge comparison in any country or any clime.

(First Floor)

FOR YOUNG LADIES ATTENDING FINISHING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Whatever may be required to replenish the wardrobe for the balance of the winter session will be found here in our importations and exclusive productions in outer apparel and accessories of dress for young ladies from 14 to 19 years.

At all the leading Eastern colleges and select finishing schools our productions have long been the accepted standard of dress.

Young Ladies' Dresses—Poiret twill, crepe de chine and one and two piece knitted dresses. New ideas and colors.

Sweaters in heavy, medium and light weight coat and slip-over models. Solid colors and attractive color combinations.

Skirts of imported novelty plaids, stripes and tweeds, to be worn with our sweaters.

Scarfs of imported soft cashmere in a wide range of beautiful colorings.

Smart English mannish topcoats with distinctive swing and style. Also wrap-around coats with fur collars and cuffs.

Attractive hats—English sport models in colors to match sweaters, skirts and coats.

DE PINNA

5th Avenue at 50th Street

January Fur Sale

A-JEK-L Furs

GREATER VALUES *and* GREATER SECURITY

When you invest in Furs, RELIABILITY should be the first consideration. Honest Furs at honest prices represent real economy.

As FURRIERS EXCLUSIVELY, we are equipped to give you the fullest measure of reliability, authoritative styles and intrinsic value.

Regardless of the extremely low prices now in force, our high standard of value is maintained.

Comparative printed prices mean little when unaccompanied by the actual garment. We, therefore, suggest your personal inspection.

"It pays to buy where you buy in safety."

A. JAECKEL & CO.
Furriers Exclusively
Fifth Ave. Between 35th & 36th Sts. New York

J. M. Gidding & Co.

724-726 Fifth Avenue 56TH AND 57TH STS.
Leo A. Price, Temporary Receiver in Equity

To more quickly facilitate and completely round out

Any Reorganization Plans

we will begin tomorrow, Monday

Final Sales

of every garment throughout the house.

Embracing regular stocks as well as many new models which have just recently come through from our workrooms.

Reductions in many instances average more than HALF former prices.

END-OF-THE-YEAR SALES AT MACY'S

Monday Will Be An Economy Day For Thrifty Shoppers

Every Advertised Item Specially Reduced, Resulting in Exceptional Values to Make the Last Day of 1923 a Fitting Close to the Biggest Year in Macy's History

Shop Monday: Store Closed All Day Tuesday, New Year's Day

White Lace Voile 39c yard
Formerly 49c
Fiber stripings in four different patterns; dropstitch effect. 3,000 yards in all. White only.
Macy's—Second Floor, Center.

Flannelette Gowns 79c
Formerly $1.59 to $1.79
Extra size. Heavy quality. Full cut, with round or square neck, kimono sleeves. Fancy stitchings.
Macy's—Third Floor, Center, Rear.

Novelty Silk Laces $1.29 yard
Formerly $1.59
Several attractive designs in the popular Bohemian effect. 36 inches wide. In black, brown and navy only.
Macy's—Main Floor, Center.

Girls' Coats $10.74
Originally $13.74 to $21.74
Plain polo effects, stripes, plaids and bolivias. Straight line, and tie-to-side models, in desirable colors. Sizes 6 to 16.
Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street, Center.

Vest Pocket Cameras, $12.89
Formerly $15.89
No. 3 Ansco Vest Pocket Speedex, takes pictures 2¼ x 3¼ inches; has anastigmat lens F.7.5, and Ilex Acme shutter, with speeds of 1 second to 1-300th of a second.
Macy's—New West Bldg., Fourth Floor.

Sweaters, $6.94
Originally $9.74
For the woman skater. With rolled collar made of fine brushed mohair in dull plaid effects. Buff, brown, navy, gray. Sizes 36 to 42.
Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Front.

All Wool Plaid Blankets $9.94
Formerly $12.89
High-grade pure virgin wool, in Scotch plaid patterns. Soft, thick and warm. Silk bound. Double bed size.
Macy's—Basement, 35th Street, Rear.

Full Size Beds $29.75
Formerly $54.25
Only 23 of these well made beds in *combination mahogany or combination walnut. Remarkably low-priced.
*Combination means that woods other than that mentioned are used on some exposed parts.
Macy's—Sixth Floor, Rear.

CLEARANCE

Men's Suits $26.75
Formerly $29.75 and $34.75
Fancy mixed worsteds and unfinished worsteds, in plain colors and the season's popular mixtures; tailored with conservative smartness.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Front.

Women's Shoes $2.97
Originally $5.44 to $8.94
Models for walking, sport and dress, made of calfskin, kidskin, patent coltskin and suede. In black and various shades of brown.
Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

Electric Grill $9.94
Current Retail Catalog Price, $13.50
Boils, fries, stews and toasts. Three degrees of heat. Nichrome heating element. Nickel-plated frame.
Macy's—Basement, Center.

Electric Heaters $8.44
Current Retail Catalog Price, $11.00
Odorless and clean. Adjustable to throw heat in any direction. 14 in. Standard make.
Macy's—Basement, Center.

Buffet Mirrors $14.24
Formerly $21.48
Three paneled mirrors to hang over mantel, sofa, console or buffet. Frames of gilt and colors. 18 x 52 inches.
Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th Street.

13 Pc. Sherbet Sets $2.74
Usually $3.74
Optic glassware, with iridescent luster finish. Set consists of 10-inch bowl, six 6-inch plates and six sherbet glasses.
Macy's—Basement, Center.

Earthenware Tea Sets, $4.96
Usually $9.74
Imported, hand decorated sets. Each consists of six cups and saucers, six tea plates, teapot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher.
Macy's—Basement, Center.

Silk Umbrellas $3.89
Formerly $4.24
Full size; handles of carved wood or carved amber composition, with rings, leather loops, or side straps. All have ball tips and stub ends and silk cases, self color.
Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

Fancy Velvets and Silks
Limited Quantities and Broken Assortments
Greatly Reduced

Imported Printed Chiffon Velvet, $3.96
Formerly $7.89 Yard
Good quality, printed in various colors, on different colored grounds. 37 inch.

Brocaded Velvet and Brocaded Chenille, $7.44
Formerly $9.84 and $10.89 Yard
Imported and domestic brocaded effects on grounds of chiffon and Georgette. Broken color assortment. 37 and 38 inches wide.

Black Brocaded Crepe, $3.96
Originally $5.74 Yard
All silk crepe brocades in medium and large designs. 39 inches wide.
Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Center.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 6 for $2.29
Formerly $2.97 and $3.29
Hand embroidered linen, assorted designed initials. Varied designs in box.
Also fine hand embroidered white Irish linen handkerchiefs at 47c each, usually 74c and 79c.
Macy's—Main Floor, Center.

Women's Wool Hosiery, $1.88
Formerly $2.39
Soft, warm, imported wool hosiery from England, with elastic tops. Ribbed effects, in champagne, putty and new tan. Flat knit style, in a range of six fancy gray and tan mixtures. Sizes 8½ to 10.
Macy's—Main Floor, Center.

Hinoki Wood Chairs $18.48
Formerly $24.50
Elaborately hand-carved, featuring dragons and other curious Oriental designs. Made of a light wood, beautifully stained. Front legs have interesting claw-feet.
Macy's—Fourth Floor, Center.

Woolen Remnants
At prices from 10 to 33 1-3% less than formerly. Black and colored dress goods. Plain and fancy coatings, Skirtings, Velveteens, Corduroys.
Macy's—Second Floor, Center, Front.

Marquisette Curtains $2.97 a pair
Formerly $3.74 to $5.24
Trimmed with hand drawn work borders, hemstitched hems or plain borders. Some have fringed bottoms. Also a wide assortment of voile and scrim curtains.
Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear.

Small Console Phonographs $58.50
Formerly $69.50
Brown mahogany cabinet, with top divided into three sections. Plays all records. Double spring motor. Dimensions: 32x32x21 inches.
Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th Street, Rear.

Crystal Sets, $6.94
Formerly $8.94
Radiola No. 1, complete with headphones and antenna. Receives messages from all stations of importance in the vicinity of New York.
Macy's—New West Building, Fourth Floor.

Men's Golf Stockings $2.29
Formerly $2.69
Imported all wool, in heavy and medium winter weights. Wide variety of colors, plain and heather mixtures.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Center.

Smokers' Stands $19.74
Formerly $27.50
In two-tone wood brown leather, and metalchrome, black and gilt, and Van Dyke brown and gilt finish. Completely equipped for devotees either of cigars or the pipe.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th Street.

Imported China Cereal Sets, $7.94
Originally $11.24
Neatly decorated china. Set consists of six large jars, six small jars, salt box, vinegar bottle, and oil bottle.
Macy's—Basement, Center.

Motor Robes $28.50
Formerly $34.75
Imported all wool cassimere robes with plaid back and fringed edges. Full regulation size; suitable for motoring, steamer and home use.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th Street.

Peroxide Soap 42c
Formerly 49c
Box of 12 four-ounce cakes, for either soft or hard water. Prepared to our own specifications.
Macy's—Drug Dept., Main Floor, Rear.

Imported Ginghams 59c
Formerly 94c Yard
Fine quality Scotch gingham in check patterns, suitable for women's dresses, aprons and children's school clothes. Fast colors. 31 inches wide.
Macy's—Second Floor, Center, Front.

Negligees $19.74
Originally $24.74 to $29.75
This assortment includes velvets, zananas, Georgette and crepe de Chine, with albatross. Also fancy quilted satin.
Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Center.

Special New Year's Luncheon, 98c.
Monday, from 11:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.
A seven-course meal, tastefully prepared and served in our spacious restaurant on the eighth floor.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.
34th ST. & BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

Drawing Instrument Sets $3.96
Formerly $5.94
Complete, in velvet lined case. Set contains 4 ruling pens, 1 bow divider, 2 compasses, 1 lengthening bar, and 1 drop bow.
Macy's—New West Building, Fourth Floor.

Bungalow Aprons 89c
Originally $1.19
A good quality checked gingham, extra size, well made, in slip-on models. Trimmed with plain binding or rickrack braid. Various checks.
Macy's—Third Floor, Center, Rear.

LIQUOR CODE LISTED 1,411 IN WASHINGTON

Commissioner Blair Says Syndicate Recorded Customers by Numbers in Book.

ONLY 21 NAMES REPORTED

Representative Newton Assails District Police, Hinting Suppression of Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, declared today that although there was no list of the names of 1,400 Washingtonians who patronized the bootlegging syndicate recently raided here, there was a record of code numbers assigned by the bootleggers to 1,411 customers and kept in "a little black book," which had not yet been found.

Mr. Blair added that the only list found contained twenty-one names and that these were now being investigated. It was also disclosed that the vice squad of the District of Columbia Police discovered some months ago a list of fifty names and are now seeking to ascertain whether these names can be identified as patrons of the liquor ring under arrest.

Washington is very much excited over the code list and there is an insistent demand that the numbers be traced to persons who held them. Members of Congress are calling for the publication of all available names of liquor buyers and some members want to have strict definitions of diplomatic immunity laid down, for, they say, it is through the Diplomatic Corps that Washington cellars are regularly restocked.

Newton Criticises Police.

A few days ago Representative Newton of Minneapolis wrote to Commissioner Oyster of the District of Columbia asking if the list of 1,400 names was actually in existence. Today he received a reply from the Commissioner which stated that in the present instance all the evidence had been turned over to the police through the Internal Revenue Bureau and it was for Peyton Gordon, Federal District Attorney, to decide whether any should be revealed.

This did not satisfy Representative Newton, for he wrote a sharp answer to Commissioner Oyster, in which he regretted that Mr. Oyster had "not seen fit" to furnish the information as to whether a list was in existence. Mr. Newton said in part:

"The papers quoted you as saying there was such a list, which, they said, contained the names of a number of prominent and influential men. Surely, if you could then give this matter out to the press without fear of hampering prosecution, you now should be at liberty to at least give the facts to a member of Congress.

Hints Suppression of List.

"If the statement was made to the press that this list has disappeared, this case involves something far more serious than the charge of 'bootlegging.' It goes to the integrity of the law enforcement officers of the District. Evidence involving alleged prominent and influential men is lost. Nobody knows anything about it. The presumption is obvious."

In a postscript Mr. Newton said:

"I requested information as to the procedure in reference to diplomatic liquors. This is a matter of custom and regulations in your department. Again let me say that I am unable to understand why information of this character was not given to me."

Representative Davis of Tennessee said this afternoon that he wanted the law changed so that immunity in bringing in personal possessions should apply strictly to recognized diplomatic and officers and not to "servants whose names happened to be filed with the State Department" as entitled to this privilege.

RALEIGH EXCELS IN TRIAL.

Naval Officers Declare Latest Scout Cruiser Surpasses Sister Ship.

According to the detailed report of the trial trip of the new U. S. Scout Cruiser Raleigh, received yesterday from the offices of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who were the constructors, the war vessel has proved herself superior to any of her class in the opinion of naval authorities present.

In both the preliminary and the official trials the latest scout cruiser is said to have made every test in such a manner that the Navy officials declared the Raleigh excelled her sister ship, the Detroit, which was delivered a short time ago.

The Raleigh is 500 feet in length, with a breadth of 55 feet and a normal load displacement of 7,200 tons. She carries twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns of the very latest model, four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns capable of firing into the air at any angle up to 90 degrees. She also carries ten torpedo tubes and two hundred mines. She is fitted with a revolving catapult for airplanes.

The propeller machinery developed 100,000 shaft horsepower on her trial, which is sufficient to drive this vessel at a speed of 41 land miles per hour. The powerful Curtis type marine turbines operate at a speed of 2,500 revolutions per minute which is reduced through reduction gears on each of the four propeller shafts to 400 revolutions per minute. At full speed the boilers will consume about 100,000 barrels of oil per hour.

The Raleigh will be delivered some time next month and will be under the command of Captain W. C. Watts, who will have as his staff officers Commander R. N. Brainard and Lieut. Commander H. R. Keller.

CHURCHES TO AID HOSPITALS

Collection Today in 100 Congregations Will Go to Fund.

A hundred churches in Manhattan and Brooklyn will take up a special collection today for the United Hospital Fund, which provides free treatment for the sick poor in the fifty-eight non-municipal hospitals belonging to the organization. The churches for nearly half a century have devoted the collection of one Sunday each year to the hospital fund. Among the denominations cooperating are Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Greek Orthodox, Presbyterian, Reformed, Episcopalian, Friends, Unitarian, Universalist, New Church and Mormon.

A number of synagogues where no collection for any purpose is taken up at any time voted contributions to the fund yesterday from their treasuries.

White House New Year's Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Plans were announced tonight for the White House New Year's reception. Some 7,500 persons are expected to greet the President and Mrs. Coolidge at the function.

The late President Harding revived the custom of receiving the general public on New Year's Day in 1922. In 1923, due to the severe illness of Mrs. Harding, it was necessary to cancel the affair.

In the official program for the day three and one-half hours have been allotted for all those who desire to meet the President. From past experiences, attachés of the White House estimate that near five hours will be consumed.

MOVES TO PADLOCK BROOKLYN'S CAFES

United States Attorney Prepares 1,000 Writs to Serve by New Year's Day.

2,000 CASES ON THE DOCKET

Ninth Fatality From Bad Liquor in Bellevue—Drive on Road Houses.

Papers in 1,000 injunction proceedings to padlock as many cafés in Brooklyn as continued violators of the Volstead act were in course of preparation in the office of United States Attorney Ralph C. Greene. An effort may be made to have padlock orders signed before New Year's Eve. In that event a special staff will be assigned to the work of serving the orders and Brooklyn's New Year celebration will be extra dry.

There are 2,000 liquor cases pending in the Federal District Court in Brooklyn. United States Attorney Greene, believing that the restraining order is the most effective method of handling the bootleg situation, put five men to work yesterday preparing the orders.

When the cases come to trial they will be heard by Judges Gervin, Campbell and Inch. These Judges on Wednesday will make a start toward clearing the calendar in Brooklyn of the 2,000 liquor cases.

Another death from bad liquor drunk on Christmas Day was reported yesterday at Bellevue, where the total fatalities since Christmas have now risen to nine. The man who died was Thomas Tray, 38 years old, of 209 East Forty-second Street, who went to Bellevue the day after Christmas, suffering from lobar pneumonia, induced by alcohol poisoning.

The number of alcholic cases admitted to Bellevue since Christmas jumped to 143 with the admission of twenty-nine men and four women. Two of the women and one man were unidentified.

One of those discharged from Bellevue after treatment for acute alcoholism was an 11-year-old boy; Frank Zahara of 261 Avenue B, who was picked up helpless at Avenue B and Fifteenth Street.

In an effort to reduce the drinking of whisky by high school and college students of both sexes, Prohibition Director Adrian Chamberiain of New Jersey disclosed yesterday that he was organising a drive against roadhouses and other places where minors are served with bootleg whisky. He said he had received complaints from parents.

"Our special activities just now are against roadhouses where young people have been found drinking. On Thursday night we raided a well-known place at Summit. There was quite a number of young men and young women there. We did not interfere with them at that time. However, the next time I discover young girls in these public places where liquor is seised by my men I will use them all as witnesses. I will give them a day in court and then, may be, they will not be so desirous to become so conspicuous in drinking places."

Director Chamberiain said he had written to all County Judges and prosecutors in New Jersey asking that they notify him in future when liquor seizures are made by the county authorities. He said it was his intention to have that liquor analyzed to prevent bad liquor being sent to public institutions.

Fine Dempsey's Father.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 29.—Hyrum Dempsey, father of Jack Dempsey, world's heavyweight champion, was fined $50 in the City Court today on a charge of possession of liquor. He was taken into custody a week ago in a local café and entered a plea of guilty. The arresting officer charged he was mixing highballs with liquor from a pocket flask.

WILL FIND HUSBAND DEAD.

Man Killed by Auto While Wife Is on Way From Italy.

Mrs. Vincenzo Resolute and her small daughter are on their way to this country from Italy, unaware that their husband and father, who had saved from his earnings to bring them here, was killed by an automobile last Thursday. This fact was revealed yesterday when Mrs. S. E. Sawtell of Ashland, N. J., was arraigned on a technical manslaughter charge in Camden for running down and killing Resolute, who lived at Magnolia, N. J. She was held in $500 bail for a hearing next week.

Rothenberg Bankruptcy Hearing.

Judge Runyon in Newark postponed yesterday the hearing on the petition in bankruptcy filed against Charles R. Rothenberg, whose 17-year-old son, Howard, was slain in Windham, N. J., this Summer. Mrs. Rothenberg, mother of the boy; his aunt, Mrs. Esther Litt, and Bert Braunaugh, a resident of Windham, have been indicted for the crime. Rothenberg is the proprietor of several drug stores. He left his business and devoted himself almost exclusively to investigating the murder. S. Rothenberg, a brother, is one of the petitioners.

COOLIDGE THRIVES UNDER OFFICE WORK

President's Health and Physical Strength Shows a Gain After Six Months.

HELPED BY MORNING WALKS

Saturday Cruises on the Yacht Mayflower Also Serve to Give Him Real Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—President Coolidge is keeping himself in physical trim by early morning walks. During the holidays, with his sons here from school, he has taken before-breakfast jaunts accompanied by his boys, one of whom towers three inches above his father. In his first six months in office the President's health has improved and he appears stronger and perhaps a little stouter.

By following almost daily his practice of early walks he keeps himself in excellent physical condition. He varies the pedestrian exercise with an occasional horseback ride, and nearly every Saturday takes a trip on the President's yacht, the Mayflower.

In his six months in office, which he will complete on Jan. 3, President Coolidge has shown no evidence of a physical let-down. He appeared somewhat nervous in the few weeks in November when he was gathering information and putting the finishing touches on his message. Since that time he has been buoyant and, if anything, has grown somewhat stouter.

To gain freedom from the heavy burden of receiving the thousands of visitors who call to pay their respects, Mr. Coolidge has decided to have two afternoons free from work. He does not see callers on Tuesday afternoons and takes half holidays on Saturdays.

Today, despite a stroke breeze which blew over the Potomac, the President, with members of his family and a small party of friends, took a short cruise aboard the Presidential yacht. The party ate supper aboard the ship and returned to Washington before 6 o'clock.

The experience of last Saturday, when the Presidential party was foghound at the Mayflower's dock in the Washington navy yard and could not venture a trip on the river, and the promise of the Weather Bureau of much colder weather, did not deter the President from arranging for this little river jaunt. The President has taken a keen delight in the brief cruises he and Mrs. Coolidge and their friends have taken aboard the yacht. He has said they serve as a source of real rest to him.

The guests on today's trip were the Secretary and Mrs. Denby; First Assistant Postmaster General and Mrs. Bartlett, former Senator and Mrs. McCumber, Representative and Mrs. Kahn, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Lord and Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns of Massachusetts, who have been visiting at the White House.

COOLIDGE TO START A SHIP.

Button in White House Will Blow a Whistle in San Francisco.

President Coolidge on Jan. 5 will press a button in the White House which will start the steamship President Harrison from San Francisco on a trip around the world.

Officials of the Radio Corporation of America, in making this announcement yesterday, explained that the pressure of the President's finger would send a flash to the wireless station at Rocky Point, L. I., which would relay it across the continent to Marshall, Cal. The Marshall station will transmit the flash to the ship's radio, connected in such a way as to blow the Harrison's whistle, the signal for departure.

Archbishop Hayes Aids Harding Fund.

The Harding Memorial Association received yesterday a contribution of $100 from Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes. Other contributions received included: William M. Wood, President of the American Woolen Company, $1,000; Ogden L. Mills, $500; Black & Maloney, bankers, $500, and Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, $100.

MODERNISTS RENEW ATTACK ON BISHOPS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

patent to utter such a declaration is the General Convention.

"The doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church are imbedded in the Book of Common Prayer as derived from the Scriptures. It is competent for the Protestant Episcopal Church to make changes in the Book of Common Prayer affecting doctrine. But these changes must be made by the General Convention. Until authoritative utterance is made by the General Convention, both as to doctrine and the interpretation of doctrine, no body of men in this Church, whether Bishops, priests or laymen, has power to bind the mind and conscience of the Church by presumed authoritative declarations, or to accomplish the same ends by threats of ecclesiastical trials."

Propound Four Questions.

The four questions addressed by the society to the Bishops of the Church follow:

"1. Since at ordination a clergyman promises to teach nothing as necessary to eternal salvation, but that which (he) shall be persuaded may be concluded and proved by the Scriptures, is he not within his rights when he bases his teaching upon what he believes is a correct interpretation of the Scriptures?

"2. Is the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops in respect to the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds determinative in the interpretation of the Bible?

"3. Do you consider it an illustration of 'honesty in the use of language' to designate as 'facts' matters which, from the nature of things, cannot be proved to be facts, e. g., the virgin birth, the descent into hell and the resurrection of the flesh?

"4. If it is not the fact of the virgin birth that makes us believe in our Lord as God, why is it necessary to intrude this subject in the discussion of the divinity of Jesus?"

The Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge is a national society. Its officers, in addition to Dr. Cummins, the Secretary, are Francis A. Lewis of Philadelphia, a lawyer, President; the Rev. John T. Ross of Catasauqua, N. Y., Vice President; Zeiah Van Loan of the United States Safe Deposit Company, New York City, Treasurer, and Edward M. McGuffey of Elmhurst, L. I., Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Members of the Executive Committee, including the officers, are Duncan M. Seams, Walter De F. Johnson, John Brooks Leavitt, Robert Rogers, John M. Bugbee, Oliver S. Tonks and the Rev. John A. Wade.

Asks Peace With Honor.

The Rev. Dr. Stuart L. Tyson declared yesterday that any settlement of the controversy must be a "peace with honor" so far as the Modernists were concerned. Dr. Tyson explained that this meant that any settlement must establish the right of the liberal clergymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church to think freely and use present-day knowledge in religion as well as in all other relations of life. Dr. Tyson embodied his views in a statement after consultation with a number of his colleagues, and was understood to speak on behalf of some of the local Modernist group as well as for himself. The statement follows:

"Every Modernist will agree that conference is better than controversy. But adherents to conference and fellowship are entitled when Fundamentalist brethren refuse to grant him. Again and again such appeals have been made in vain. The Modernist is as eager to be loyal to Christ as the Fundamentalist. He simply is unable to accept some of the latter's conclusions as to what Christianity is. His attitude toward truth in general is exactly that of Dr. Masterson, so nobly set forth this past week in his presidential address to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"The ultimate truth is elusive. When science establishes a truth that may seem at first to be ultimate, it has gotten the way to another truth lying beyond, and it is to the credit of scientific men that they are ready to admit the lack of finality in what has been accomplished once the vista of the new truth has opened out. This attitude is not easily understood by the layman, unfamiliar with the scientific method, and he is apt to imagine that a confession of lack of finality means the condemnation of the older truth as false. This is a misconception that frequently occurs and, unfortunately, which scientists themselves have aided in creating by failing to appreciate the popular viewpoint.

"The Modernist resents any idea that he is interested in controversy. On the contrary, he seeks only to be intelligently consecrated to the freedom of the truth. Indeed, he is battling only for freedom, for the right to apply the wealth of new knowledge to the interpretation of our holy religion, so as to exhibit its unsurpassed vitality to men and women today.

"The public should under no circumstances permit its thought to be diverted from the real issue, which is not in any sense confined to an interpretation of this or that article of a creed. The basic issue is nothing less than the right of the Christian minister to think freely and to utilize present-day knowledge and enlightenment in religion as well as in all other relations of life.

"The Modernist has not the slightest desire either to force the acceptance of this new knowledge upon his Fundamentalist brother or to curtail his freedom in rejecting it. But he will strenuously claim his own place in the Church as a loyal son, along with the great army of Modernists, from St. Paul to the present day. Eagerly does he desire peace; but, as in the case of Belgium in 1914, it must be peace with honor. He will not cry, 'Peace, peace, when there is no peace.'

"If Friday's conference is to be the beginning of a movement leading up to an 'American Association for the Advancement of Religion,' wherein the Modernist will be granted that liberty which he unreservedly accords his Fundamentalist brother, the whole unhappy quarrel will automatically come to an end."

Sermons on the Controversy.

With Friday's conference acting in a measure to cause a prolongation of Bishop Manning's Christmas truce, there was every indication last night that most of the Episcopal rectors of the city would avoid controversial sermons today. The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, was one of the few to announce a sermon in which Modernism would be discussed. He will preach on "How Far Should Modernism in Religion Go?" at 11 o'clock this morning.

Phases of the controversy between the Fundamentalists and the Modernists, which is not confined to the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be discussed by preachers of other denominations. At the First Baptist Church, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. I. M. Haldeman, will speak in the evening on "Is the Present State of Faith in the Protestant Church a Sign that Protestantism is Breaking Down?"

At Calvary Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton will preach at the evening service on "The Devil's Lies vs. God's Truth About the Bible." At the Adventist City Temple, 126th Street and Lenox Avenue, the Rev. Louis K. Dickson will review the recent debate between Dr. Straton and the Rev. Charles Francis Potter, pastor of the West Side Unitarian Church, with the theme, "Does the Bible Hold Inconsistencies Which Disprove Its Claim of Infallibility?"

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise will preach at the services of the Central and Free Synagogues at Carnegie Hall this morning. His subject will be "Is the Bible True or False" or "Fundamentalism versus Modernism from the Jewish Point of View."

Arnold, Constable & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTIETH STREET

50 beautifully made, fashionable

SUITS

For Women and Misses
will be closed out, Monday, at

29.50

Until yesterday these suits were 39.50 to 75.00

Vellona, Velmara cloth and pile fabric suits in simple, well-tailored lines. Some with flattering fur collars. Fashionable tones of brown, tan, taupe, and black.

Purchases final

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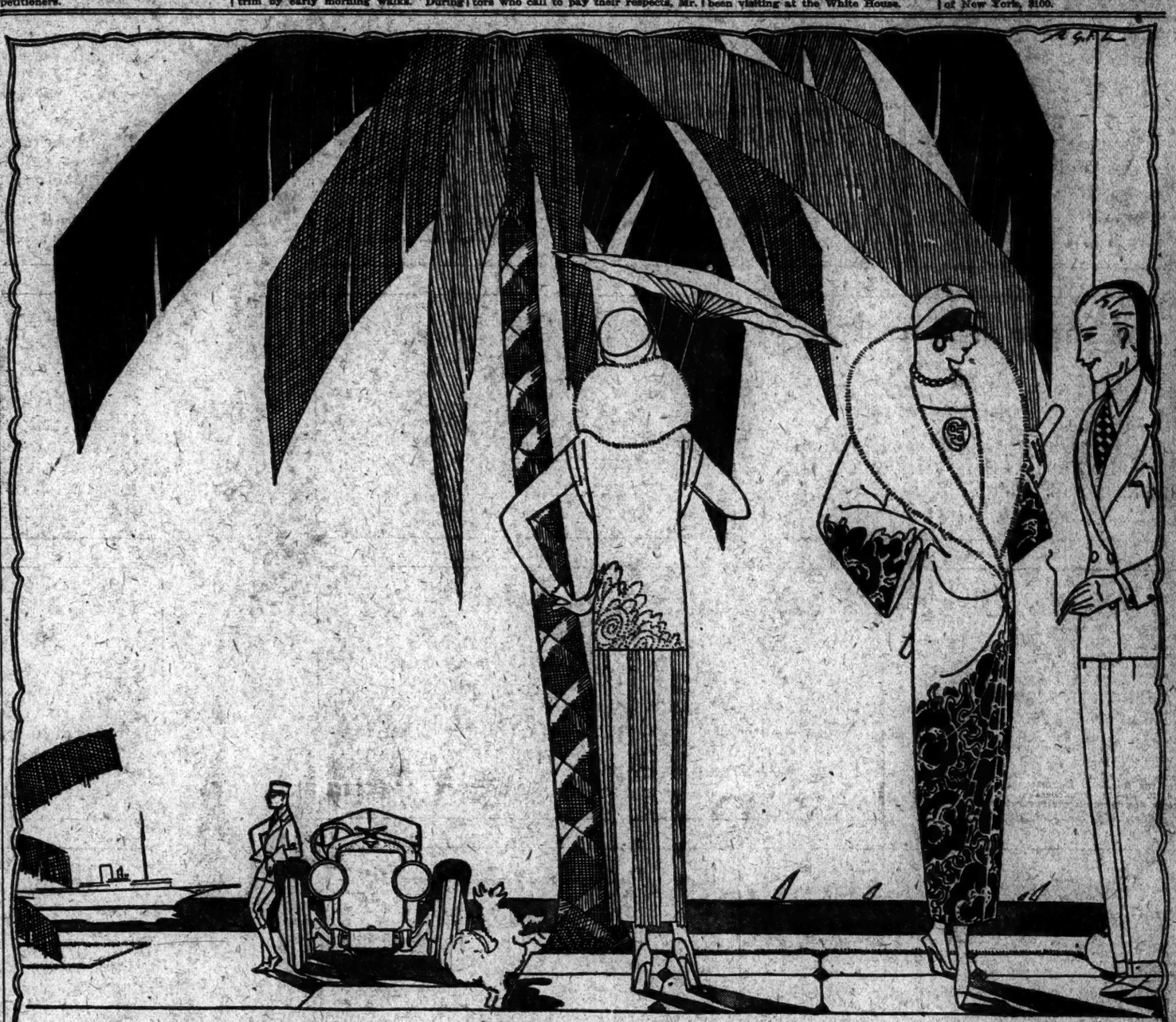


A Winter Day under Southern Skies

SPENT SMARTLY IN APPAREL FROM

Saks & Company

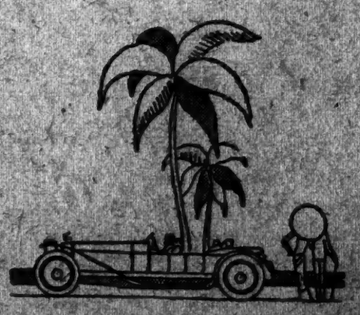
BROADWAY at 34th STREET

For The Morning Dip—or strand promenade, there are bathing costumes of silk accented with frills, or jaunty plaid suits of wool jersey. Bright-hued rubber hats, caps and slippers, to say nothing of clever rubber *earrings* may be had in such interesting variety.

For The Afternoon of Mah-Jong—there are a host of dainty voile frocks from France that tell their Paris origin in delicate needlework and refreshing colors. Bangkok and silks in gay hues, fashion chic hats that will harmonize or contrast delightfully with effective parasols.

For The Lantern-Lit Dance—swaying chiffon or crepe frocks that gracefully herald the new Spring ideas, await the most discerning tastes; and the shoe department yields charming styles worthy of the loveliest southern wardrobe.

And of course, appropriate clothes to wear en route, are here in their smartest versions



FAVOR HIGHER PAY FOR SUPREME BENCH

Justice Cohalan's Retirement Because He Regards Salary of $17,500 Inadequate Causes Comment.

KOENIG FOR AN INCREASE

Board of Estimate Could Grant It—Law Journal Says Pay Should Be $25,000.

The prospective retirement of Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, because he considers the present $17,500 salary inadequate, was discussed yesterday in many quarters. It was pointed out that as far as Justices serving within the First and Second Judicial Districts were concerned the remedy lay entirely with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment if that body was willing to exercise its power. These two districts take in all of this city and the Counties of Nassau and Suffolk.

Under the State Constitution all Supreme Court Justices receive $10,000 a year from the State. The additional $7,500 received by Justices serving in the city is paid out of the New York City treasury. All the board would have to do would be to vote an increase in this additional allowance sufficient to prove an inducement to competent men to remain on the Supreme Court bench. In one quarter it was suggested that the salary paid by the State and the grant by the city combined should be not less than $25,000 per annum.

In order to increase the amount paid by the State an amendment to the State Constitution would be necessary. Inquiry made in political quarters yesterday indicates that neither the Democrats who control the State Senate nor the Republicans who have a majority in the Assembly would be averse to initiating a proposal for an increase in the $10,000 stipend paid by the State.

Salary Increase Voted Down.

As far as the Legislature is concerned both parties are on record through action in the immediate past looking to the increase of the salaries of Court of Appeals Judges to the present figure received by Supreme Court Justices in the New York City districts. With practical unanimity lawmakers of both parties on two occasions within the last half a dozen years have adopted concurrent resolutions providing for the necessary amendment to the Constitution. On both occasions, however, the proposed amendments have failed of ratification at the polls, due almost entirely to opposition in the rural constituencies up-State.

Samuel S. Koenig, President of the New York County Republican Committee, said yesterday that as far as the New York City Republicans were concerned there would be no objection to increasing the pay of Supreme Court Justices in all parts of the State. A constitutional amendment he regarded necessary only with a view of having Justices in up-State districts benefit equally with their Supreme Court colleagues in the city.

"There is no doubt," Mr. Koenig said, "that without intervention of the Legislature the Board of Estimate can take steps to insure compensation to the Justices down here commensurate with their hard work and great responsibilities and the vastly increased cost of living. There is no doubt this should be done. If legislative action is proposed in order that Justices elsewhere may benefit, I feel quite certain there will be no objection from Republicans at this end of the State. Ratification of amendments of this character has always been prevented by the voters up-State, to whom a dollar looks a great deal bigger than it does to people in the city."

Justice Cohalan received the thanks of many of his colleagues yesterday for the stand he had taken in his letter of resignation forwarded to the Governor in favor of more adequate compensation for Supreme Court Justices. Justices who had occasion to be at the County Court House during the day called on the retiring Justice in a body, voiced their appreciation and told him that they were sorry to see him go.

Inadequate, Says Justice Mitchell.

Supreme Court Justice Richard H. Mitchell said yesterday that the salary now paid Justices of that court was so inadequate that those compelled to live on the salary feel cramped at the end of each year. He stated that he believed it would be good business on the part of the city to pay its Judges sufficiently, so that they would not be persuaded to leave the bench to enter private practice.

"It seems a pity that a man should spend most of his life in reaching the top of his profession and then be compelled to return to the practice of law in order to make both ends meet," said Justice Mitchell. "It is clearly a matter for the city officials to decide.

"I do not think there is a relief organization making annual collections for its support which does not start its list with the Judges. If we do not give according to what they believe we should, we are considered niggardly, so we give more than we can well afford to give, and we feel it. We are compelled to maintain a certain standard of living because of our position on the bench, and with the increased cost of living it certainly does not seem that salaries should remain as they have for so many years, as Judge Cohalan pointed out."

The New York Law Journal in an editorial yesterday paid great tribute to the ability of Justice Cohalan and gave urgent backing to his plea for increased compensation of the Judges. The article said in part:

"The resignation of Justice Cohalan, following upon those of Justices Laughlin, Shearn, Greenbaum, Jenks, Blackmar and a number of others, should serve to focus attention anew upon this serious shortcoming. It is to be hoped that some remedial action will be promptly taken, and the salary of Supreme Court Justices fixed at not less than $25,000 per annum."

WAR ON BOOTLEGGERS.

Admiral Plunkett Asks Property Owners to Help in Fight.

Following his order issued on Friday designating a proscribed area around the navy yard within which sailors are forbidden to loiter or even to reside, Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Commandant of the yard, conferred yesterday with Federal Judge Edwin L. Garvin at the latter's chambers in Brooklyn, with Assistant United States District Attorney Howard Osterhout, head of the newly organized prohibition bureau, and with Joseph S. Green, who is in charge of the Brooklyn office of the Prohibition Enforcement Agents.

Rear Admiral Plunkett discussed prohibition enforcement in the neighborhood of the navy yard with these officials and declared he would do all in his power to enforce prohibition.

"The people in this vicinity," he said later to a reporter, "are entitled to a great deal more than they have been getting. The vast majority of the residents are good-living people and are bringing up their children in the same way. Every property owner in this neighborhood has a clause in his lease whereby he can cancel the lease for a violation. It is now up to the property owners to enforce that clause."

Rear Admiral Plunkett said that the main difficulties he has to contend with are bootleggers, drug peddlers and vagrants.

OUT OF WORK, SEEKS A CELL

Wounded War Veteran Says He Escaped From Illinois Jail.

Declaring that he is wanted to serve out the balance of a three years' sentence in the House of Correction at Oak Forest, Ill., from which he escaped after serving three months, Roy J. Miller, 30 years old, an ex-service man who was wounded in the Argonne, gave himself up yesterday at the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

Miller said he had committed a burglary in Chicago after his escape and he became a hanger-on to a circus which went into Winter quarters at Bridgeport, Conn. Miller said he made his way to New York and had been unable to obtain work here. He underwent an operation on his jaw, part of which was shot away in the war, at Bellevue recently.

Miller is being held pending telegraphic investigation of his story.

MEMORIAL AVENUE PLAN FOR BROOKLYN

Park Commissioner Considering Removal of Saplings From Bedford to Eastern Parkway.

MATTER NOT YET DECIDED

American Legion Members Said to Favor the Transfer—Elms Could Go to the Park.

Memorial Avenue may become the name of the Brooklyn thoroughfare now known as Eastern Parkway. The building of the crosstown subway under Bedford Avenue will necessitate the removal of a great number of the memorial trees that now line both sides of Bedford Avenue, Park Commissioner John N. Harman announced yesterday. The Commissioner has had conferences with members of the American Legion, civic workers and landscape architects, and the possibility of turning the Eastern Parkway into Memorial Avenue has developed.

The first proposal made by Commissioner Harman when it became apparent that the trees could not be left was that they be removed to Prospect Park, where the 2,300 saplings could be assembled in a memorial grove. It now appears that men and women prominent in the American Legion, among them a number of gold star mothers, are of the opinion that a grove would not serve the purpose in its full meaning and that as long as Bedford Avenue would soon cease to be available another thoroughfare should be selected for planting of the trees. Brig. Gen. A. W. Wingate and Commissioner Harman believe that Eastern Parkway should be selected to fill the mission that at first had been assigned to Bedford Avenue.

Commissioner Harman proposes to remove the new Eastern Parkway elms, which are not likely to thrive in the street, to Prospect Park. In addition, there is a considerable number of old and dying trees of various species in the parkway which should have been destroyed long ago and which the Commissioner thinks should be removed. In this manner room would be made in Eastern Parkway for at least 2,000 new trees.

Commissioner Harman said yesterday that it had not been definitely decided to utilize Eastern Parkway, and that he was waiting for further suggestions. He said he was quite sure that his successor would have an equally open mind on the subject and would welcome all proposals.

Hearings on Housing Problems.

The first of a series of hearings will be held by the Housing and Regional Planning Commission on Jan. 16. The hearings will take up possible solutions of the housing problem, such as the use of State credit, co-operative housing, and other suggestions that have been made to the commission.

WANT ITALIAN TAUGHT.

New Rochelle School Board to Hear a Petition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Representatives of Italian organizations will ask the New Rochelle Board of Education next week to establish Italian as a compulsory subject in the schools of this city.

Those behind the movement say the majority of New Rochelle public school pupils are of Italian extraction and that instruction of the language of their forefathers is imperative.

To Open Branch Income Tax Office.

The State Tax Commission will open on Wednesday a branch for the collection of the income tax in the office of the Receiver of Taxes, room 200, the Municipal Building. In addition to receiving the tax a force of auditors will be on hand to give information regarding the law and to distribute blanks.

L. Bamberger & Co.

DOWN THERE

WHERE the only snow known to winter is the white of the sands, where the only frost is the fluttering froth atop the gay little wavelets—there my lady exquisite finds excuse to linger:

Morningtime—in *handmade frocks* contrived of sheerest voile, crepe de chine, French linen, or novelty cloths. In natty sports *suits tailored* with the spontaneity of youth and its naive simplicity of twilled cloths, of *white jersey*, of checked flannels, and *white* fibre silk weaves.

Afternoontime—in cool, conceited creations involving hand drawn *mousseme* crepes, satins, and canton crepe. Or in *printed* silk crepe frocks of bright needlepoint patternings.

Eveningwards—in a wrap of dusky *velora* with collar and cape edged in white fox; in a *white rabbit* collared moire wrap; in a *flamingo* cloth coat, perhaps the new *artichoke green* in hue, modified with the pristine beauty of a *white fox* collar. And, under there, diaphanous gowns of *colorful lace*, of beaded chiffon, of embroidered net, of translucent georgette.

Madam who has the good fortune to go South for the winter should have the good taste to come here for the wardrobe which will measure her social success down there. Adaptations from exclusive importations in coats, suits, wraps, and frocks are to be found here at prices adapted to the less bulky purse. Also, are to be found, rarely becoming, bathing suits and all the accessories required on beach or float. On Fashion Lane, Third Floor.

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Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's Herald Square New York

FANCY GROCERIES

Macy's Teas

Macy's Teas are choice pickings and are handled in one plant by special machinery, which removes any dust or foreign matter.

STRENGTH—FLAVOR—FRAGRANCE—
ALL REACH YOU UNIMPAIRED

A SPECIAL SALE OF ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA

"LILY WHITE" BRAND—A heavy bodied, rich, aromatic tea; our usual price, 1-lb. cartons, 74c; this sale, 1-lb. caddy, $3.39; 1-lb. carton, 69c.

AMARYLLIS TEA—Extra quality at price; our usual price, 1-lb. cartons, 89c; this sale, 1-lb. caddy, $3.84; 1-lb. carton, 84c.

A Special Sale of Foochow (Oolong) Tea

"Lily White" Brand Real Oolong Tea grown in China in the famous Kwang Tung Province by the well known firm of Fan Yu Tai.
A tea of unusual fragrance with the delicious Jessamine flavor and aroma.
1 lb. carton, usually 75c, this sale, 72c

IMPORTED HOMEMADE OXFORD ORANGE MARMALADE—Frank Cooper's English Homemade Bertha Marmalade, a genuine bitter sweet Marmalade of fine quality. 2-lb. pots, 94c; 1-lb. pots, 49c.

White Meat Tuna Fish, "Lily White" Brand—Delicious for salads: No. 1 can, 89c; No. ½ can, 52c

"LILY WHITE" CHILI SAUCE—½-pint bottle, 21c

Macedoine Brand French Macedoine—Mixed vegetables—Regular size jars; extra fine; dozen, $7.44; each, 64c

Japanese Crab Meat—No. 1 can, containing 12 ounces, 89c each; No. ½ can, contains 6 ounces, 47c can.

SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, "LA REINE" BRAND—Large Spanish olives, 36-oz. jars; dozen, $5.74; each, 49c.

French Miniature Mushrooms—Fine imported Marceau brand, regular size tins; they count 150 to the can; each, 26c

French Peas or Sugar Beans—Marceau Brand; large glass jar; extra fine; dozen, $8.64; each, 89c

"Cho Cho," the Instant Malt-A-Milk Chocolate

A specially prepared concentrated extract of high dietetic barley malt in combination with rich whole milk, Caracas Chocolate and confectioner's sugar; 12-oz. cans; dozen, $2.76; each, 24c

Fancy Louisiana Uncoated Whole Head Rice

Guaranteed to be extra fancy Whole-Head Rice of exceptional quality. Packed in our own factory to insure absolute cleanliness.

25-lb. cotton bag.....$2.97 | 10-lb. cotton bag.....$1.24
5-lb. cotton bag.....64c | 2-lb. cotton bag.....28c

NEW SEASON'S FLAKED IRISH OATMEAL

Our own special importation, a fresh shipment just received; the celebrated Excelsior brand; milled at Omagh, Ireland. This Oatmeal has a most delicious flavor and you will find it goes further than any other Oatmeal; easily prepared and requires only 20 minutes for boiling. Guaranteed made from Irish Oats only and packed expressly for us, in 2-lb. full weight cartons, 24c.

A Special Sale of French Boneless Sardines

Imported French Sardines, in fine olive oil (our own special importation); fine, meaty sardines, carefully prepared; "Garnier" Brand; pagnons size cans, containing 14 to 16 fish; usually 42c, this special sale, dozen cans, $3.14; each, 44c

"LILY WHITE" BRAND GRAPEFRUIT—Hearts of pure grapefruit for breakfast, salads, etc.; No. 2 cans, dozen, $3.96; each, 33c

A Special Sale of FRANCO-AMERICAN OXTAIL SOUP; thick or clear; ½-pint cans, this sale, doz., $1.39; each, 12c

Strained Tomatoes, "Lily White" Brand—Made from whole tomatoes—For soups, sauces, etc.; 10-oz. cans; doz., $1.04; each, 9c

A Special Sale of California Asparagus Tips—"Lily White Brand." Medium white or green tips, No. 1 square cans, containing 40 to 45 stalks; usually 65c; this sale, dozen, $4.89; each, 39c

CALIFORNIA FRUIT SALAD—"Lily White" Brand; each can contains 5 varieties of delicious fruits. No. 2½ cans, dozen, $5.14; each, 44c

PRESERVED SOUR PITTED CHERRIES, "HART" BRAND—No. 2 can; dozen, $4.46; each, 39c

Norwegian Smoked Sardines in Olive Oil; ¼ can; fancy quality, 14c Can

Apple Sauce—"Heart of Maine" Brand; No. 2 can, $1.59 Dozen

Fancy Spinach—"Lily White" Brand Early Garden Spinach; No. 2 cans, 19c Can

JERSEY TOMATOES—"Jessamine" Brand; No. 2 cans, $2.19 Dozen

CORN—"Lily White" Brand Maine Sugar Corn; No. 2 cans.

Fancy State Apples—"Lily White" Brand; No. 2 cans.

SPINACH—"Lily White" Brand Early Garden Spinach; No. 2 cans.

Shoe Peg Corn—Foster Hill Brand; No. 2 can.

Michigan Sweet Peas—Marcellus Brand; No. 2 can.

Jersey Tom toes—"Lily White" Brand—Red Ripe Fancy Stock, No. 2 can.

"Jessamine" Brand Fancy Marrowfat Sweet Peas—No. 2 cans.

HAWAIIAN PRESERVED PINEAPPLE—"Paradise Island" Brand; No. 1 flat can.

Jersey Lima Beans—"Jessamine" Brand; med. green tender beans; No. 2 cans.

CALIFORNIA SLICED TELEPHONE CLING PEACHES—"Lily White" Brand; No. 1 tall can.

Fifth Floor, 35th Street

STOUT WOMEN

A SPECIALIZATION of nearly a quarter of a century has established Lane Bryant as authority on the correct appareling of the Stout Woman. It is here—and here only—that slenderizing becomes a fine art, and is allied to fashion in its choicest expressions . . . in every department of dress.

Lane Bryant

NEW YORK
38 West 38th St. 21 West 38th St.

BROOKLYN
15 Hanover Place 283 Livingston St.

Special Sale Monday

FROCKS

EVERY DRESS in this group exceeds its sale price by far, affording gratifying savings on superior dresses. Included are plain, figured and all-over embroidered Canton Crepes and Roshanara Crepes; also fine Twill Frocks. All made the slim-effect Lane Bryant way. Sizes 39 to 56 Bust. Earlier in the season these Dresses were priced to $59.75.

Sale Price $35

COATS

SMART, serviceable Coats for Stout Women at a price that will not strain the depleted after-Christmas purse. Just the type of Coat for now and early Spring. Without fur, but in warm fabrics and lined with silks. Some are in imported sports coatings. In sizes 42 to 56 Bust. Earlier in the season these were our $49.50 Coats.

Sale Price $29

NASSAU SURPRISED AT INQUIRY ORDER

County Officials Profess Ignorance as to the Governor's Purposes.

AWAIT FORMAL CHARGES

Lawyer Tells of Complaints to Executive, but Withholds Their Purport.

Governor Smith's order for an investigation of political conditions in Nassau County, with particular reference to bootlegging, set all Long Island a-quiver with gossip yesterday, but nearly every one concerned was eagerly awaiting the next move, and meantime professedly unable to shed much light on what it all meant.

The Governor himself contributed nothing to the discussion, and the officials of the county who are to be investigated found themselves able to enter little more than general denials until specific acts of wrongdoing had been publicly alleged against them.

The identities of the complainants who had moved the Governor to act, were not disclosed, except in the case of Neil H. Vandewater of Cedarhurst, a Democratic lawyer who formerly was counsel for the Nassau County Association. Mr. Vandewater admitted that he "was one of a group of citizens who saw the Governor last Summer and laid facts before him for his disposition." He withheld the names of his associates and declined to tell the nature of the charges. The group he went with had no particular leader, being banded together informally, he said. "Many dozens" of persons independent of him also saw the Executive, according to Mr. Vandewater, who said that subsequently he was summoned by Governor Smith to explain and amplify information his group had presented.

Thought Matter Dead.

"I am not a complainant at all," he asserted. "I don't consider any one complaint responsible for this at all." Mr. Vandewater explained that he thought the Governor's action was a result of cumulative reports made for some time back.

"I don't know anything about the situation now," he said. "I have not seen Governor Smith since the first part of September. What has happened since I don't know. I thought the matter was dead."

The Rt. Rev. Frederick Burgess, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, said: "I know of no irregular or scandalous conditions existing amount county officials. I know of no specific instance of authenticated information against a particular official.

"This investigation comes as a complete surprise to me," declared Assemblyman P. Trubee Davison of Nassau County at his home in Locust Valley. "I know of no scandal in conditions in Nassau County. The statement that a large number of citizens have demanded the investigation amuses me in view of the fact that so many officials were returned to office at the election last Fall with a bigger majority of votes than ever. When I was in Albany I heard nothing of any plans for this investigation."

State Senator George L. Thompson of the First District of Long Island said at his home in Kings Park that he had been ill for some time and therefore was not familiar with recent developments in the county. "I have views on the matter which I do not care to express at this time," he said. "I must wait and see what is going to happen. I know of nothing wrong in the county."

Prosecutor Has No Inkling.

"I hadn't the slightest inkling of this thing until some one called me yesterday at 1 o'clock," said District Attorney Charles R. Weeks of Nassau County yesterday. "When a specific act is related I will answer any questions. The Ku Klux Klan has not been active here and I do not believe they had anything whatever to do with the Governor's investigation. I have prosecuted many cases under the Mullan-Gage act, which has since been repealed.

"As I understand the law, the Federal authorities have full charge of the enforcement of the Volstead law. I have always been ready and willing to cooperate with them in the capture of all violators."

United States Attorney Ralph C. Greene, who has conducted the majority of prosecutions against persons accused of violating the Volstead act in Nassau County, said in Brooklyn that he had no knowledge that any officials of the county were dealing with bootleggers, and that there was no basis for believing that there were official irregularities, so far as he knew.

William S. Pettit, Chairman of the Nassau County Charter Commission, which for two years has been making a survey with a view to modernization of the Nassau County Government, said Mr. Woodmere that he could see no justification for the inquiry ordered by Governor Smith.

"In the two years of our activities we have seen no indication that Nassau County officials are betraying the confidence of the people," Pettit said, and added that the commission had examined every public official and had inquired into the workings of every department. "The Charter Commission was surprised at the high type of officers in Nassau County," he said.

HUTT SINGS LOHENGRIN.

Berlin Tenor Appears at Matinee—"The Gypsy Baron" at Night.

"Lohengrin," never long unsung in a German season, was the seventh opera in five days staged to growing audiences by the Saengerfest Wagnerians at the Manhattan yesterday. It was followed last night by "The Gypsy Baron" of Strauss, whose waltzing "Fledermaus" also is to fill New Year's Eve.

The Berlin tenor, Robert Hutt, was a familiar Lohengrin, and Mme. Lorentz-Moellischer was the Ortrud, as both had been on occasions last Spring at this house or the Lexington. Mr. Salzinger was the Telramund and Ziegler again the effective Herald. The opera being at Metropolitan, he should have been heard miles instead of blocks away.

Of the season's newcomers, Mme. Louise Perard of the Munich Opera presented a graceful Elsa, well acted and sung with refinement. The King was in safe hands with Schoepflin, the new basso, and Mr. Knoch conducted as a veteran of other and popular seasons here.

In the cast of "Der Zigeunerbaron" at the Manhattan last evening were Mmes. Mericke, Metzger, Rodeck and Schopp, Messrs. Schwarz, Kandl, Zador, Lippman, Staudemeyer, Klein and Semper, and Alfred Lorentz conducted.

Century Theatre Club Celebrates.

The twentieth anniversary of the Century Theatre Club was celebrated yesterday with a luncheon at the Hotel Commodore. Twelve hundred attended the luncheon which was presided over by Mrs. Harry H. Thomas, President of the organization. A program was given after the luncheon by Ruth Draper and Amund Sjoerk.

The Century Club is the oldest of the drama and theatre clubs in New York and did pioneer work for serious dramatic study. Mrs. Thomas gave a brief history of the organization.

Mme. Petrova's Recital Tonight.

Mme. Olga Petrova will give tonight the first of a series of recitals at the Public Theatre, in the New Amsterdam Theatre Building. Her program will be made up of a selection of readings and [illegible] in part written by herself.

MUSIC

A Sonata Recital.

By H. C. COLLES.

It is rare to find two artists who bring to the playing of sonatas for two instruments the intimate sympathy of Grant Hutcheson and Felix Salmond. They both play from memory. There is nothing wonderful in the fact, for it is merely one of the conventions of the concert room that solo players should play from memory and ensemble players should have the music before them. Playing from memory, however, is corroborative evidence of their thorough knowledge of the music.

Yesterday at Aeolian Hall they gave Brahms's Second Sonata for violoncello and piano (Op. 99); two movements, the largo and scherzo, from Chopin's Sonata in G Minor, and Beethoven's Op. 69 in A. The violoncello and piano are instruments which combine with difficulty, and composers, even in such masterpieces as these, have not always eased the difficulties of the interpreters. Beethoven frequently transfers the melody from one instrument to the other, making the piano echo the violoncello in a similar phrase, in a way which places the pianist at a disadvantage, since the piano is not by nature a singing instrument.

Occasionally also he transfers a pianistic figure of accompaniment to the violoncello where it does not naturally belong. The players dealt with such moments with remarkable tact. Mr. Hutcheson can almost make one believe that the piano really sustains tone; Mr. Salmond can carry the tone of his violoncello right into the background when necessary. The soft playing of both, particularly in the coda of Beethoven's first movement, was exquisite, and it enabled them to get all the contrast they wanted in forte passages without ever forcing the tone. Theirs is chamber music of the highest order in which the details are all perfectly delineated but at the same time coordinated.

CHICAGO OPERA'S LONG TOUR

Civic Company to Travel 10,000 Miles and Visit 17 Cities.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Chicago Civic Opera Company will make a national tour of 10,000 miles at the close of the opera season here on Jan. 26, and in a period of eight weeks will present grand opera in seventeen cities, it was announced today by the management.

The tour will be the most extensive the company has undertaken, the itinerary including cities from Boston to Houston and to San Francisco. Two special trains will transport the company, its scenery, properties and other equipment and about 225 persons.

The company will appear in Boston from Jan. 28 to Feb. 9. From there the arranged route includes Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Tulsa, Houston, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Salt Lake City, Denver, Wichita, and Kansas City, where the tour will end on March 22.

Fourteen operas will be presented in Boston. The repertoire elsewhere will consist chiefly of "Boris Godunoff," with Feodor Challapin in the title role; "Mefistofele," with Edith Mason and Challapin; "The Jewess," in which Mme. Rosa Raisa will star, and "Cleopatra," with Mary Garden.

Mme. Claudia Muzio, dramatic soprano, will appear in Boston and Cleveland only. Miss Anna Luvimila, premier druseuse, and the Civic Opera Ballet will be with the company.

SING CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

Four Soloists With New York Symphony at Young People's Concert.

Singing was an important factor in yesterday afternoon's concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra for young people at Carnegie Hall. Four soloists had been engaged to sing Christmas carols and Conductor Walter Damrosch had the audience sing with the orchestra in Schubert's "Rosamunde" overture.

The Christmas music, which was by Bach, Holst, Haydn, Gevaert and Saboly, was sung by Jeannette Vreeland, soprano; Marjorie Squires, contralto; James Price, tenor, and Fred Patton, bass. Mr. Damrosch accompanied the singing on the piano.

While giving his talk descriptive of the music of the "Rosamunde" overture, the director decided that the audience should join in when a certain theme was heard as in the concerts for children. So he improvised words to fit and taught it to the audience from the piano and at the proper time when the orchestra played it he directed the singing. The results were not entirely satisfying to him, however, for he said, "I am not applauding you yet, but in the future I will devote more attention to vocal development." The audience enjoyed the experience thoroughly and applauded enthusiastically when the number was over.

CYRIL MAUDE SAILS.

Called to Switzerland by the Serious Illness of His Wife.

Cyril Maude, who has been starring in "Aren't We All?" at the Gaiety Theatre, sailed for Rotterdam yesterday morning on the New Amsterdam, in response to a cable received Friday announcing the serious illness in Switzerland of his wife, known to the stage as Winifred Emery. Mr. Maude is arranging to proceed to Switzerland immediately upon his arrival in Holland.

Mr. Maude's rôle of Lord Grenham in Frederick Lonsdale's comedy was played at two performances yesterday by Leon Gordon, a member of the cast for the last three of four weeks. Starting tomorrow night, Mr. Gordon will return to his original rôle and Mr. Maude's place will be taken by G. P. Huntley, an English comedian. The special performances announced for the coming week will be given according to schedule.

"Die Walkuere," "La Boheme" Sung

Wagner's "Die Walküre" was repeated at the Metropolitan yesterday, with Matzenauer, Rethberg and Onegin, Whitehill, Laubenthal and Gustafson. Last night "La Boheme" was sung outside the subscription by Bori, Gigli, Scotti, Rothier and Didur. Bodanzky and Papi led the pair. There were large audiences, the evening line-up of standees passing the late-dispersing matinee crowd on Broadway.

Times's Name Used Fraudulently.

A man presenting a card which read, "Albert G. Janpolski, musical director, THE NEW YORK TIMES," has recently applied at several theatres for free seats and on at least one occasion has obtained them. No such person is known to THE TIMES, which, moreover, does not request nor countenance its employes in requesting complimentary tickets for any entertainment.

"Old Home" Party for McCormack.

John McCormack's admirers are making an "old home" party of his return after many years to the Manhattan Opera House, where he sang his American debut Nov. 10, 1909, as Alfredo in "Traviata," with Tetrazzini and Sammarco. Boxes for his matinee recital there today have been reserved for the Lambs, Lotos, Catholic and New York Athletic Clubs, as well as one section of the house for "first nighters" who were at the 1909 début.

Arthur Hammerstein, whose father brought the then young Irish tenor to American, will also occupy a box, and Mrs. McCormack will have as her guests in another Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Ingram, the latter formerly Mrs. Enrico Caruso.

MISS VANDERLIP MAKES HER DEBUT

Mrs. Frank Vanderlip Introduces Her Daughter at a Reception at Colony Club.

MISS COPPELL PRESENTED

Entertainments Are Given for the Misses Potter, O'Ryan, Beardsley and Others.

Mrs. Frank Vanderlip gave a reception at the Colony Club yesterday to introduce her daughter, Miss Narcissa Vanderlip, the guests including many of the older set. She had assisting her to receive Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and the Misses Forester Hodgson and Eleanor Milton assisted Miss Vanderlip, who is in the junior class at Vassar. A dinner followed the reception and afterward the party went to the theatre. In addition to those mentioned among the dinner guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. Casper Hodgson, Mrs. David Milton, Miss Charlotte Vanderlip and Palmer Kountze, Julian Street Jr., Walter Harden, Vincent Villard and Norman de R. Whitehouse.

Mrs. Arthur Coppell entertained in the evening with a dance at the Colony Club to introduce her second daughter, Miss Helen Bowerfe Coppell. Mrs. Coppell and the débutante were assisted by the latter's sister, Mrs. Edmund S. Twining Jr., in receiving the guests, who included the season's débutantes, among them the Misses Katherine Brodhead, Martha Hollister, Dorothy Pitch, Zoë Belt, Betsy Aahmore, Kate Billings, Hope Winchester, Evelyn Bayne, Ethel Goodridge, Barbara Trowbridge, Marie L. McLellan, Elizabeth Morrow, Elizabeth Anderson, Alice Gardner, Elizabeth Longfellow, Virginia Pratt and Amey Denny.

Party for Miss Charlotte Potter.

William Chapman Potter entertained with a dinner at his home and a dance at Pierre's for his débutante daughter, Miss Charlotte Potter, a daughter by a former marriage. There were thirty guests at the dinner and about 300 came to Pierre's for the dancing. The dinner guests were the Misses Natica Nast, Jean Potter, Rhoda Cameron, Margaret C. Thaw, Carola Kip, Mrs. Edwin A. Potter Jr., John Beach, Thomas Avery, Herbert Crawford, Edward Van Ingen, James Mapes Jr., Howard Elliot, Frank J. Horne and Mr. Saltonstall.

Miss Adele Kelley also gave a dinner before the dance. Her guests included the Misses Cornelia Livingston, Julia Brokaw, Estelle Manville, Dod N. Kelly, Raymond Maxwell, John D. Lewis, Alexander Hamilton and John C. A. Thomas.

Mrs. John F. O'Ryan, wife of General O'Ryan, entertained at the Ritz-Carlton last evening with a small dance and supper for her daughters, the Misses Dorothy, Janet and Helen O'Ryan. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Bishop Jr., the Misses Emily Keyes, Priscilla Kerley, Elizabeth Cushman, Isabella Wood, Elizabeth Keyes, Helen Hackett, Mary McBee, Miriam Bradley, Amelia Ruppert, Margaret Dittmar, Janet Lee, Ann and Madeline Childress, Catherine Jordan, Elizabeth Boislawsky, Catherine Conville, Catherine Miner and Claire Parks.

Mrs. Clifford Buckman entertained for Miss Betty Beardsley last evening in the Ambassador Green Room, the guests dancing at the Saturday Supper Club. The guests included Misses Dora Hotchkiss, May and Georgette Yeomans, Mildred Heye, M. Elizabeth Armstrong, Claire Schenck, Rita W. Robinson, Adele Thompson, Dorothy Wombaugh, Nina Chatillon and also Francis B. Smithers, J. D. Barrett Jr., H. D. Lancaster, F. F. Robinson, Northam Griggs, E. F. Cowles, G. W. Pynchon Jr. and others.

Friday Juniors Dance.

The Friday Juniors held their Christmas dance last night in the Plaza Rose Room. The girls are subdébutantes and the boys are the older school and college boys. The Floor Committee is made up of Samuel S. Auchincloss Jr., Chester A. Braman, G. Shelby Carter, John Law Hadcock, Henry W. Lanier Jr., Albert G. Lanier, Gerald Lowe Jr., Brooks Reed, Lawrence Waterbury Jr. and Lawrence L. Wright.

The Robinson Christmas Dance took place at the Ritz-Carlton in the evening. Mrs. Eugene Reynal, Mrs. Lewis Iselin, Mrs. G. E. Watkins, Mrs. Ogden Hammond, Mrs. Theodore D. Robinson and others were patronesses. On the Floor Committee were Lindsley Tappin, Archibald Thacher Jr., Francis Thurber, Duncan Sterling, Gray Foster, John Dale, George Darrell, Gideon de Forest, Frank Kinnicutt, Charles Delafield, W. F. White, Robert Prime and Richard Ludlow.

Roosevelts Sail for Far East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of the former President, and her son, Captain Kermit Roosevelt, sailed today for a tour of the Far East. Mrs. Roosevelt is on a pleasure tour, while Captain Roosevelt is making a business trip.

SENATOR McNARY MARRIES.

Oregonian Weds Miss Cornelia W. Morton—Other Nuptials.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—United States Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon and Miss Cornelia W. Morton of Boston were married quietly here today at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Morton, the former a cousin of the bride.

Mrs. McNary is a daughter of the late Major Morton, U. S. A., who for thirty years was aid to General Nelson A. Miles. For the last three years she has been associated with the Massachusetts League of Women Voters with headquarters at Boston.

Secor—Garthe.

The marriage of Miss Carol Elizabeth Garthe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry William Garthe of this city, and Harry Rennell Secor of this city and Chicago took place last evening at 6 o'clock at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Dr. Francis Homer Parker performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception and dinner at the Concourse Plaza. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Irene Andesner, and Edgar Milton Smith Jr. was best man. The ushers were Solomon E. Di Bols, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Edgar M. Smith, Charles Morgan and Harry Harper. After a honeymoon in the South the couple will make their home in Chicago.

Ros—Ros.

Dr. Eligio Federico Ros and Miss Cora Jane Ros, a daughter of Mrs. Salvador Ros and a distant relative of the bridegroom, were married yesterday at All Angels' Church by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, and a small reception followed at the bride's home, 325 West End Avenue. The bride was attended by her two sisters, Mrs. Herbert F. Taylor Jr. and Mrs. John W. White, and two flower girls, the little Misses Madeline Taylor and Matilda Ros, daughter of Dr. Oswaldo Ros. Alfred Russell was best man and the ushers were John W. White, Herbert F. Taylor Jr., Raymond Kester, Frank Curran and W. B. Richardson.

Babcock—Pulschen

The marriage of Miss Louise Armstrong Pulschen, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Pulschen of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Franklin O. Babcock of this city took place yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Divine Paternity in New Rochelle. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Newton and was followed by a supper and reception at the home of the bride.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Miss Lynda E. Billings to Wed the Rev. E. Knox Mitchell Jr.

L. O. Bucklin has announced the engagement of his niece, Miss Lynda E. Billings, to the Rev. E. Knox Mitchell Jr. of Ann Arbor, Mich. The Rev. Mr. Mitchell is the son of Professor Edwin Knox Mitchell of Hartford, Conn., President of the Hartford Council of Churches and Mrs. Mitchell. Miss Billings is a graduate of Dana Hall and also of Smith College, class of '21. Mr. Mitchell is a graduate of Princeton, class of '16. He was a Lieutenant of Infantry during the war, and after the armistice spent a year in the Caucasus in the Near East Relief. He was graduated from the Hartford Theological Seminary in 1922 and since then has been the student pastor of the First Congregational Church in Ann Arbor.

Beatty—Stillwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus H. Stillwell of Flushing, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janie Evans Stillwell, to Earle Woodward Beatty of Norwalk, Conn. Miss Stillwell is a graduate of Flushing High School, and attended Knox College. Mr. Beatty is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Winfield Beatty of Norwalk, Conn. He is a graduate of Suffield School, and is a senior at New York University.

Akins—Schiller.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Schiller of 600 West 116th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Mae Schiller, to J. Byron Akins of Atlanta, Ga. Miss Schiller is a student of Columbia University. The wedding will take place in this city in the early Spring.

Hutchinson—Potter.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Potter, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Dana Potter of Sound Beach, Conn., to John A. Hutchinson Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hutchinson, also of Sound Beach, has been announced. Miss Potter is soprano soloist of the quartet choir of the First Congregational Church of Sound Beach.

Dodd—Hazen.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hazen of Summit, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Louise Hazen, to Jasper H. Dodd of Baltimore. Mr. Dodd is a graduate of Princeton and is Dean of the Gilman School of Baltimore.

Way—Stedman.

Mr. and Mrs. John Latimer Way of Hartford, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Way, to Morgan Hyde Stedman, son of Harry B. Stedman of Hartford. Miss Way, whose father is Vice President of the Travelers Insurance Company, attended the Finch School in this city and the Garland School in Boston. She is a member of the Junior League. Mr. Stedman is a member of the Hartford Golf Club and served during the war in the United States Navy.

MRS. D. H. MORRIS HOSTESS.

Gives a Dinner for Young People at the Plaza—Other Entertainments.

Mrs. Dave H. Morris of 19 East Seventieth Street gave a dinner for twenty-five young people at the Plaza last night prior to the Friday Junior Christmas dance for college boys and girls. Miss Georgiana H. Owen, who directs these dances, gave another dinner in the terraced restaurant for a party of ten young people.

Among the patronesses present were Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mrs. John Breckinridge and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin. A feature of the evening was an old-fashioned Virginia Reel.

Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo Hamilton of 500 Madison Avenue entertained at dinner last evening for M. Edouard Risler. Their guests included Count and Countess Dru, Mrs. Edward McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Brunner, Mrs. E. R. Thomas and Mrs. George T. Whalen.

Mme. Alma Clayburg gave a tea at 270 Park Avenue yesterday and among the guests were Count and Countess Revel, Princess Christian of Hesse, Prince and Princess Youssoupoff, Miss Beda Leary, Mrs. A. D. Smith, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Miss Isabel Pell, Otto H. Kahn, Dr. Christian Brinton and Lord Holmesdale.

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10.00 15.00 and 25.00
(Formerly $25 to $125)

INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
(Temporarily, Ground Floor)
Odd lot of Baby Rompers, to 2 yrs.... **5.00**
(Formerly $10)
Odd lot of Boys' Suits, to 5 yrs. **5.00 to 7.50**
(Formerly $20)
Odd lot of Girls' Dresses, to 6 yrs.
(Formerly $18 to $35) **7.50 to 10.00**
Children's Coats..... **25.00 and 35.00**
(Formerly $55 to $75)
Children's Hats..... **3.00 and 5.00**

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Group of Untrimmed Suits in Tweeds, Velours and Novelty Materials.
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A number of Handsome Fur-Trimmed Suits in a great variety of materials.
65.00 to 125.00
(Formerly $165 to $225)

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR COATS and COPIES
(Second Floor)
Group of Handsome Fur-Trimmed Coats and Wraps, for Afternoon and Evening Wear.
125.00 to 175.00
(Formerly $250 to $395)

SKIRTS
Special Collection of Skirts
10.00 to 15.00
(Formerly $25 to $40)

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Caracul Coats, 28 in. long	*formerly $150*	*reduced to $85*
Caracul Coats, 30 in. long	*formerly $275*	*reduced to $175*
Caracul Coats, 48 in. long	*formerly $450*	*reduced to $295*
Caracul Coats, 50 in. long	*formerly $650*	*reduced to $375*
Caracul Coats, 50 in. long	*formerly $750*	*reduced to $495*
Mole Coats, 28 in. long	*formerly $295*	*reduced to $195*
Mole Capes, 50 in. long	*formerly $450*	*reduced to $295*
Mole Coats, 50 in. long	*formerly $495*	*reduced to $325*
Mole Coats, 50 in. long	*formerly $750*	*reduced to $485*
Squirrel Coats, 27 in. long	*formerly $500*	*reduced to $325*
Squirrel Coats, 48 in. long	*formerly $950*	*reduced to $650*
Viatka Squirrel Capes, 45 in. long	*formerly $750*	*reduced to $450*
Viatka Squirrel Coats, 50 in. long	*formerly $850*	*reduced to $495*
Mink Coats, 48 in. long	*formerly $975*	*reduced to $650*
Mink Coats, 50 in. long	*formerly 1250*	*reduced to $975*
Mink Coats, 50 in. long	*formerly 2100*	*reduced to 1600*
Mink Coats, 50 in. long	*formerly 2700*	*reduced to 1800*
Alaska Seal Coats, 40 in. long	*formerly $700*	*reduced to $450*
Alaska Seal Coats, 50 in. long	*formerly 1000*	*reduced to $675*
Persian Lamb Coats, 36 in. long	*formerly $500*	*reduced to $325*
Persian Lamb Coats, 48 in. long	*formerly $750*	*reduced to $450*
Beaver Coats, 30 in. long	*formerly $495*	*reduced to $350*
Beaver Coats, 48 in. long	*formerly $875*	*reduced to $595*
Nutria Coats, 28 in. long	*formerly $250*	*reduced to $165*
Nutria Coats, 48 in. long	*formerly $500*	*reduced to $350*
French Seal Coats, 30 in. long	*formerly $200*	*reduced to $110*
French Seal Coats, 48 in. long	*formerly $295*	*reduced to $150*
Muskrat Coats, 48 in. long	*formerly $295*	*reduced to $150*
Raccoon Coats, 45 in. long	*formerly $295*	*reduced to $195*
Moire Caracul Coat, Original Model	*formerly 1200*	*reduced to $750*
Moire Caracul Coat, Original Model	*formerly 1600*	*reduced to $950*
Broadtail Caracul Coat, Original Model	*formerly 2500*	*reduced to 1500*
Broadtail Caracul Coat, Original Model	*formerly 3500*	*reduced to 1800*
Persian Broadtail Coat, Original Model	*formerly 1650*	*reduced to 1050*
Bronze Caracul Coat, Original Model	*formerly 1800*	*reduced to 1050*
Hudson Bay Sable Coat, 50 in. long	*formerly 6000*	*reduced to 3500*

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DIRECTORATE OUSTS SPANISH OFFICIALS

Old Favorites of the Politicians Are Rapidly Losing Jobs in Government Service.

SECRET ARRESTS REPORTED

Radicals Are Being Taken Into Custody and Their Houses Searched in Many Cities.

PORT VENDRES, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Dec. 29 (Associated Press).—Another step toward clearing the governmental offices in Spain of all the favorites of the old political parties occupying positions of responsibility is being taken by the Military Directorate under General Primo de Rivera.

The Chief Director of Public Works has been removed from the Ministry of Public Works, the head of personnel in the Ministry of Finance has received an order of dismissal and the Ministries of Labor and Interior are being investigated with a view to similar measures. It is understood the Government is determined to make a clean sweep of such appointments. These measures have caused great perturbation among the holders of sinecures.

The beginning of the new year will see measures put into operation against the alleged corruption existing in the administrative bureaucracy, where it is charged hundreds of unnecessary positions were created for the purpose of housing friends of politicians, these appointees, it is alleged, overlooking many irregularities committed by their acquaintances outside, thus injuring the public treasury to the extent of millions of pesetas.

This system whereby the State was defrauded spread to the local Government offices throughout the country and the Military Directorate is determined to exercise strictest supervision over every department in the future.

From various provincial cities in Spain come reports, which are not allowed publication in the country, of arrests of Communists and other persons expressing radical ideas. In Seville the residences of such suspected persons are closely searched and watched, and many of the occupants and their visitors are being imprisoned. Generally these arrests are effected with great secrecy in order not to alarm others who may have been implicated in the recently reported plot against the Government.

In the same city the police have closed the headquarters of the regional Federation of Labor, and also the transport, construction and timber syndicates. Large batches of documents were seized, including lists of members.

In Bilbao there have also been a number of arrests, and similar conditions are reported in Malaga. There have been few arrests in Barcelona, but the police are actively investigating and it is expected a wholesale clean-up of the agitators will be made shortly.

KELLOGG LANDS TODAY.

Mayor of Plymouth Will Greet New Ambassador to England.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PLYMOUTH, England, Dec. 29.—Ambassador Kellogg will land at Plymouth from the President Harding about 8 o'clock tomorrow morning in a special naval launch placed at his disposal by Vice Admiral Sir Richard Fortescue Phillimore, naval commander in chief.

On landing the new Ambassador will be officially greeted by the Mayor of Plymouth, after which his party will proceed to the Admiralty House for breakfast, before entraining for London.

Post Wheeler, Counselor of the American Embassy in London, and Mrs. Wheeler stayed at the Admiralty House tonight as the guests of Admiral Phillimore, preparing to greet Mr. Kellogg tomorrow.

TO SUPPLY OBREGON WITH WAR MATERIAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

to the matter. Later in the evening the statement authorized by Secretary Hughes was obtained, definitely announcing that "this Government has expressed its willingness to make the sale."

One European Government applied to the United States after the World War for the sale to it of 500,000 surplus Springfields. President Harding rejected the request. He always prided himself in having done so, taking the view that if this Government intended to throw its influence in the direction of world peace it should not sell its surplus munitions to nations even in time of peace. President Harding felt that such sales might furnish temptations to nations to go to war, and that the United States should not enlarge the armaments of friendly powers at a time when this nation was doing all within its power to effect limitation of armaments on land as well at sea.

On April 23, 1923, President Harding sent to Secretary Weeks a letter in which he said:

"I hope it will be the policy of the War Department not only to make no sales of war equipment to any foreign power but that you will go further and make certain that public sales to our own citizens will be attended by proper guarantees that such supplies are not to be transferred to any foreign power.

"I would gladly waive aside any financial advantage that might attend such sales to make sure that none of our surplus equipment is employed in encouraging warfare any place in the world.

"I am writing a similar note to the Secretary of the Navy and shall confidently expect the co-operation of both departments in adhering to this policy."

President Harding told newspapermen the day he wrote this letter that he regarded his decision as one of the important decisions of his Administration. He said that his Administration would not go so far as to recommend placing an embargo on the sale of arms by private firms to foreign powers, but that the general attitude of his Administration was to discourage such sales.

Some months prior Mr. Harding had directed that no American guns or war material be sold to any foreign power. In his action of April 23 he also prohibited the sale of guns or other war material to any American citizen unless guarantees were given that such supplies were not to be transferred to any foreign power.

It is known that some officers of the General Staff are opposed to making the sale to Mexico. While it is not within the province of the General Staff to determine questions of policy of this character for their Government, it was learned that some prominent officers in the service do not feel that this Government should sell any of its stock of surplus Springfield rifles and special ammunition. It was recalled by one officer tonight that until this time the American Government had positively and resolutely rejected all requests from foreign Governments for the sale of these rifles.

Mindful of Harding's Stand.

It was stated in an official quarter tonight that the present Administration is not unmindful of the refusal of the late President Harding to sell surplus munitions to foreign Governments. One official said the Harding policy in that respect was in line with the general policy of his Administration, but that it was never intended to bind the hands of this Government in the event that it cared to sell munitions in the future. In behalf of the attitude now taken by the Coolidge Administration it was intimated in an official quarter that this Government felt that General Obregon had restored order and established stability in Mexico; that his Government had been doing splendidly until confronted by a revolutionary movement in connection with a Presidential contest; that this Government desired to encourage peace and order in the neighboring republic and did not look with favor upon revolutionary movements against regularly established Governments anywhere in Pan-America.

It was also contended in an official quarter that any action taken by the American Government is not to be interpreted as any interference by the United States in the affairs of Mexico, but that for the good of Mexico itself, and in response to direct appeal from General Obregon as the head of a Government which this and other nations have recognized it was felt that the United States should not refuse to sell a limited quantity of war materials to him.

The effect of the American Government's decision for the Obregon cause is expected to be tremendous. The action taken serves notice on the world that the United States is not only opposed to revolutionary overthrow of accredited governments in this hemisphere but willing to furnish war aid in the shape of munitions to Governments endeavoring to suppress rebel movement. It is taking the same sort of moral stand against rebellious movements in other parts of Latin America and, while not selling arms, is sending a warship to the west coast of Honduras in the present grave situation in that country.

On the other hand this Government's action will come as a hard blow to the de la Huerta revolutionists. It is like a bombshell from the sky. The de la Huerta revolutionary leaders will undoubtedly protest against the action of the United States.

Rebel Regrets are Feared.

Such protests can have no official standing because the Huertistas have not received recognition. But there is no doubt that they will complain bitterly that the United States Government has taken sides in Mexican affairs and it is feared in some quarters that the sale of munitions to the Obregon Government may lead to revolutionary reprisals.

[illegible] the present time the de la [illegible] have been professing friendship for the United States. They have been contending that in the territory controlled by them Americans and their property have been safe. The de la Huerta platform specifically announced the intention of the revolutionary movement to protect Americans and other foreigners as well as law abiding natives within revolutionary territory.

$750,000 Mentioned as Cost of Arms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Associated Press).—The Washington Government has agreed to sell a quantity of war material to the Obregon Government in Mexico.

Although details of the transaction are still pending before Secretary Weeks, the material involved is said to include military rifles now stored at Fort Sam Houston or other army depots near the border, and ten military airplanes. It is probable that ammunition for the rifles and other equipment are included.

One report was to the effect that the Obregon Government contemplated an expenditure of about $750,000 for the material.

DE LA HUERTA ORDERS OIL TAX PAID TO HIM

Claims Control in Tuxpam Region —Federal Troops Press Their Offensives.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 28.—Colonel Ismael Rueda, Chief of the forces in the Port of Tuxpam, joined the revolutionary movement today, according to the revolutionary press bureau, and the port is now under the control of the revolutionists. It is added that headquarters looked for this chief's adhesion, but that he was unable to initiate the movement while there were important Obregon forces in the petroleum zone which would have taken Tuxpam immediately.

Now with the adhesion to the revolt of Colonel Diaz and other principal chiefs in the oil zone, the press bureau says, the region is controlled by the rebels.

News has also reached the press bureau of revolt movements in the State of Chiapas, near the Guatemala frontier.

A decree has been issued by Adolfo de la Huerta, chief of the revolution, which says that inasmuch as the revolutionists are in control in the oil region the duties on the national production of oil, referred to in the decree of May, 1922, and other orders, are to be paid only at the offices of the general headquarters of the revolution.

It stipulates that export duties on oil established by the decree of June, 1921, will continue on the same terms, with all the later reforms and according to the de la Huerta-Lamont pact and other additional agreements.

It is ordered that from publication of the decree all payments which are not made in accordance with its terms will be considered void.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Mexican Embassy tonight made public this dispatch from Mexico City:

"General Serrano, Minister of War, returned to Mexico City Thursday after having accompanied President Obregon to review the troops forming General Amaro's division now advancing upon Guadalajara, the rebels' stronghold in Jalisco. The division began its definite movement by advancing upon the rebels' positions at Yurecuaro. General Serrano is highly confident that from now on nothing will stop the advance of the Government troops, among whom great enthusiasm prevails.

"General Lazaro Cardenas, who had been reported by rebel quarters as having been captured with his staff, at the head of 2,000 picked cavalry troops, has occupied important positions southwest of Guadalajara, and is now advancing against Zacoico, Jalisco.

"The main body of rebel forces has fallen back to Ocotlan, Jalisco. The attack upon Guadalajara will be carried out from three sides.

"Rebel forces were severely defeated at Tamazula, Jalisco, where they lost twenty-four men killed and a large number of wounded and prisoners. After this battle the victorious troops occupied also the important stronghold of Ciudad Guzman, at the foot of the Colima volcano.

"The Vera Cruz rebel group continues the destruction of the railroad tracks to delay the advance of the Federal troops. The rebel ranks are greatly demoralized on learning the truth of the real strength and position of the Government and of the campaign of falsehoods carried out by their leaders to encourage them.

"Another source of discouragement has been the embargo decreed by the United States Government on arms and ammunition shipped to the rebels.

"Federal forces garrisoning the Tehuantepec Isthmus are moving on Vera Cruz, and the rebels to withstand their advance are massing their forces to Tierra Blanca, causing thereby great alarm among the inhabitants of that port.

"Railroads and telegraph communications have been reopened between Mexico City and Puebla, where the rebels were recently severely defeated."

Oil Field Court Records Carried Off.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 28.—It is reported that General Marcial Cavasos, who revolted last week after the battle of Puebla, has captured the railway station at Tulancingo, State of Hidalgo. This rumor is not confirmed.

El Universal-Grafico states that the District Judge at Ozuluama, in the oil region, has abandoned his office, carrying away a number of important documents affecting various American oil companies. Ozuluama is the centre of court jurisdiction for the oil region and many important titles and documents in various suits had been deposited with the District Judge. The report adds that the office was robbed of all important papers. The whereabouts of the Judge is unknown.

El Mundo says the city of Tehuacan has been evacuated by the rebels, who are falling back to Orizaba.

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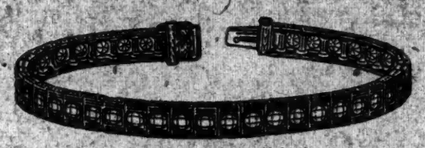

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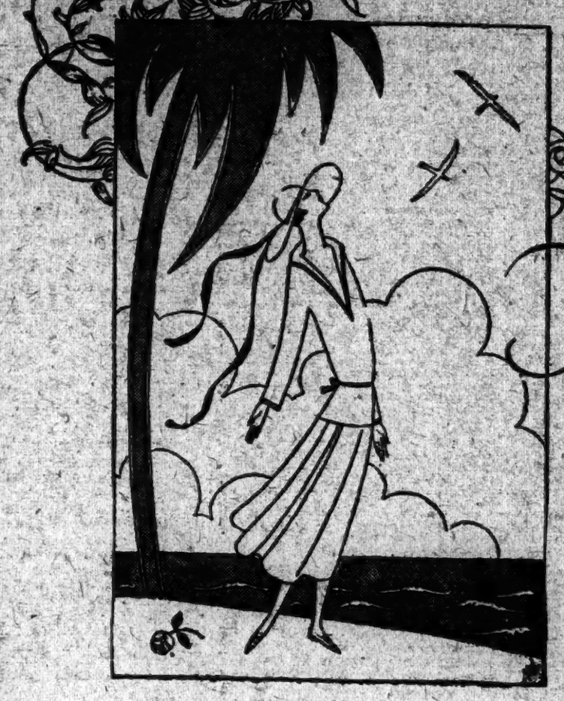

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NEW STANDARDS SET IN SPORT DURING 1923

Record-Breaking Attendances Showed Great Growth of Public Interest.

GATE RECEIPTS SOARED, TOO

Money Paid by Spectators Throughout Country Reached Unprecedented Figures.

MANY NOTABLE EVENTS

Dempsey-Firpo Bout, Zev-Papyrus Race and World Series Among Outstanding Features.

A review of the year in sports is virtually a history of the nation's year at play, and because the United States is a big nation and its population plays hard and frequently, such a review, if comprehensive, makes a long story. The sporting calendar begins with the calendar of the year and is well filled on every one of its 365 days, for where one sport leaves off another begins, and when only Winter sports are possible in the North, Summer sports are in full away in the South. What happened in sports in 1923 was much the same as what happened in 1922, except that there were more events and on a larger scale. This has been true of each succeeding year since the war and bids fair to continue, because each year more persons are taking part in athletic contests and enjoying them as spectators.

It would be impossible accurately to estimate the number of persons that witnessed sporting contests in the United States during the year, but some idea may be had from the attendance records of certain games and series of games. The bare figures tell more forcibly than could words the hold that sports have on the public. Here are a few chosen almost at random from the sporting pages of the year.

More than 1,000,000 persons saw the Western Conference teams play football on Nov. 24 five football games drew 379,000; within a period of a few weeks the attendance at three boxing bouts in New York City totaled 223,000; more than 300,000 paid more than $2,000,000 to see the six games of the world's series the Yankees dedicated their baseball park before about 70,000, and 2,000 more than that were present when California and Stanford played football in the new stadium at Berkeley, while another 150,000 saw the Memorial Day automobile race in Indianapolis.

Red Letter Days in Sports.

So it went in 1923, and these were only a few cases out of many, for there were dozens of sporting events every day in every section of the country, and few of them wanted for patronage. Since there were so many contests it is obviously impossible to touch more than the high spots in this review. This is made easy by the fact that there were red letter days on the sporting calendar when the eyes of the nation and sometimes the world were turned on a single event.

Such a day was Sept. 14, when Jack Dempsey fought Luis Firpo for the world's heavyweight boxing championship at the Polo Grounds. Dempsey won in less than 4 minutes—3 minutes and 57 seconds," to be exact. But they were the most exciting minutes of the sporting year, and still will be remembered and recounted when Sept. 14, 1965, has become one of the "good old days."

In that furious first round Dempsey, the champion, was down twice, once completely out of the ring, while Firpo, the challenger, was on the canvas seven times before his crushing right hand found its target and sent the champion plunging headlong through the ropes. As Dempsey crawled back into the ring, dazed and dizzy, the crowd of 90,000, which had been in an uproar, was suddenly silent, for it sensed that most dramatic of all sporting situations—the passing of a heavyweight champion. Then Dempsey, with only his instinct as a fighting man to go on, reeled back to the attack. Firpo met him with a flurry of rights, but the champion had enough skill left, or enough luck, or both, so that none of them found its mark.

In the next round Dempsey knocked the giant Argentine out so quickly as to make the ending of the bout an anticlimax for what had gone before. Thus was beaten off the championship threat of South America for the time being, but not for good, and next time there may be another story.

For that four-minute job Dempsey received $500,000, and most of those who saw this bout will always believe he was worth it. Still it offers a striking contrast, nevertheless, to what champions were paid a few years ago and an excellent illustration of the money involved in professional sports.

In 1893 Jack Dempsey the First (the Nonpareil), at that time the recognized middleweight champion, took part in a bout on the smooth sands of Rockaway Beach, which began at low tide and lasted until the water was lapping the feet of the ring circle of spectators more than five hours later, and the winner's share was $150. Thirty years have indeed wrought a change in the financial status of professional sports.

The Year's Outstanding Failure.

And yet, in between the monster financial sporting successes, there was staged in 1923 the greatest financial failure in the history of boxing. This was the Jack Dempsey-Tommy Gibbons battle at Shelby, Mont., on the afternoon of July 4. The business men of Shelby as well as Great Falls and other Montana towns supported the giant sporting venture, and these same men startled the sporting world late last May with the announcement that Shelby promoters had guaranteed Dempsey a purse of $300,000 to defend his title there. Dempsey demanded and received $100,000 when he signed the contract, and also got a second $100,000 on June 15, but the third instalment never was paid. The uncertainty of the third payment, which was to have been made on July 2, and the statement from Dempsey that he would not fight if he did not get the money contributed largely to the failure of the thousands of boxing patrons doubtless remained away, fearing to take the chance of making the long trip to Shelby only to learn that the fight had been called off.

When the promoters failed to produce the third $100,000 at midnight on July 2, Jack Kearns, manager of Dempsey, waited thirty minutes more, and then announced that the fight was off. Four hours later the fight was on again, but the financial prospects of the bout already had been doomed. Two banks failed, one in Great Falls and the other in Shelby, and that section of Montana that hardly yet recovered from the setback.

Aside from the financial end of the affair the fight resulted in one of the big surprises of the year. The fact that Tommy Gibbons went the complete distance of fifteen rounds shattered the forecasts of the experts, and even Dempsey, who doubtless never expected Gibbons to work full time, was surprised by the gameness and endurance of his opponent, who proved in that fight that he was one of the most skillful men of his weight in the ring. Gibbons came out of the battle a hero, while fightdom began to cry aloud that Dempsey was slipping and was not the man killer who put away Willard and Carpentier. But it later was explained that the craftiness and skill of Gibbons had been completely overlooked and that Dempsey's great punching power and strength were nullified by the baffling boxing skill of Gibbons. Dempsey re-established himself as a great hitter later against Firpo, while Gibbons has managed to capitalize the fight by exhibition work throughout the Middle West.

The Turf's Greatest Event.

But the manly sport did not have all the red-letter days in 1923 by any means. There was Oct. 20, for instance, when the turf came into wider notice than it had enjoyed for years in this country. The occasion was the international race at Belmont Park between Zev and Papyrus, winners of the Kentucky and English Derbys, respectively. Again America won. Zev and his rider, Earl Sande, plowed through the mud to finish five lengths ahead of Papyrus with Steve Donoghue up and win $80,500 and the right to hold the international trophy for one year.

The stout-hearted American champion, being exactly suited by the going, was never threatened by Papyrus, which ran in smooth plates and was sorely handicapped. Sande took Zev to the front soon after the barrier rose and won as he pleased, the son of The Finn galloping the mile and one-half in 2:35 2-5. The attendance was not quite as large as the Jockey Club committee in charge of the race had hoped, but approximately 45,000 were present and the official figures showed that the race cleared more than $22,000.

The Zev-Papyrus race was important not only because it attracted the attention of thousands of persons who ordinarily do not follow racing, but also because of what it presaged. It is well within the bounds of possibility that it may result in being the forerunner of a yearly world's three-year-old championship. Only this month a series of races was arranged for next Fall on American tracks in which Epinard, the French three-year-old champion of 1923, will compete against America's best thoroughbreds. Efforts also are being made to have America send a representative to France for an international race at Longchamps next May.

Zev, by bringing his total winnings for his two years of racing to $266,578, supplanted Man o' War as America's greatest money-winning horse. The Rancocas colt now ranks second only to Ismiglass as the greatest money-winner of the turf for all time.

Baseball's Six Big Days.

Baseball, too, had its red-letter day, or rather days, for there were six of them, when the New York Yankees and New York Giants played for the world's championship. It was the third straight time these two teams had met for the title and the first time that the Yankees won it. Most baseball men consider it the greatest world's series the game has ever known. First, because it broke all attendance and receipts records; second, because it aroused more interest than any previous series and thousands had to be turned away, and third, because it produced six as well-played and exciting games as were ever seen in a like period of time.

The opening game, which the Giants won by 6 to 4, was decided on a home run by Casey Stengel, a veteran who had been passed up as worthless by almost every other club in the National League. That game also was graced by, at least, three defensive plays as fine as any ever seen in a world's series. To a lesser extent this same thrilling and spectacular playing was typical of every game. Moreover, the Yankees twice came from behind in the series standing and then won three straight games, snatching victory in the final contest after it seemed irretrievably lost.

It was a series in which the fundamentals of the game, hitting and pitching, proved more effective than strategy and left a more alert team bowing before one of greater power. Six world's series hitting records were broken and two were tied. Babe Ruth shattered most of the records, slamming out three home runs in the series, two in a single contest, and performing other record-breaking feats with the bat.

A real championship series it was, and while it was still in progress one of the most extraordinary football seasons in years got under way. Football has grown so in popularity that every Saturday during the short season was a red-letter day with it. Fast as they are building giant stadiums, the colleges cannot keep pace with the demand for seats at their football games, and this applies to the demand at early season contests as well as the annual classics which come around Thanksgiving Day. From a strictly college sport the gridiron game has grown until it is as national as baseball, but it still belongs to the colleges.

In the matter of attracting spectators football stands alone among the amateur sports. Out of a season distinguished by unprecedented crowds in the East, West, North and South, the peak was reached on Nov. 24 when 72,609 persons paid their way into a new stadium to see the California-Stanford contest and 10,000 more looked on from a hill outside. On that same day the Army and Navy played a scoreless tie at the Polo Grounds before 63,000 and 55,000 watched Yale again come into its glory by defeating Harvard, 13 to 9, on a rain-soaked field at Cambridge.

The Blue Comes Back.

Yale's return to power featured the season in the East. Cornell had just as good a record, but the Dobie-coached elevens have been at the top of the heap for some time, while just the reverse has been true of Yale. That does not mean that the Blue had the worst records among Eastern teams in the past few years, but it is a fact that Yale consistently failed to carry its main objectives, particularly the one represented by a victory over Harvard. But this year the Bulldog came into his own and even the elements could not shake him loose from his goal.

The Yale team went to Harvard an odds-on favorite because of its decisive victory over Princeton on the preceding Saturday and it took with it as fine a set of running backs as any team ever boasted only to be forced to play in a quagmire which made them almost useless. The weather was all for the Crimson, but the Blue rose above such things and emerged triumphant from the storm, a team which was never forced to show its best and yet never tasted defeat.

From the strenuous game of football to the quiet one of golf is, in a way, a far cry, but the royal and ancient game is second to none in the number of its followers even though they do not cheer. It is also a game in which the players far outnumber the spectators. As in 1922, American golfers were estimated the country—a growth which extended abroad and the competition at home has never been keener. While the Yankee invaders lost the British open championship they finished two, three and four, only a stroke behind the winner, and they brought back the Walker Cup. At home three players, Bobby Jones, Max Marston and Miss Edith Cummings, who have always been around but never right at the top, finally broke through and captured three of the major championships. Jones won the open, Marston the amateur and Miss Cummings the women's title. There was also one piece of golf legislation worthy of mention, America following Great Britain's lead in barring the ribbed and slotted club and making the rules in the two countries practically uniform.

Tilden Stands Alone.

This same tendency to get on a uniform footing was noticeable in tennis. America joined the International Federation, making it world wide and Great Britain accepted this country's innovation in the matter of seeding players. The seeded draw proved a benefit to the sport here and served to lend increased interest to the unusually large number of tournaments.

America again defended the Davis Cup in brilliant fashion, Tilden, as usual, being the star around which the play of the American team centred. By his play-in the Davis Cup matches and his fourth straight triumph in the national championships, Tilden showed that the loss of a finger had not lessened his ability in the least and that he stands alone on the tennis courts. Maurice Mcloris on the old champion made way for a new one, Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory yielding the title which for seven years she had held by right of conquest to Miss Helen Wills, a sensational schoolgirl star from the Pacific Coast.

Women's athletics in their first year under the jurisdiction of the A. A. U. made great progress and track and field sport in general had a successful season. Already the Olympic teams are assembling for their 1924 invasion of France, and so an exceptional year in sports merges into one which promises even better things.

Boxing.

A total of fifteen championship matches made the past year one of the most active in pugilistic history. By the same token, it was one of the most successful from every angle. Interest in the sport increased, hundreds of thousands of persons paid millions of dollars to witness boxing contests, and the sport experienced a growth in all sections of to the adoption of legislation permitting boxing in many States. This flourishing condition was one of the most notable features of the year.

Of the title struggles held, nine involved world's championships and six were for American titles. The battles for world's titles witnessed the passing of five champions in Jimmy Wilde, flyweight; Johnny Kilbane, featherweight; Eugene Criqui, featherweight; Johnny Wilson, middleweight, and Battling Siki, light-heavyweight. Jack Dempsey twice defended his title and remains king of the flatic universe. Benny Leonard retained his title against the aggressions of Lew Tendler and Mike McTigue, after conquering Siki on March 17 in Dublin, Ireland, retained his title against Young Stribling in a bout at Columbus, Ga., which ended in a disputed draw decision.

In the struggles for American titles four changes were recorded in the six bouts held. Gene Tunney regained his American light-heavyweight title when he beat Harry Greb in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 23 and retained the title over Greb in a bout held on Dec. 10. After defending his 120-pound championship against Johnny Flores in the Garden on Feb 2, Johnny Dundee, on May 30, was defeated by Jack Bernstein for the junior lightweight honors. The recent bout in which Dundee regained his title from Bernstein on a decision which failed to meet popular approval still is fresh in memory. On March 1 little Frankie Genaro outboxed Pancho Villa, Filipino, and won the American flyweight title. Genaro since has been unable to induce Villa to agree to a world's championship match.

No definite or authoritative figures are available on the attendance figures for the year or the financial returns from boxing matches held throughout the country. Yet it is safe to say that more people enjoyed ring matches, and more money was paid to promoters and boxers, than in any other single year in the history of the sport. The record receipts of the Dempsey-Carpentier battle in Jersey City in 1921 were not surpassed during the year, though they were closely approached. Of course, the Dempsey-Firpo battle, with its paid attendance of 88,228 persons and receipts of $1,188,582, overshadowed everything else held in boxing during the year. The champion collected $500,000 for this history-making battle, and a sum in excess of $200,000 was paid him for defending his title against Tom Gibbons on July 4 in a bout which was historical only for the financial ruin it left in its wake at Shelby, Mont. The attendance and receipts at the Dempsey-Firpo bout give an indication of the flourishing condition of the sport, which was maintained, in proportion, in the other championship bouts of the year and in some battles which did not involve titles.

When Jess Willard knocked out Floyd Johnson at the Yankee Stadium on May 13, 63,000 persons paid $560,000 to see the spectacle. A crowd estimated at 100,000 paid $400,000 to see Firpo knock out Willard in July. At the Leonard-Tendler bout in the Yankee Stadium July 23 60,000 persons paid $400,000 establishing a new record for gate receipts in lightweight championship matches. About 20,000 persons paid $116,000 to see Dempsey beat Gibbons at Shelby; 83,539 paid $184,476 to see Dundee take the featherweight title from Criqui at the Polo Grounds; a crowd of 12,235 paid $37,037 to see the Bernstein-Dundee bout at the Velodrome on May 30. These are just a few of the major matches which serve to illustrate the immense popularity the sport enjoyed here. This popularity was enjoyed in other sections of the country also.

The outstanding figure of the year, of course, was Dempsey. He established himself as one of the greatest heavyweight champions of all time, if, indeed, he is not the greatest. Certainly he is the greatest money-maker the ring has ever known. Next to the heavyweight champion there were two outstanding figures—Luis Firpo and Eugene Criqui. Firpo for his remarkable showing against Dempsey at a stage in his career when he was not fully developed. Criqui for the unexcelled courage he showed, first in agreeing to defend his newly won world's featherweight title against his most dangerous rival within a period of less than two months after beating Kilbane for the championship, and the unflinching stand he made in his losing bout with Dundee. Criqui won the title on June 2. He lost it on July 26.

Turf.

Overshadowing all other events in the thoroughbred world in 1923 was the international race, not only because of the intense interest aroused in the event as a contest between the leading three-year-olds of the two countries, but also by reason of its immediate and far-reaching influences for the advancement of the sport. The Rancocas Stable's Zev defeated Benjamin Irish's Derby winner Papyrus at Belmont Park on Oct. 20 with consummate ease under track conditions adverse to the chances of the English colt. The race attracted world-wide attention and infused an enthusiasm into turf affairs at home and abroad the full effects of which may not be calculated at this time.

An immediate result has been the arrangement of another international series for American race tracks for next Autumn in which Pierre Wertheimer's 1923 three-year-old champion of France, Epinard, will meet the leading American four-year-olds in a series of three sweepstakes at distances from three-quarters of a mile to a mile and one-quarter. He also will compete in three other events during his campaign, which will last from his arrival early in July until late October.

M. Wertheimer came to the United States early in December in the hope of arranging for a race between his colt and an American horse at Longchamp next May. Failing in this his sportsmanship led him to agree to match his colt against the best of our four-year-olds in the sweepstakes and in such other events as may be arranged for him. There is still a possibility of an international competition in France, for the great event at Belmont Park appears to have laid a firm foundation on which to build a continuous series of international turf competitions.

Still another result is the likelihood of the early end of Zev's career. The champion of the Rancocas Stable, in the Ascot Gold Cup in England in 1924.

At home an aftermath of the discussion of the relative merits of the three-year-olds of the current year resulted in the match race at Churchill Downs between Zev and Carl Widemann's In Memoriam, the result of which was a victory for the Rancocas colt by a margin that was in no wise conclusive or satisfying.

The regular season was marked by the overwhelming predominance of the Rancocas Stable in a year in which many records, financially speaking, were shattered. For the first time in the history of the turf in New York more than $5,000,000 were turned over for distribution among the owners. Racing prospered throughout the land, new plants were brought into being and others projected, while the sport is being revived where it formerly flourished.

The Rancocas Stable of Harry F. Sinclair, largely through the historic performances of the mighty Zev, won seventy-four races and accumulated a total of $488,849, which is a world's record for the winnings of one stable in a single year, far surpassing the previous record established in 1907 by James R. Keene.

Of this great total Zev contributed $261,008 through twelve victories and one second, and his winnings this season and in his two-year-old racing brought another American record to the Rancocas Stable. The total accredited to the son of The Finn and Miss Kearney is $294,573, which is second only to the amount won by Ismiglass on the roster of the world's money-winning horses. Zev displaces Man o' War as America's greatest money winner.

The season was marked by mediocrity in the older division except for the presence of Grey Lag. Championship honors of the division were readily earned by the Rancocas Stable's superb five-year-old, whose stake and purse winnings totaled $80,385 before his retirement for the season was forced because of sore feet. Little Chief was the next largest money winner of the division, closely followed by Dunlin.

All divisions contributed to the total of the Rancocas Stable, whose nearest competitor was G. D. Widener with a total of $106,761. The Greentree Stable earned $104,461 and J. S. Coeden $103,051. These were the only stables with earnings of greater than five figures.

The Rancocas two-year-olds out little figure comparatively, in a season which developed a number of stars which may shine in future racing. The Fair Stable of Mrs. Vanderbilt produced the racing champion in the gelding Sarazen, undefeated in ten starts and winner of $37,880. In the matter of the importance of stakes accounted for and money winnings, G. D. Widener's St. James tops the country's juveniles, his total being

Continued on Page Seventeen.

Record Attendances in U. S. For 1923 Sporting Events

In a sporting year, where great crowds were the rule and not the exception and in which attendance records were broken right and left, the following events topped the list in the United States.

Indianapolis auto race	150,000
Willard-Firpo bout	100,000
Dempsey-Firpo bout	90,000
Yale-Princeton football	80,000
California-Stanford football	72,609
Dedication of Yankee Stadium	70,000

400,000 Saw Grand Prix at Longchamp, Europe's Greatest Crowd of 1923 in Sports

Although the United States succeeded in capturing most of the big prizes which were open to international competition during the year of 1923, this country could not approach foreign nations in attendance at sporting events. No racing day in America, or any other event for that matter, neared the attendance figures established at Longchamps, France, when Filibert de Savoie won the Grand Prix. It was estimated that on that day, June 24, 400,000 persons saw the running of the famous race, and this crowd surpasses any gathering of the year at an athletic contest. President Millerand and Marshal Foch were among the many notables present.

In England, racing also attracted the greatest throng. The King and Queen were among the 250,000 who swarmed to Epsom Downs on Derby Day, June 6, and saw Papyrus gallop off with Great Britain's most coveted turf honors. The King and Queen of England also were present at what was the largest gathering at a tennis match of the year, the struggle between Vincent Richards and William M. Johnston of this country in the world's championship tournament at Wimbledon. More than 14,000 saw the two Americans play, giving England the attendance honors for the sport.

The largest crowd to see a football contest also was attracted by a game in England. At the opening of the Wembley Stadium on April 28 when the Bolton Wanderers defeated West Ham, 2 to 0, the seating capacity of the stadium was 120,000, but more than 200,000 attempted to see the event and in the ensuing crush, scores of persons were injured.

Year's Biggest Financial Loss In Sport Suffered by Shelby

There were only a few financial failures among the many sporting events involving thousands of dollars held during the year, but one of them was the worst in history. The Dempsey-Gibbons bout in Shelby, Mont., on July 4 lost, at the lowest estimate, more than $80,000, while other figures have placed the deficit as high as $100,000. Just what the financial status of the contest was could not be learned at the time of the contest and probably will never be known. The Criqui-Kilbane bout in New York also lost money, but, with few exceptions, promoters in every branch of sport for the most part had a uniformly successful season.

APPEL WINS TITLE IN JUNIOR TENNIS

Defeats Van Ryn for National Indoor Crown by 6-3, 5-7, 6-3, 13-11.

JOHNSON AND HILL SCORE

Easily Triumph Over Single Finalists for Doubles Honors, 6-2, 6-3, 6-0.

HILL VICTOR IN BOYS' PLAY

Quickly Beats Pitman for Second Championship of Day in Seventh Regiment Armory.

Kenneth Appel of the East Orange, N. J., High School gained the national junior indoor lawn tennis championship yesterday at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. His schoolmate and doubles partner, John Van Ryn, the last obstacle in his path to victory, was defeated in the final round in a stubbornly fought four-set match at 6—3, 5—7, 6—3, 13—11. A few hours after this match the two youths paired against Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson of Wahan, Mass., the national boys' doubles champions, in the defense of their junior team crown, and were defeated in the final round in straight sets at 6—2, 6—3, 6—0.

Hill's victory in the doubles gained for him his third national title of the season, for earlier in the day he had defeated John H. Pitman of Hill School, Manhasset, L. I., in the final round of the boys' singles. The match was decided in quick fashion at 6—3, 6—3.

The junior singles final was by far the most interesting match of the three played yesterday. It furnished tennis of a superior character to anything that has been seen since Vincent Richards outgrew the junior ranks. The two players were thoroughly acquainted with the points of each other's game, and neither had anything to conceal or hold in reserve. It was a hard hitting match throughout the four sets, in which Appel's greater finality gave him enough of an edge to come through the winner in three out of four sets.

Appel Has Great Speed.

In versatility, skill and speed of stroke and generalship both Appel and Van Ryn measured up to a standard not often attained among the junior players. Their ground strokes carried a great deal of pace and top spin and both changed length in commendable fashion, showing a keen grasp of their opportunities and acting quickly to make the most of them. The service of both players, too, was a big factor. Appel had so much speed on the ball that at times his opponent could do hardly more than get the ball back across the net, leaving a set-up for Appel at the net.

Van Ryn's service was a big asset in the second set, the only one he won. But it was more because of the fact that Appel tried to return it with a smash for point rather than that it was too difficult to be handled safely. The ball carried too much pace to be returned with a smash, but Appel chose to gamble for the points rather than send back a soft return that would have put him on the defensive. His control was not good enough to justify such tactics though, and he invariably threw away the point by overdriving the baseline.

Appel came close to taking the second set and the match in straight sets. He had a lead of 5—4 and 40—30 in the tenth game of the second set and needed only one more point to win the chapter, but a netted return cost him his opportunity. After the score had gone to deuce, Van Ryn took the next two points and also the next two games, both of them with the loss of a single point for the set at 7—5.

Van Ryn Plays Best.

Van Ryn played his best tennis of the match in these last three games. He excelled his opponent in steadiness and his net play was most effective. At every opportunity he was up to the net, volleying back everything to the right and left of him in errorless fashion and smashing overhead with a finality that was never equaled by Appel. The latter made his way forward, too, at times, but it was only when he had his opponent on the defensive or ran down up by a short return. In the main he was content to play a back court game, raking his opponent's court with his speeding forehand drives, which were sent to the alternate base line corners until the opening was formed for a finishing shot.

Appel always could be depended upon to put across a finishing shot when the occasion was ripe. He occasionally fell down in accuracy in some of the long driving duels, but when he had forced his opponent off to the side and the court was clear he invariably shot the ball through the opening for a placement.

Van Ryn won the toss and began the service in the opening game. The first four games went without a break, the server winning quickly and allowing the other only one or two points. In the fifth game Appel broke through at 4—1, forcing his opponent into repeated error making by crowding him with the ball and making it difficult for him to get his returns off cleanly.

Leading at 5—2, Appel took the sixth game at love, smothering the opposition with the power of his ground strokes and service. Van Ryn made his delivery effective in the seventh and then was overwhelmed by a bombardment of crosscourt drives that kept the ball within the boundary lines of the playing surface. Appel won eight straight points and took the set at 6—3.

Van Ryn Breaks Through.

The first four games of the second set went against the server. Van Ryn began by breaking through in the first game at 4—1, and Appel retaliated in the second game. The same thing happened in the next two games. After breaking through at 5—3 in the fourth game, Appel made his delivery effective for the first time in the set in the fifth at 4—5, and game followed service right along until the eleventh, in which Van Ryn broke through after being within a point of losing the match in the tenth on his own service. Van Ryn then swept through the twelfth game, giving a fine exhibition of aggressive net play.

The third set was a repetition of the second for the first five games. Appel began the service and was broken through, after which he returned the compliment in the second game. The next two games also furnished breaks and in the fifth service was a factor for the first time. Appel going into the lead at 3—2. After winning this game at 5—3, Appel broke through in the sixth at the same score, making the tally 6—2 in games. The East Orange star was playing in his most effective form, sending his forehand drives speeding through the opposite court and beating Van Ryn on the sheer power of his

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List of Champions for 1923 Who Survived Keen Competition in Various Fields of Sport

The year of 1923 will be remembered among sportsmen as one of exceptionally keen competition and tremendous public interest. American sports, progressive, alive and ever on the up-grade, never enjoyed a more prosperous twelvemonth. It was a year of achievement at home and abroad of which this country may well be proud. Sportsmanship took precedence over victory and cleanness was its keynote. Thousands, seeing others play, were imbued with the spirit of athletic conquest and joined the ranks of the players. Out of this maze of professional and amateur competition the following champions emerged:

PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL.

World's—New York Yankees.
American League—New York Yankees.
National League—New York Giants.
Leading Batsman, American League—Harry Heilmann, Detroit.
Leading Batsman, National League—Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis.
Leading Pitchers, American League—Stanley Coveleskie, Cleveland, in effectiveness; Herbert Pennock, New York, in victories.
Leading Pitcher, National League—Adolfo Luque, Cincinnati.

PROFESSIONAL BOXING.

Heavyweight—Jack Dempsey.
Light Heavyweight—Mike McTigue, world's champion; Gene Tunney, American champion.
Middleweight—Harry Greb.
Welterweight—Mickey Walker, world's champion outside New York State; Dave Shade, world's champion in New York State.
Lightweight—Benny Leonard.
Junior Lightweight—Johnny Dundee.
Featherweight—Johnny Dundee.
Bantamweight—Joe Lynch, world's champion outside New York State; Abe Goldstein, world's champion in New York State.
Flyweight—Pancho Villa, world's champion; Frankie Genaro, American champion.

TURF.

Leading Two-Year-Olds—Sarasen, St. James and Wise Counsellor.
Leading Three-Year-Old—Zev.
Leader in Older Division—Grey Lag.
Leading Money Winner of Year—Zev, $261,008.
Winner of International Race—Zev.
Leading Jockey on Percentage—Earl Sande.
Leading Jockey on Races Won—Ivan Parke.

FOOTBALL.

Leading Eastern Teams—Yale and Cornell.
Leading Western Conference Teams—Illinois and Michigan.
Leading Pacific Coast Team—California.
Leading Southern Conference Team—Vanderbilt.
Leading Missouri Valley Conference Teams—Nebraska and Kansas.
Leading New England Conference Team—Vermont.
Leading Northwest Conference Team—Univ. of Washington.
Leading Southwest Conference Teams—Univ. of Texas and Southern Methodist.
Leading Rocky Mountain Conference Team—Colorado.
Big Three Champion—Yale.
Little Three Champion—Williams.

GOLF.

National Open—Bobby Jones, Atlanta.
National Amateur—Max Marston, Philadelphia.
British Open—Arthur Havers, England.
British Amateur—Roger Wethered, England.
National Women's Title Holder—Edith Cummings, Chicago.
British Women's—Miss Doris Chambers, England.
National Professional—Gene Sarazen, Briarcliff Lodge, N. Y.
Eastern Intercollegiate—Dexter Cummings, Yale.
Eastern Intercollegiate Team—Princeton.
Western Amateur—Chick Evans, Chicago.
Western Open—Jock Hutchison, Chicago.
Western Women's—Miss Miriam Burns, Kansas City.
Southern Amateur—Perry Adair, Atlanta.
Metropolitan Amateur—Frank Dyer, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Metropolitan Open—Bob MacDonald, Chicago.
Metropolitan Women's—Miss Alexa Stirling, North Hempstead, L. I.
Eastern Women's—Miss Glenna Collett, Providence, R. I.
Public Links—Richard A. Walsh, New York City.

TENNIS.

Davis Cup—United States.
Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman Cup (Women)—United States.
Wimbledon Men's Singles—William M. Johnston, San Francisco.
Wimbledon Men's Doubles—R. Lycett and L. A. Godfree, England.
Wimbledon Women's Singles—Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, France.
Wimbledon Women's Doubles—Mlle. Lenglen and Miss Elizabeth Ryan, California.
Wimbledon Mixed Doubles—Mlle. Lenglen and R. Lycett.
World's Hard Court—William M. Johnston, San Francisco.
National Men's Singles—William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia.
National Men's Doubles—William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Brian I. C. Norton, formerly of South Africa.
National Mixed Doubles—Mrs. Molla B. Mallory, New York, and William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia.
National Women's Singles—Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley, Cal.
National Women's Doubles—Miss Kathleen McKane and Mrs. B. C. Covell, England.
National Girls' Singles—Miss Helen Hooker, Greenwich, Conn.
National Clay Court Singles—William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia.
Men's Clay Court Doubles—Robert and Howard Kinsey, San Francisco.
Women's Clay Court Singles—Miss Mayme MacDonald, Seattle, Wash.
Intercollegiate Singles—Carl Fischer, Cynwyd, Pa., Philadelphia School of Osteopathy.
Intercollegiate Doubles—Lewis White and Louis Thalheimer, Univ. of Texas.
National Junior Singles—George Lott, Chicago.
National Junior Doubles—George Lott, Chicago, and Julius Sagalowsky, Indianapolis.
National Boys' Singles—H. L. Johnson, Waban, Mass.
National Boys' Doubles—H. L. Johnson and M. T. Hill, Waban, Mass.
National Men's Indoor Singles—Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y.
National Men's Indoor Doubles—Vicent Richards, Yonkers, and Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle.
National Indoor Mixed Doubles—Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman and Burnham N. Dell, Boston.
Women's Indoor Singles—Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole, Boston.
Women's Indoor Doubles—Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole and Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, Boston.
Junior Indoor Singles—Kenneth Appel, East Orange, N. J.
Junior Indoor Doubles—Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson, Waban, Mass.
Boys' Indoor Singles—Malcolm T. Hill, Waban, Mass.

COURT TENNIS.

National Amateur Singles—Jay Gould, Philadelphia.
National Amateur Doubles—Jay Gould and Joseph W. Wear, Philadelphia.
National Open—Jay Gould, Philadelphia.
World's Professional—George F. Covey, England.

SQUARE TENNIS.

National Amateur, Class A—R. Earl Fisk, Crescent A. C., Brooklyn.
National Amateur, Class B—Roland H. George, D. K. E., New York.
National Open—Walter Kinsella, New York.
World's Professional—Walter Kinsella, New York.

RACQUETS.

National Amateur Singles—Stanley G. Mortimer, Tuxedo, N. Y.
National Amateur Doubles—Stanley G. Mortimer and Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, N. Y.
World's Professional—Jock Soutar, Philadelphia.

SQUASH RACQUETS.

National Amateur—Stanley W. Pearson, Philadelphia.

TRACK AND FIELD.
(National Outdoor Senior Champions).

100-Yard Dash—Loren Murchison, Newark A. C. Time—0:10 1-10.
220-Yard Dash—Loren Murchison, Newark A. C. Time—0:22 3-10.
440-Yard Dash—E. M. Fitch, Chicago A. A. Time—0:50.
880-Yard Run—Ray Watson, Illinois A. C. Time—1:57 2-10.
One-Mile Run—Joie W. Ray, Illinois A. C. Time—4:16.
Five-Mile Run—R. Earl Johnson, Thomson Steel Works A. A. Time—26:05 2-10.
Ten-Mile Run—Willie Ritola, Finnish-American A. C. Time—51:04 1-5.
Marathon Run—Clarence De Mar, Melrose, Mass. Time—2:28:47 2-5.
Three-Mile Walk—Joseph Pearman, N. Y. A. C. Time—20:30 2-10.
Seven-Mile Walk—Philip Granville, Hamilton, Ontario. Time—55:34 2-5.
120-Yard High Hurdles—K. W. Anderson, Illinois A. C. Time—0:15 1-10.
220-Yard Low Hurdles—C. R. Brookins, Iowa. Time—0:24 5-10.
440-Yard Low Hurdles—I. H. Reilly, Illinois A. C. Time—0:55 4-10.
Running High Jump—LeRoy Brown, N. Y. A. C. (6 feet, 5⅝ inches).
Running Broad Jump—Robert Hubbard, Michigan. (24 feet 7⅜ inches).
Running Hop, Step and Jump—DeHart Hubbard, Michigan. (47 feet ½ inch).
Pole Vault—L. S. Myers, Chicago A. A. (13 feet 1 inch).
16-lb. Shot Put—O. Wanzer, N. Y. A. C. (47 feet ⅝ inch).
16-lb. Hammer Throw—F. D. Tootell, Boston A. A. (173 feet 6⅝ inches).
56-lb. Weight Throw—Matt McGrath, N. Y. A. C. (38 feet).
Javelin Throw—Ilmari Hoffman, Illinois A. C. (198 feet 7¼ inches).
Discus Throw—T. J. Lieb, Illinois A. C. (151 feet 3⅝ inches).
Decathlon—H. Osborne, Illinois A. C. (7,351.89 points).
440-Yard Relay—Newark A. C. Time—0:43 1-10.
880-Yard Relay—Newark A. C. Time—1:28 8-10.
One-Mile Relay—Univ. of Iowa. Time—3:18 1-10.
Two-Mile Relay—Illinois A. C. Time—7:54 1-10.
Four-Mile Relay—Illinois A. C. Time—18:9 2-10.
National A. A. U. Team—Illinois A. C.
I. C. A. A. A. A. Team—California.
N. C. A. A. Team—Michigan.

CROSS-COUNTRY.

National Senior—William Ritola, Finnish-American A. C.
National Senior Team—Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia.
Eastern Intercollegiate—Verne Booth, Johns Hopkins.
Eastern Intercollegiate Team—Syracuse.
Western Conference—W. Phelps, Iowa.
Western Conference Team—Ohio State.

SWIMMING.
(Free Style, outdoors, seniors).

50-Yard, Men—Herbert Topp, Chicago A. A. Time—0:28 2-5.
100-Yard, Men—Johnny Weissmuller, Illinois A. C. Time—0:54 3-5.
220-Yard, Men—Harry Glancy, Pittsburgh A. A. Time—2:36 3-5.
440-Yard, Men—Johnny Weissmuller, Illinois A. C. Time—5:37 2-5.
One-Mile, Men—Eugene Boldon, Illinois A. C. Time—25:06.
Ten-Mile, Men—Edward Keating, Boys' Club. Time—2 hrs. 7 mins.
Outdoor Pentathlon—Stubby Kruger, Illinois A. C. (9 points).
High and Fancy Diving—O. Pinkston, Olympic Club.
Intercollegiate Team—Yale.
50-Yard, Women—Miss Gertrude Ederle, W. S. A. Time—0:29 2-5.
100-Yard, Women—Miss Adeaide Lambert. Time—1:13 2-5.
220-Yard, Women—Miss Gertrude Ederle, W. S. A. Time—3:13 2-5.
440-Yard, Women—Miss Gertrude Ederle, W. S. A. Time—6:36 2-5.
880-Yard, Women—Miss Gertrude Ederle, W. S. A. Time—13:19.
One-Mile, Women—Miss Olive Holland, Boston Swim Club. Time—29:27 2-5.
Long Distance, Women—Miss Ethel McGary, W. S. A. Time—1 hr., 36 mins., 43 secs.
High Dive—Miss Helen Meany, Women's Swimming Ass'n.
Fancy Dive—Miss Aileen Riggin, Women's Swimming Ass'n.

YACHTING AND MOTOR BOATING.

International Six-Meter Races—Great Britain.
Seawanhaka Cup—Scotland (Colin Hill).
Brooklyn Yacht Club Ocean Challenge Cup—Butterfly, Stuyvesant Wainwright.
Astor Cup Race for Schooners—Wildfire, Charles L. Harding.
Astor

NEW STANDARDS SET IN SPORT IN 1923

Continued from Page Sixteen.

$30,885, while the Westerner, J. S. Ward's Wise Counsellor, ranks second with $30,610. These three will doubtless be the Winter choices for the Kentucky Derby.

Taking into consideration only the Northern season, Earle Sande leads the jockeys with a percentage of .28. For the whole year Ivan Parke, who is doing sensational riding on the Winter tracks, heads the American jockey list in his first year on the turf. He tops the list of winning mounts ridden.

Samuel C. Hildreth naturally heads the list of trainers, having saddled sixty-five winners on the New York tracks.

Baseball.

Baseball seems to get bigger and better each year. The 1923 world's series between the Yankees and Giants was not only the greatest in years, but it was a climax to the sport's most successful season. President Heydler of the National League announced that his organization had broken all attendance records, and while this was not true of the American, that league also had a prosperous year. The minors, especially the American Association in which Kansas City and St. Paul fought a nip-and-tuck battle for the pennant, had their share of this prosperity and there were probably fewer failures of little leagues than at any time in recent years.

The American League's failure to reach the high water marks in attendance and receipts attained in 1920 may be attributed to the one-sided pennant race. However, the junior organization played to more than 4,000,000 fans during the 1923 season, opened the Yankee Stadium, the largest baseball park in the world, in New York City, and won its first world's championship since 1920, so the season was by no means a total loss.

The American League also had Babe Ruth, and Ruth as he played in 1923 was just about as big an asset as any baseball body or team could have. He failed to break his own home-run record, but he almost doubled the next nearest player in his own league in this department of the game, tied with Tris Speaker in driving in runs, was second in the batting averages and was unanimously voted the most-valuable-player medal. But, notwithstanding this great record, it was as a leader, rather than as an individual star that Ruth shone in 1923. He was in every game, every minute, playing for the Yankees to win and the record of the club shows that the phrase, "as Ruth goes so go the Yankees," was more than just a popular expression.

Ruth, however, was not the only individual to do great deeds during the year. Everett Scott, a teammate on the Yankees, became the modern iron man of baseball when he played beyond 100 successive games, surpassing the former major and minor league record held by Perry Lipe, a minor league player. Scott's record has now passed the 1,200 mark and is still unbroken. Cy Williams of the Philadelphia Nationals tied Ruth in home runs with forty-one. Speaker, the Cleveland manager, set a new record for the number of two-base hits made in a single season with fifty-nine, breaking a mark which had stood since 1896. Ty Cobb again batted over .350 and Rogers Hornsby led the National League in batting for the fourth time in succession. Rube Farnham, Baltimore pitcher, set a new world's record of twenty consecutive victories. There were several no-hit games pitched in the majors and minors, among the pitchers to achieve this distinction being Sam Jones of the Yankees and Howard Ehmke of the Red Sox. Ruth set a new record for the number of bases on balls received, and George Burns of the Red Sox made an unassisted triple play. These were the outstanding brilliant individual performances of a season which was thickly studded with them.

There were no fatal or serious accidents in any of the more important leagues, but the game lost one of its greatest stars when trouble with his eyesight kept George Sisler out of the line-up. The Browns' first baseman will make his début as a manager next Spring, and is hopeful that he may lead his team on the field in any event, he will have the good wishes of followers of the game everywhere, for Sisler is one of the most popular as well as capable players the game has produced in recent years.

It was not a year of many changes or big trades in the major leagues. Both Boston clubs early in the fall made a deal. The sale of the Red Sox marked the passing of Harry Frazee as a club owner, and that of the Braves the return of Christy Mathewson to the game in which for years he was such a prominent figure, first as one of the foremost pitchers and then as a manager.

Trading, so far as it affected star players, was almost at a standstill. The deals that were put through were largely on a cash basis, and there was a marked decline in the prices paid for minor league players. Unquestionably the most important trade of the year occurred recently when McGraw let Dave Bancroft, Casey Stengel and Bill Cunningham go to the Braves in exchange for Billy Southworth and Joe Oeschger. Bancroft will manage the Braves. There also have been other managerial changes since the season closed. In addition to the appointment of Sisler to the Browns, Lee Fohl was named as manager of the Boston Red Sox to replace Frank Chance, who, in turn, succeeds Kid Gleason as pilot of the Chicago White Sox.

Under the beneficent rule of Commissioner Landis there was little disagreement and friction either in the major or minor leagues during the playing season. Many of the minor league races were bitterly fought, but nowhere did partisanship get the better of sportsmanship. Kansas City won the American Association flag from St. Paul in the final days of the season, and then defeated Baltimore, the five-time International League champions, in the "little world's series." New Orleans won the Southern Association pennant and Fort Worth led the Texas League, and then won the Dixie championship from New Orleans. Much more might be written about the interest in the smaller minor leagues, in sand lot, twilight and college baseball, but one sentence really sums up the story of the year: It was a great season.

Football.

Next to the crowds the most striking thing about the football season was the high calibre of the play. The game is improving both from a spectacular and a technical standpoint and in no season has its progress been more marked than in that of 1923. There were no startling changes in the playing rules, but a general smoothness and proficiency in the play was evident which sometimes was lacking in the past. This was true among the high school elevens as well as those of the colleges and among the so-called little teams as well as the big ones. As a matter of fact, there are no little teams in football any more, and this has done as much as any other one thing to improve the playing, particularly in the early season games.

There was a time when the larger colleges scheduled games with the smaller ones so that they could gradually work up to the important contests ahead. Those days are rapidly passing, for a schedule maker can never tell when some minor school of a few hundred students will come forward with one of the greatest elevens of the year. The result has been to make the season more interesting from end to end, to bring out larger crowds to the early contests and to improve the game in general. It also pays at the box office, as the record of the University of Pennsylvania will attest. The Penn eleven played a uniformly hard schedule in 1923 and more than 300,000 saw it in action.

This change also has a tendency to make for better sportsmanship. The season's record is gradually taking on more importance than victory in a single contest. Of course, Yale would rather beat Harvard than Maryland, but when a fine team from the latter college gave the New Haven eleven its greatest scare of the year, Coach Tad Jones threw all the strength he could muster into the fray in a successful effort to turn the tide. Each year there is less holding out of plays and strength to use against some bitter rival. The new motto seems to be to take each opponent in his turn and beat him if possible.

There also has been a pronounced lessening of the importance attached to mythical championships. A few years ago, when some newspaper suggested that perhaps this or that team stood out as the best of the year, it was sure to be swamped with letters from excited partisans of other institutions endeavoring to show just where and why it was wrong. Now, such statements are taken for what they really are, expressions of opinion, and allowed to go at that. If Yale and Cornell have the best records in the East, as they did in 1923, there is no agitation to have them meet to decide the championship as there probably would have been in the past. Post-season games become fewer each year and attract less attention. There was also a falling off in intersectional contests and the importance attached to them in 1923, although next year's schedules call for more than a score.

Football has grown so much and is so strong in every section of the country that it is obviously impossible to select any one team in any part and say it is the best, and there are always enough good teams in every section to keep the others busy. Intersectional games are interesting, but they never have and never will prove the superiority of one part of the country over another, for no such superiority exists. This year the East won more games than the West and Middle West in the intersectional clashes, but next year just the reverse may happen. Take Yale and Cornell in the East, Illinois and Michigan, the leading conference elevens in the Middle West, Nebraska and Kansas in the Missouri Valley, and California and Washington on the Coast, and let them meet in a round robin and the result probably would be close to an even break for each section.

The choosing of individual stars presents the same problem as the selection of a mythical champion. There are so many good players and so widely scattered that one man can never see them all. The naming of all-American and all-sectional teams interests football fans and when it is done by experts has some value, but no one knows better than the men picking the teams that such choices are far from infallible.

Great as the interest in football is, it seems to make little headway as a professional sport. So far as the East was concerned there were no pro games which attracted attention in 1923. It is in the Middle West that professional football has its chief hold, but even in that section there is apparently no great enthusiasm for it.

All in all, football never had a more prosperous season than the last, but it deserved it. A typical American game, clean, colorful and ever hard fought, there is little wonder that the spectators couldn't get enough of it. So long as it continues as it was in 1923 they probably never will.

Golf.

Golf continued its onward march in 1923, adding thousands to its legions. Hundreds of new clubs were organized or projected during the year.

From a competitive viewpoint the year was a notable one. It was a year of surprises. The first surprise of note came in the British open championship, which Havers won, thus rescuing the British Cup from the hands of American cans, who had won twice in succession, and bringing the trophy across the water, and marking the arrival of Britain's crop of post-war golfers.

Then followed a sequence of events that were in the nature of rewards to those who had been knocking at Fame's doors for the last few years. There was Miss Cummings's victory in the women's national, Bobby Jones's victory in the national open and Max R. Marston's victory in the national amateur.

The early part of the year found Hagen and Kirkwood sweeping every thing before them in their cyclonic whirl through the South, but with Hagen's wonderful achievement in scoring a 62 in the opening round of the Florida West Coast open championship, which he eventually won. Coming still further north, he annexed the Metropolitan and South Shore titles, this victory furnishing the climax of one of the most successful tours ever made by any golf team.

In the Spring a team of American amateurs, including all of the great ones, excepting Jones and Evans, went abroad for the purpose of defending the Walker Cup. One of them, Francis Ouimet, went as far as the semi-final round in the British amateur championship. The task of defeating both Wethered and Tolley in a single day proved too much for the Bostonian. He eliminated Tolley, but lost to Wethered, who went on to gain the coveted title. In the international event the Americans, although apparently hopelessly beaten when the foursomes and singles were finished, rallied in the singles and saved the trophy.

Miss Cummings was the only woman player of note to take part in the British women's events, but she was the center of the early rounds, the title eventually going to Miss Doris Chambers. The elimination of Miss Wethered, regarded as the foremost woman player in the world, was the first big upset of the year, the forerunner of many that were to follow. The second was the failure of such notable players as Gene Sarazen, American open and P. G. A. champion, to qualify in the British open event, and a similar failure on the part of Jim Barnes. Only with these two stalwarts out the Americans were well fortified with talent for a three-time victory, and it was only the sterling playing of Havers that prevented this. The youngster who, since the decline of Britain's Big Four, has edged Ray and Braid—and the downfall of Duncan and Mitchell, shouldered the task of "carrying on" for Britain, did his work nobly and won by the narrow margin of a single shot from Hagen, MacDonald Smith and Kirkwood, who has adopted this country as his own.

Then the scene shifted to America, where the surprise element continued unabated. First of these was Jones's victory in the national open after a play-off with Cruickshank, former Scottish internationalist. A super-shot at the home hole by the latter gained him his opportunity to meet Jones on the following day for the title. In this meeting they traded shot for shot until, going to the last green, Jones even outdid the master stroke of his rival on the day before. It was this stroke that gave the Southerner his first big title and that brought success after years of disappointment. Although the open event lacked the international aspects of its immediate predecessors in which Duncan and Mitchell, and, before them, Vardon and Ray, took part, it was otherwise complete, and perhaps the most representative ever held. Jones's victory over such masters as Sarazen, Barnes, Hagen, Hutchison and others was a fine tribute to the calibre of amateur golf in America.

In another major event—the women's championship—the defeat of Miss Collett, who since her ascendency appeared almost invincible, was the notable feature. The titleholder was eliminated by Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia. The final brought together Miss Cummings and Miss Stirling, seven-time winner, who, with Miss Collett out of the way, was figured to win. But she was unable to match the almost perfect brand of golf played by Miss Cummings at the beginning of the afternoon round, and the Chicago girl won the title for which she has been a leading contender for the last few years.

The national amateur title was won by Max Marston of Philadelphia. Before the event started Marston was not even given consideration as a possible winner, but he numbered among his victims Bobby Jones, Francis Ouimet and Jess Sweetser, thus accomplishing a record as good as Sweetser's at Brookline the year before.

The final in the Professional Golfers' Association championship brought about a rare treat when Sarazen and Hagen turned out to vie with one another for the title. The result was one of the most thrilling matches ever played, Sarazen winning at the thirty-eighth hole and keeping his record of victories won over Hagen in this country unmarred.

Tennis.

International tennis received a big boom during the past year when the United States entered the International Tennis Federation. For years this country refused to become a member of the body because of the fact that the Federation had awarded the holding of the world's grass court championship to Wimbledon in perpetuity. As the new stadium at Wimbledon had been financed by a bond issue floated on the understanding that the world's championship was to be held there, it was difficult to persuade the English stadium owners to give up the title event. Finally, they yielded, agreeing to renounce the championship after 1923, and the United States at once sought membership in the international organization.

With this country entered, the International Tennis Federation becomes a world-wide organization exercising authority to standardize the rules and regulations of the game wherever tennis is played. The greatest effort that it can do is to equalize conditions as much as possible to offset the handicap under which a foreign player is placed when competing in a strange land. A big step was taken in this direction at the last meeting of the body when the size and weight of the ball used in this country was accepted for the general standard.

The past year saw the greatest number of countries entered in the Davis Cup play that have yet competed for the trophy, eighteen filing their challenges, of which one came too late to be accepted. The season was also notable in women's international tennis as marking the arrival in this country for the first time of an English team to compete for the Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman Cup. With the announcement that the women members of our 1924 Olympic team will play a return match with the English, probably at Wimbledon, the competition promises to become a fixed event.

Another boon to the game internationally was the appointment of a committee to promote intercollegiate tennis between the players of Oxford and Cambridge and those of American universities and colleges. Yale and Harvard have been exchanging visits with Oxford and Cambridge for several years, and last Summer the English collegians competed in the intercollegiate championship.

While the prospects are that the game will witness international play on a wider scale than ever before in 1924, tennis will attract still greater numbers in this country, thanks to the step taken by Dwight F. Davis, President of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, to institute a service championship between the Army and the Navy. Due to Mr. Davis's efforts, also, there was increased activity on public parks courts throughout the country.

The growth of the game in this country is reflected in the increasing number of sanctioned tournaments, the organization of new clubs and the construction of the permanent stadium of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills. Mexico has caught the spirit of the game from us and this year invited many of the leading players of this country to compete in its championship, which was won by Vincent Richards. William M. Johnston won the world's hard court title at St. Cloud, France, and the grass court championship at Wimbledon, where Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle was his opponent in the final round.

American supremacy was demonstrated for the fourth successive year in the Davis Cup matches, the United States defeating Australia in the challenge round at Forest Hills, four matches to one. The American women's team made a clean sweep of all five matches with the English for the Wightman Cup.

William T. Tilden 2d, who was the mainstay of the American team in the defense of the Davis Cup, won the national championship for the fourth successive year, easily demonstrating his superiority over a field that included the best in this country and stars of international reputation from abroad. In spite of the fact that he suffered the amputation of a part of the middle finger of his racquet hand, the champion played tennis of a character this year excelling anything he has shown in the past. He is the outstanding player of the year, if not of all time. Miss Helen Wills, an 18-year-old girl of Berkeley, Cal., brought the long reign of Mrs. Molla Mallory to an end, defeating her for the national championship at Forest Hills.

Track and Field.

To Joie W. Ray, remarkable middle-distance runner of the Illinois A. C., again went the distinction of being the outstanding individual performer in track and field athletics, an honor which Ray has enjoyed for several years past. In point of consistency there was none to approach the little Hankakee flier, whose triumphs in a series of track duels, indoors and outdoors, furnished thrills for thousands. To another, however, went the distinction of supplying the year's most spectacular performance. Followers of amateur athletics are agreed that the outstanding accomplishment of the calendar year now nearing its close was the hurdle record-making feat of Charley Brookins, superb University of Iowa timber-topper and sprinter.

Brookins shattered a world's record for the 220-yard low hurdles which has survived assaults of the world's greatest hurdlers for twenty-five years, when he cleared the ten flights in a furlong dash in 23 2-10 seconds, on June 2, in the annual Western Conference track and field championships held at Ann Arbor. The Iowa crack established this mark for the straightaway course, shaving two-fifths of a second off the record of 23 2-5 seconds made May 28, 1898, by A. Kraenzlein, and equaled on May 31, 1913, by J. I. Wendell and on May 27, 1916, by Bob Simpson, former Missouri star. In another demonstration of his superb hurdling ability Brookins, on June 16 at Chicago, established a new world's record of 220-yard low hurdles around a turn, when he negotiated the distance in 22 9-10 seconds, eclipsing the record of 24 4-5 seconds, established in 1908 at Travers Island by Jack Eller, old Irish-American A. C. timber-topper.

These record performances of Brookins stood out in a year of athletic activity which will be remembered as one of the greatest in the sport's history. The Amateur Athletic Union, at its annual convention in Detroit, recognized this: Indoor American record performances and ten outdoor performances in which American records were established.

Closely rivalling in importance the remarkable record of Brookins was the brilliant work of Ray on the board floor and cinderpath. Ray now holds the distinction of having run a mile in 4:20 or better no less than fifty times, a record which stands unequaled. Ray's most impressive performance of the year, however, was furnished at the indoor athletic meet of the Wilco A. A. in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, last Feb. 10, when, in one race, he established records for 3,000 meters, 1½ miles, 1¾ miles and 2 miles. Ray covered the 2 miles in 9:08 2-5, which surpassed even the outdoor record of Al Shrubb, whose record of twenty years' standing Ray beat by one and one-fifth seconds. In his outdoor activities Ray made repeated efforts to establish a new record for the mile but failed.

Loren Murchison, former St. Louis speed flash, stood out among the sprinters as did Percy Hemus, Illinois A. C., among the jumpers. Murchison won the national sprint titles at 50, 100, 220 and 300 yards, and broke the forty-one-year-old world's record for 60 yards when he covered the distance in 5 4-5 seconds. Hemus established a new world's record of 9 feet 5¼ inches, a mark which was equaled by Dick Landon, another New York A. C. athlete, and then rounded out the year with victories in the National A. A. U. championships at Chicago and in the indoor and outdoor intercollegiate championships.

In women's athletic activity steady progress was noted and many brilliant performances were returned.

Rowing.

Several notable events marked the 1923 rowing season, which was a success from every point of view.

The chief event of the year was the Henley Regatta on the Thames River. Competing for the leading trophy in that event—the historic Diamond Sculls—were two American representatives, Walter Hoover of Duluth, Minn., the 1923 winner, and Russell Codman Jr. of Boston. Hilton Belyea, the Canadian champion, was also entered. Due to an accident, Hoover was eliminated by D. H. L. Gollan in one of the trial heats, although the American made a great fight to make up the twelve lengths he lost when a puff of wind swerved his shell out of the course, splitting a piece off one of his oars. The ultimate winner of the event was M. K. Morris, who defeated Gollan by a length.

Hoover suffered a second defeat during the year when W. B. Garrett Gilmore won the Philadelphia Gold Challenge Trophy which carries with it the world's singles sculling championship. The race was rowed at Duluth over a distance of one and one-quarter miles, and Gilmore's margin was four lengths. It was the worst defeat that Hoover ever sustained. During the year Gilmore also won the Canadian singles amateur sculling championship from Belyea, the holder.

In college rowing circles the year was a marked success in every way. A number of preliminary races were held in order to tune up the various crews for the two featured events—the New London regatta and the Poughkeepsie regatta. In the former event, Yale, under the coaching of Ed Leader, former University of Washington oarsman, outsped its rivals. The Elis did not lose a preliminary race, and in the annual encounter with Harvard swept the river decisively defeating the Crimson crews in the varsity, junior and freshman races.

At Poughkeepsie the University of Washington eight, despite a last-minute injury to Dow Walling, its stroke oar, gained a notable victory—the first ever won by a Western crew. A year ago the Western crew crossed the line in second place, unable to match strokes with the powerful Navy eight. This year, however, it was not to be denied and, before 50,000 spectators, won the Hamilton Cup from the Navy, Columbia, Syracuse, Cornell and Pennsylvania, which finished in that order.

The American singles sculling championship was won by Edward McGuire of the Mutual Rowing Club, Buffalo. McGuire, a policeman, unknown to fame, defeated Belyea, the Canadian, and Paul V. Costello of Philadelphia, the 1922 champion, in gaining his laurels at Baltimore. In the trials he proved his worth by beating such formidable scullers as Gilmore and Granville Gude, of the Potomac Boat Club, Washington, the twenty-year-old youngster who was the winner of the senior single sculls feature event of the People's regatta, the senior four-oared shell title was won by the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia; the senior double sculls title went to the Penn Athletic Club of Philadelphia, while the Undine Barge Club, another Quaker City rowing organization, gained the senior eight-oared honors.

A notable feature of Cambridge's victory over Oxford in the annual race between these two English institutions was the fact that the winning boat was stroked by W. Metcalf, an American. H. E. Kane, former Harvard oarsman, was also a member of the Cambridge eight.

Yachting and Motor Boating.

The yacht racing season of 1923 was a very successful one. Larger entry lists than for several years were received by the Regatta Committees of the several clubs of Western Long Island Sound and the same may be said of the clubs on the Massachusetts Bay. There was fine racing among the larger classes on the Sound, the schooners and New York Yacht Club forty-footers, and there were a very large number of smaller boats in commission. The Star class was the largest racing in the Sound, and on one day of Larchmont race week thirty-two boats of this class crowded across the starting line.

There were no international yacht racing contests on Long Island Sound except the international Star class championships, decided late in August, which included an entry from British Columbia and one from New South Wales. There also was the team of four American six-meter boats which was sent to England and was defeated by a British team in a series of six races on the Solent. Next year a British team of six-meters will come to this side to race.

The big event of the yachting year on this side of the Atlantic, the New York Yacht Club cruise, drew an exceptionally fine fleet last season, there being nine schooners on many of the squadron runs, led by Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant. They included Enchantress, the fine two-master owned by W. E. Iselin, which captured the Ellis Cup on a heavy racing day off Newport, and Wildfire, a new Marconi-rigged schooner built by Herreshoff for Charles L. Harding of Boston. This vessel did well on the cruise, capturing three cups on the squadron runs and the Astor Cup for sloops was won by F. D. M. Strachan's fifty-footer Harpoon. The smaller sloops also were well represented, several of the Larchmont O class and the thirty-footers going through the cruise.

There were twenty-three championship regattas held by the clubs of Western Long Island Sound during the season, besides the regattas of the New York Yacht Club off Glen Cove. For the first time in its history the club invited fleets of less than thirty feet waterline to compete for prizes in its regattas. The result was an increased entry list, including Victory boats, six-meters and 8 class sloops.

The total list of starters for the season in any single regatta on the Sound was recorded on the first day of Larchmont race week, when 137 yachts crossed the starting line. The second largest list of starters was scored in the Manhasset-Manhanhan Yacht Club of Oyster Bay in its annual regatta, when ninety-seven yachts crossed the line.

There were several ocean races during the season. The most important of these was the Bermuda race, which was started off New London on June 12. This contest drew twenty-two starters and was won by the yawl Memory, a converted New York Yacht Club forty-footer, owned by Edsel Ford of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. The race around Long Island and Block Island, for the Brooklyn Yacht Club Challenge trophy, was won by Stuyvesant Wainwright's sloop Butterfly.

A new racing class, instituted by the arrival in the racing fleet of the Class Q sloop Grayling, built for former Commodore J. P. Morgan, also proved a source of satisfaction to racing yachtsmen. Aquasana, flying the colors of the Eastern Yacht Club, of Marblehead, was the second new Q boat to appear on the Sound.

The motor-boat men had an excellent racing season. The big classic of the year in motor-boat racing, the Gold Cup, was held at Detroit, under the auspices of the Detroit Yacht Club, Aug. 29 to Sept. 2, and was won by Packard-Chriscraft, owned by J. G. Vincent of the Detroit Yacht Club.

A race that created interest in New York, the race to Atlantic City and return, was won by Nueva, owned by F. C. Brigham, Shelter Island Yacht Club, the total distance being 236 miles and the time of the winner being 15 hours 13 minutes and 14 seconds. Nueva won the James Craig Trophy by this victory and a few days later annexed the cruiser championship of America in a 96-mile race held by the Philadelphia Yacht Club.

A feature of the racing season was the setting of a world's record run for 24 hours of 1,064 miles by Rainbow III, the property of T. W. Greening of the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club. Jolly Roger, owned by Jonathan Moore of the Lake George Association won the National Trophy race for cruiser boats held on Lake George, Aug. 11.

Polo.

Polo made great progress during the year not only in developing new players and inaugurating new events but in public popularity. New converts were made, and the season was one of the most successful that the game ever has known in this country; this, despite the fact that there was no play for the International Challenge Cup between the Big Fours of the United States and England.

The first intercollegiate championship tournament was played on the field at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, and the Yale combination, composed of Dean, Hapkins, Muir and Baldwin, the latter a member of the famous polo family of Honolulu, won the title from Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania, West Point, Norwich and Virginia Military Institute, receiving the Major Gen. Robert Lee Bullard trophy.

The next major title to be decided was the junior championship, which was played for at Narragansett Pier, R. I., by the army four, composed of Major A. L. Wilkes, Lieut. Col. Lewis Brown, Major Louis Beard and Major W. W. Erwin, winning the title for the second successive year.

The international military matches also were played for the first time, a team of British Army officers meeting the American Army four at Meadow Brook Club in a series of three matches. The Americans used the same line-up that won the junior championship with the exception of Major Erwin, who was replaced by Major J. K. Herr. The British Army representatives were Lieut. Col. T. P. Melville, Major E. L. Hurndall, Major Virian Lockett, Major R. G. Atkinson and Lieutenants Leaf and Mc-Creery.

The matches were highly exciting and well attended, the stands at International Field being practically filled for every game. The Americans captured the first match, 10 to 7, but were defeated by their British rivals in the second, 12 to 10. In the third and deciding match the Americans galloped to a clean-cut victory by the surprising score of 10 to 2; surprising because of the fact that the American team's aggregate handicap rating was sixteen goals less than the British carried, so that had the match been played on a handicap basis, instead of on the flat, the American cans would have won by the score of 26 to 8.

Although there was no play for the International Challenge trophy, three foreign teams invaded the country in quest of the national open title and the Monty Waterbury Cup. The Hurlingham Club of England sent over a combination composed of Captain Frederic E. Guest, Earle W. Hopping, Major T. W. Garrett and the Marquis of Milford Haven, while Count Manuel de Madre brought his picturesque Indian Tigers to this country. In addition, the British Army four competed in the tournaments.

The Flamingos, Shelburne and Meadow Brook teams were the American combinations entered, and Meadow Brook captured both titles. In the open championship Meadow Brook was represented by R. Penn Smith, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., R. E. Strawbridge and Devereux Milburn, while in the Monty Waterbury Cup play J. Watson Webb and F. S. von Stade replaced Hitchcock and Strawbridge in the line-up.

In both events the final came down to an international match, the British Army four defeating Shelburne, which had eliminated the Indian Tigers in the open play, and Hurlingham reaching the final of the Monty Waterbury Cup tournament by victories over both the Flamingos and Shelburne. Both of the finals were placidly contested, the American Meadow Brook team winning the open title only by a spirited rally in the last chukker.

Billiards.

In the three important professional championships in billiards—the 18.2 balk-line, pocket billiards and three-cushion carroms—only one new champion was crowned. Willie Hoppe successfully retained his title in a challenge match against Young Jake Schaefer in the international tournament here last November, which ended in a tie, and in the play-off for the title against Welker Cochran, which ended in Chicago on Dec. 19. Ralph Greenleaf still holds the title in pocket billiards, while in three-cushions, Cliff Denton of Kansas City has displaced Johnny Layton for the title. Hoppe still holds the world's 18.1 title. He was not called upon to defend it during the year. The latest professional champion is Tadao Suganuma of Japan, who won the junior national 18.2 championship in the Detroit tournament which ended on New Year's Day.

In amateur billiards, Edgar T. Appleby retains the international 18.2 championship. No international tournament was held during the year and his title was not in danger. Percy Collins of Chicago won the national amateur 18.2 championship, while Francis Appleby won the 18.1 championship, the first tournament of its kind ever held in America. Francis Appleby also won the Eastern 18.2 title. These were the main amateur championships.

Denton won the three-cushion crown in the four-cornered play-off last Fall. The first four men in the league race, which ended last Spring, were Robert Cannefax, Johnny Layton, Ralph Reidel and Denton. Cannefax's illness forced a postponement of the play-off.

Greenleaf was supreme in pocket billiards. He easily defeated Benny Allen in a challenge match last Summer the National Championship Pocket Billiard League was organized and sixteen of the leading players joined the list including Frank Taberski, the former champion. Thus far Greenleaf holds a commanding lead. At the end of the regular season, the first four will meet in a round robin for the championship.

The surprise of the 18.2 game during the past season was Welker Cochran. Always rated a sensational but erratic player, he came to the front in the recent International tournament not only for the fact that he weakened in one game, that against Erich Hagenlacher of Germany, he would be the world's champion today. He decisively defeated Hoppe and Young Jake Schaefer, and displayed early form on his coming a big lead gained by Edouard Horemans, the Belgian champion, early in his final match.

Hoppe also encountered stiff opposition. After losing to Cochran in the second game, he was forced to bring into play everything he knew about billiards to defeat, first Horemans, then Schaefer. The son of the former wizard led Hoppe by 350 to 69 at one stage of the match. In the play-off at the tie in Chicago, Hoppe got away to a big lead in the first block and by averaging 100 for the 500 points took a 500-to-203 lead. In the second block, Hoppe won by 500 to 233 and started the third block with a 267 lead. Here it was that Cochran rose to his real game and outplayed and outscored the champion. He collected 726 points before Hoppe could make the necessary 500 and lost by the score of 1,500 to 1,161.

No world's records were broken in the professional branches. Hoppe equaled the record for a 500-point game by averaging 100. In amateur billiards, John Clinton of Pittsburgh set new high run and high average records for national amateur 18.2 tournaments. An improvement in the class of billiards as played by the amateurs was noteworthy. At 18.1 billiards, Edgar T. Appleby had an average of nearly 15 for a 250-point game, while Francis Appleby had a grand average of close to eight, and also contributed the high run, an unfinished effort of 67.

Trotting and Pacing.

Light-harness racing experienced one of the most successful years in the history of the sport, with an increase in the number of meetings over the previous season. More money was given in purses on both the mile and half-mile tracks than ever before. The year was marked by the absence, especially on the Grand Circuit, of fast flight pacers, and comparatively few heats were paced faster than two minutes. The year, however, was noted for sensational performances on the half-mile tracks. Nedda (1:58¼), the champion trotting mare, trotted a mile in 2:04¼ at Lancaster, Pa., in September. There were also many miles paced in 2:06 or better on the half-mile tracks, a something unheard of before in light-harness racing.

Peter Manning (1:56¾) carried off the championship honors among the trotters. He trotted five one-mile races better than 2:00 this year. His most spectacular effort was a mile in 2:00¾ over a half-mile track at Allentown, Pa., in September, equaling the world's record established eleven years ago at Goshen, N. Y., by Uhlan. He was bought during the year for $50,000 by Walter Cottle of Bridgeport, Conn., and Robert Neill of Memphis, Tenn. He is now in the hands of E. F. Geers, and will be seen in exhibitions only in 1924. Peter Manning also trotted the fastest mile of the year (1:55¾) at Syracuse in September. The pacing championship goes to the thirteen-year-old Single G., whose mile in 1:58½ at Syracuse was the fastest of the season. Single G., owned by W. R. Harefoot of Cambridge City, Ind., also established a new world's record for the fastest three-heat race.

The most sensational pacer of the year was the three-year-old filly Anna Bradford's Girl, which went through the season on the Grand Circuit without a defeat, winning nine consecutive races. She ended the season with a record of 2:01, which is one-fourth of a second slower than that of her dam, Anna Bradford, the champion three-year-old pacer of all time. Pavonian (2:03¾) was the leading money-winning trotter, while the mare Hal Boy (2:02¼) held a similar position among the pacers.

Thomas W. Murphy carried off the driving honors, having won sixty-four races. This is the largest number of races ever won by one driver in a single year. Big winnings are estimated as being close to $125,000.

Swimming.

John Weissmuller of the Illinois A. C. of Chicago and Miss Gertrude Ederle of the Women's Swimming Association of New York stood out conspicuously among American swimmers in 1923, a year featured by the shattering wholesale of world's national collegiate and scholastic records. Each proved invincible; each bettered standards by the dozens. Among Weissmuller's most notable records achievements were a 100-yard free-style swim in 0:51 4-5, 100 meters in 0:58 2-5, 220 yards in 2:14 and 440 yards in 5:41 2-5, all in sixty-foot pools. Among Miss Ederle's were 100 meters in 1:12 4-5, 400 meters in 5:46 2-5 and 400 meters in 5:54 2-5, over a fifty-meter course, and 880 yards in 13:19 over a 110-yard stretch. Other noteworthy free style feats were world's records of 0:28 for fifty yards and 1:03 for 100 yards by Miss Lilli Bowmer and Miss Mariechen Wehselau of Honolulu, respectively.

Outstanding achievements in back-stroke swimming may be rated a 100-meter open-water standard of 1:14 2-5 by Warren Kealoha of Honolulu and a pool swim of the same distance in 1:20 2-5 by Miss Sybil Bauer of the Illinois A. C.; in breast-stroke swimming, 220 yards, pool records of 2:58 2-5 by Robert Skleton of the Illinois A. C. and 3:32 2-5 by Miss Agnes Geraghty of the Women's S. A.; in relay racing, teams of four 880-yard performances in 10:06 2-5 by the watermen of the Illinois A. C. and in 12:13 1-5 by the mermaids of the Women's S. A.

The most noteworthy intercollegiate records were 100 yards in 0:54 4-5 by Harry Jones of Brown, 220 yards in 2:29 1-5 and 440 yards in 5:29 2-5 by Ralph Breyer of Northwestern; the best interscholastic marks, 100 yards in 0:55 2-5 by Pua Kealoha of St. Louis, Honolulu, and 220 yards in 3:06 1-5 by Miss Ethel McGary of Evander Childs H. S., New York.

The Illinois A. C. won the national water polo championship, while the year's leading springboard divers were Albert White of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, and Miss Aileen Riggin of the Women's S. A. The foremost high divers were Clarence Pingston, also of the Olympic Club, and Miss Helen Meany of the Women's S. A.

Among the colleges of the East, Yale was topmost in swimming and Princeton in Rugby water polo; among those of the Middle West, defensive honors were earned by Northwestern in swimming and Chicago in water basketball, and on the Pacific Coast supremacy in swimming and soccer water polo was established by Stanford.

Long-distance endurance tests also came in for considerable prominence during the year, with the outstanding achievements being the crossing of the English Channel, the goal of all distance swimmers, by no fewer than three men, each one of them smashing the record. Henry Sullivan of Lowell, Mass., was the first to complete the test this year. The second was Enrique Tirabocchi, an Argentine, who covered the distance in 16 hours 39 minutes, bettering the record held by T. W. Burgess by 1 hour and 20 minutes. The third to negotiate the Channel this year was Charles Toth of Boston. Several others made the attempt during the year, but were forced to surrender to the treacherous tides.

Basketball.

No startling upsets marked the basketball season of 1922-23. The game enjoyed another prosperous year, the standard of play was in keeping with that of previous seasons, and reports from various sections of the country indicate that interest in this indoor pastime continues to grow. In the East attention was centred on the Eastern Intercollegiate League, and Yale proved to be the sensation. The league was made up of the best balanced teams in its history, according to basketball officials, and Yale, working under a new coach, was forced to play remarkable basketball to triumph. The championship Princeton team of 1921-22 was virtually intact, and the achievement of Yale in the more surprising considering the class of opposition the wearers of the Blue were forced to overcome. Yale won the championship by winning seven out of ten games, and two of the defeats were inflicted by Columbia. Princeton and Cornell finished in a tie for second, Columbia was fourth, and Dartmouth and Pennsylvania were tied for fifth place.

In the Western Intercollegiate Conference Wisconsin and Iowa tied for honors, each winning eleven out of twelve games played. Neither of the two contenders met during the season. The University of Kansas captured the title in the Missouri Valley Conference, winning all of the sixteen games played. Missouri was second with fourteen victories and two defeats.

In the Pacific Coast and Northwest Conference the University of California and Stanford tied for the title in the southern section, and in the northern section the University of Idaho won. California was selected to represent the southern section in the play-off for the championship, which was won by Idaho in two straight games. The Amateur Athletic Union national championship was won by the Kansas C. A. C. Athletic Club, making it the third straight triumph for a Kansas City team.

One of the important changes in the rules was that dealing with personal fouls. At the meeting of the Joint Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Association, the Y. M. C. A. and the A. A. U., held last Spring, a rule was accepted which eliminated the specialist in foul goal-shooting, for under the new rule the player fouled must make the throw. This rule was not accepted, however, by the Eastern Intercollegiate League until a few weeks ago, when the officials adopted the rule at a special meeting held here. Another important change was the adoption of the seventeen-foot zone rule, allowing two free throws for fouls committed inside the seventeen-foot area. This also was not accepted by the Intercollegiate League until at its recent meeting.

Cross-Country.

The unexpected defeat of the Finnish-American A. C.'s band of sturdy harriers in the Amateur Athletic Union's national senior championship race by the Meadowbrook Club team of Philadelphia and the retention by the Orange clad runners of Syracuse of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. hill-and-dale championship, were the outstanding features of a cross-country season.

The year was notable for the increase in the number of competitions, additions to the list of races conducted and an elaboration of plans by the sport's athletic authorities to improve competitive conditions for the hardy lads who are attracted to hill-and-dale running. No more are harriers confronted with the detrimental influences of irregular, hilly courses which were laid out primarily for their endurance-testing qualities, without particular regard to the comfort or development of distance runners. The old courses have been replaced by trails which emphasize flat stretches of a decided degree than ever before, and this is a change which has brought favorable results in the year's important races.

Willis Ritola, leader of the Finnish-American hill-and-dale group, still is the foremost all-round distance runner in the country, in addition to being America's premier distance runner. In the college ranks the honors were captured by Verne Booth, Johns Hopkins University distance star, who showed his heels to the fastest and most representative field of college harriers ever to compete

N. C. A. A. CRITICIZES U. S. OLYMPIC BODY

States Turning Over of Tryouts to A. A. U. Has Resulted in No Program for Colleges.

A. A. U. DENIES THE CHARGE

Officials Here Say College Meets Have Been Granted Recognition as Trials.

SAYS PADDOCK HAS CHANCE

Col. Thompson Asserts Sprinter Should Apply for Reinstatement —Paddock Will Not Apologize.

ATLANTA, Dec. 29.—Adoption of a resolution stating that the A. A. U. has not "announced a definite list of coaches, trainers and managers," and also has not furnished "a well-planned program of college participation in track and field" events in Olympic tryouts, and calling this "serious situation" to the attention of the American Olympic Association, was one of the closing acts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, meeting here, it became known today.

The resolution concluded:

"Resolved, That the serious situation be made known to the American Olympic Association and to the public; that the President of the American Olympic Association be asked to take cognizance of the present situation, and institute the necessary reforms in order that the participation of the United States may be really national in character."

Previous sections of the resolution criticised the American Olympic Committee for turning over the Olympic tryouts to the A. A. U., which, it was said, had resulted in "lack of a definite program" and the ensuing "serious situation."

Colonel Thompson Explains Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Association, made public today a statement regarding the controversy over the eligibility of Charles Paddock, the sprinter from the University of Southern California, to compete in the Olympic games. He felt that the case was attracting an amount of public attention out of all proportion to its importance. If Paddock appeared before the committee and established his amateur standing, Mr. Thompson said, he might be permitted to compete.

"The question that is raised," said Mr. Thompson, "is whether or not Paddock will be permitted to appear in the Olympic games to be held in Paris in 1924. The decision of this question depends upon the rules adopted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. The public should understand that the rules that apply to us apply to every country which sends athletes to the Olympic games.

"The Paddock case was considered at a meeting of the Olympic Committee of the American Olympic Association, which represents every sport governing body in the United States, and it was made perfectly clear that there was no prejudice against Paddock in the committee. But, his legal status is that, at the request of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, he has been suspended from his privileges as an amateur athlete.

"Stripped of all unimportant details, the facts are that Paddock went to Paris and competed in athletic games under the auspices of a private club calling itself a University Club, but having no connection with any French college or university. With the request of the French Federation, the International Federation outlawed these games and suspended all the athletes who took part in them. They notified the A. A. U.—their correspondent in the United States—that an American athlete, Charles Paddock, had taken part in the games and requested that he be disciplined.

"In compliance with their request the A. A. U. suspended Paddock. The French and other athletes asked for a hearing, made explanations which were quite satisfactory and were released from their suspension. Paddock had not asked for a hearing. The A. A. U.—the body charged with passing upon the question—appointed a committee with authority to consider and settle the Paddock case.

"Two months have elapsed and Paddock has made no request for a hearing. If Paddock appears before this committee and gives sufficient explanation he may be released from the suspension. He will then be fully qualified to appear in try-outs.

"If he declines to appear before the committee and his case comes before the Olympic Committee, he will unquestionably be given a hearing, with every wish to treat him liberally and fairly. But the rules which govern admission to the Olympic Games were fixed, not by any one in America, but by a congress of the nations held after the last Olympic Games, and these rules provide that no athlete can compete in international games without a certificate that he is an amateur in good standing from the sport-governing body which is recognised by the International Federation as representing that sport."

Paddock to Seek Reinstatement.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 29.—Although Charles Paddock will apply for reinstatement in the Amateur Athletic Union in order to become eligible to compete for a place on the 1924 American Olympic team, he will not apologize for anything he has said about that organization, he declared here today.

Paddock's decision to apply for reinstatement was made at the request of General Palmer Pierce, President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

"Having always followed the recommendations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, I will apply for reinstatement in the A. A. U.," Paddock said. "But I cannot take back what I have not said, and I will not take back what I have said.

Say Tryouts Have Been Granted.

Informed of the resolution adopted by the National Collegiate A. A. criticizing arrangements made for college participation in Olympic tryouts, officials of the Amateur Athletic Union last night issued the following statement:

"Opportunity for the college associations holding membership in the American Olympic Association to conduct preliminary Olympic tryouts already has been granted by the Olympic Committee.

"At its meeting Oct. 15, and upon the recommendation of President William C. Prout of the A. A. U., plans were approved whereby the Intercollegiate A. A., the Western Conference, the Pacific Coast Conference and the National Collegiate A. A. itself are to consider their annual track and field meets as preliminary Olympic tryouts, and send the winners of each of the events to the final Olympic tryouts, which are to be conducted at the Harvard Stadium June 13 and 14."

In commenting upon the clause in the resolution dealing with the alleged failure of the A. A. U. to appoint Olympic coaches, trainers and managers, it was pointed out that the A. A. U. submitted a list of seventeen coaches, all of whom are college coaches, at the last meeting of the Olympic Committee. At the request of the Olympic Committee, however, the A. A. U. is now reconsidering the list with a view of reducing the number to comply with altered plans of the Olympic body.

Nations Succeed in Proportion To Their Athletics, Says Yost

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 29.—Nations have succeeded in democratic government in almost exact proportion to their participation in "competitive games and athletics, and for this reason, if for no other, athletics deserve an important place in our program of education," Fielding H. Yost, Director of Athletics for the University of Michigan, told the Football Coaches' Association of America here today. "As ancient Greece was supreme in democracy, so she was supreme in games," he said. "Today Great Britain and America lead the world in athletics as they point the way to democracy."

HORNSBY CAPTURES SLUGGING HONORS

Cardinals' Star Leads National League With Official Mark of .627 for Season.

Rogers Hornsby, the St. Louis Cardinals' star who led the National League in batting for the 1923 season, also took the slugging honors of the circuit, according to the official figures announced yesterday. Hornsby hit for a total of 266 bases in 424 official times at bat. This gives the St. Louis star a slugging percentage of .627, which leads Jacques Fournier of the Brooklyn Robins, who is second on the list with a mark of .588, by a substantial margin.

Cy Williams of the Phillies, who is third on the list, had the greatest total bases to his credit, 306, but he was at bat 535 times.

The leading sluggers, together with the number of games in which they appeared, number of times at bat, total bases, slugging percentage, runs batted in, bases on balls and strikeouts follow:

Name & Club.	G	AB	TB	SPc	RBI	BB	SO
Hornsby, St. L.	107	424	266	.627	83	86	23
Fournier, Bkyn.	133	515	303	.588	102	48	36
Williams, Phil.	136	535	306	.576	114	69	57
Bentley, N. Y.	52	99	51	.573	14	3	4
Barnhart, Pitt.	114	427	154	.563	72	47	21
Bottomley, St. L.	154	602	334	.555	94	45	44
Roush, Cinn.	138	527	280	.531	88	46	16
Mueller, St. L.	78	265	140	.528	41	16	16
Hargrave, Cinn.	118	378	197	.521	76	44	22
Wheat, Bklyn.	152	546	284	.520	85	62	18
Stengel, N. Y.	76	216	110	.505	43	20	18
Lee, Phila.	107	355	175	.493	47	20	39
Russell, Pitts.	94	291	143	.491	58	20	21
Traynor, Pitts.	138	497	244	.491	101	36	15
Frisch, N. Y.	151	641	311	.485	111	46	12
Miller, Chicago.	135	495	234	.482	88	37	30
Grimm, Pitts.	152	563	270	.480	99	41	43
Mousel, N. Y.	146	598	284	.477	120	51	16
Fribers, Bkyn.	152	547	259	.473	88	45	49
O'Farrell, Chi.	131	452	213	.471	84	67	35
Mokan, Phila.	113	400	164	.460	48	53	31
Carey, Pitts.	153	610	278	.452	73	73	24
Kelly, N. Y.	148	560	253	.452	103	47	44
Kelleher, Chi.	66	193	87	.450	21	14	9
Southworth, Bos.	153	611	274	.448	78	61	23
Henline, Phila.	111	330	148	.448	42	17	33
Terwilliger, Pitts.	152	570	255	.447	66	36	16
Young, N. Y.	153	596	266	.446	87	73	36
Hartnett, Chi.	85	231	102	.442	30	28	22
Bagwell, Bos.	56	93	41	.441	10	6	12
Duncan, Cinn.	147	574	253	.441	68	30	27
Stats, Chicago.	154	655	285	.427	70	56	42
Johnston, Bkyn.	151	625	266	.426	60	53	15
Griffith, Bkyn.	151	481	204	.424	66	50	19
Hollocher, Chi.	66	260	110	.423	25	28	9
Powell, Boston.	97	343	145	.420	38	46	28
Holke, Boston.	147	562	235	.418	70	16	37
Smith, N. Y., Bos.	96	228	94	.417	23	26	13
Wrightstone, Ph.	119	392	163	.417	57	21	19
Smith, St. L.	124	411	171	.416	41	27	20
Grantham, Chi.	153	570	236	.414	70	71	62
Grimes, Chi.	64	216	88	.407	36	24	17
Boeckel, Bos.	148	560	220	.404	70	54	22
Bancroft, N. Y.	144	477	192	.396	31	62	23
Daubert, Cinn.	125	500	199	.398	54	40	20
Mitchell, Phila.	53	78	31	.397	9	4	11
Fonseca, Cinn.	66	227	94	.396	22	9	16
DeBerry, Bkyn.	75	230	91	.396	46	20	12
McInnis, Bos.	154	607	238	.392	65	26	12
Harper, Cinn.	61	125	49	.392	16	11	9
Jackson, N. Y.	96	327	128	.391	37	22	40
Blades, St. L.	96	317	124	.391	44	37	46
Cunningham, N. Y.	79	203	79	.389	27	10	9
High, Brooklyn.	123	426	165	.387	37	47	13
Groh, N. Y.	123	465	179	.384	48	60	22
Myers, St. L.	99	330	127	.384	48	13	19
Clemons, Chi.	95	311	114	.367	35	26	10
Ford, Boston.	111	380	139	.366	60	31	30
Nels, Bklyn.	128	445	162	.364	37	36	38
Stock, St. L.	151	603	219	.363	94	40	21
Bigbee, Pitts.	123	490	181	.363	54	45	15
Gooch, Pitts.	66	202	73	.361	20	17	13
Elliott, Chi.	58	188	60	.357	20	9	12
Wingo, Cinn.	61	171	61	.356	24	9	11
Taylor, Bklyn.	94	337	120	.356	46	9	13
Wells, Boston.	129	508	177	.350	44	51	85
Rawlings, Pitts.	119	441	100	.347	45	25	20
Maranville, Pit.	141	501	174	.346	41	42	14
McDuffy, St. L.	67	188	64	.340	15	17	17
Bohne, Cinn.	139	530	180	.341	67	48	37
McCarron, Bkyn.	69	216	74	.341	27	22	39
Toporcer, St. L.	97	366	103	.340	31	41	14
Parkinson, Phil.	67	219	74	.338	28	13	21
Nixon, Boston.	88	321	108	.336	19	24	14
Pinelli, Cinn.	117	423	141	.333	51	27	29
Bailey, Bklyn.	127	411	137	.333	43	34	17
Singler, N. Y.	120	402	143	.331	65	24	29
A'smith, St. L.	84	278	90	.330	36	22	19
Leach, Phila.	59	194	64	.326	16	8	14
Freigau, St. L.	118	388	117	.326	34	36	56
Bressler, Cinn.	154	576	188	.326	58	20	41
Olsen, Bklyn.	83	296	92	.310	35	14	10
Wilson, Phila.	85	253	78	.310	25	4	17
Smith, Boston.	116	376	116	.309	40	17	38
Sand, Phila.	152	470	145	.308	32	30	56
Heathcote, Chi.	117	393	121	.307	27	25	23
Schmidt, Pitts.	97	355	94	.281	37	22	12
Lavan, St. L.	60	111	31	.279	12	9	9
Gallaghan, Chi.	61	139	38	.279	14	6	15
O'Neil, Boston.	96	306	80	.261	20	17	14
Conlen, Boston.	59	147	35	.238	17	11	11

Among the club leaders, New York leads in slugging with a percentage of .415; made the most total bases on hits, 2,285; batted in the most runs, 780, and received the most bases on balls, 487.

The club records follow:

Club.	G.	AB.	TB.	SPc.	RBI.	BB.	SO.
New York	153	5452	2265	.415	780	487	408
Chicago	154	5259	2133	.406	675	455	485
Pittsburgh	154	5405	2185	.404	707	497	362
Philadelphia	155	5491	2305	.401	677	414	556
St. Louis	154	5526	2197	.398	676	438	446
Cincinnati	154	5276	2068	.392	645	439	367
Brooklyn	155	5476	2121	.387	674	425	352
Boston	155	5729	1989	.348	589	429	494

MURCHISON TO RUN IN INDOOR SPRINTS

St. Louis Star, Injured in Motor Accident, Recovers and Says Speed Is Unimpaired.

Confident he has fully recovered from injuries sustained recently in an automobile accident and that his running ability is unimpaired, Loren Murchison, crack St. Louis sprinter, who represents the Newark A. C., yesterday announced his intention of participating in indoor competition. The announcement from the sprinting champion dispelled apprehension that Murchison's competitive days were over. The Newark club representative has accepted invitations to compete in four important meets next month and plans to enter other events on the indoor calendar.

Murchison will make his initial competitive appearance at the annual indoor athletic meet of the Osceola Club in the Seventh Regiment Armory on Jan. 12, when he will compete for the Metropolitan A. A. U. 70-yard sprint title. He also has entered for the medley sprint series which will be a feature on the card of the Silk A. A. meet in the 102d Engineers Regiment Armory on Jan. 14.

Murchison also is scheduled to compete in a Knights of Columbus meet in Boston on Jan. 26. He will round out his month of competition in the sprint special on the Millrose A. A. program to be conducted in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 30.

Wisconsin Nine to Tour South.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 29.—Coach G. S. Lowman of the University of Wisconsin baseball team today completed the schedule for the Spring training trip for the varsity, which takes the Badgers to Mississippi and Alabama for ten days. The schedule includes a game with Butler College at Indianapolis April 8.

Snowfall Cuts Off Chamonix, Olympic Sports Site, 4 Days

CHAMONIX, France, Dec. 29.—The weather man responded so graciously to the French Olympic officials' prayers for snow that this mountain town, where the Winter sports events of the 1924 Olympics are to be held, has been cut off from the rest of the world for the last four days. Railroad communications were re-established only this morning. Sixty men are at work in three shifts removing the five feet of snow from the immense uncovered skating rink in order that the speed skaters and hockey players may resume practice. The French Government has waived all customs formalities for the Swiss athletes desirous of training on the ski jumps and skating rink, and henceforth they may cross the frontier unhampered.

MOTOR BOAT SHOW TO BREAK RECORDS

Largest Annual Exposition Expected at Grand Central Palace Week of Jan. 4-12.

The National Motor Boat Show will open in Grand Central Palace next Friday, and, with the exception of next Sunday, will continue until Saturday, Jan. 12. The daily sessions will extend from 10 o'clock in the morning to the same hour in the evening, and from present indications the coming exposition will be the largest and most comprehensive of the annual shows. All kinds of power driven craft, from tiny outboard canoes to elaborate yessels costing thousands of dollars, will be on exhibition.

The show will be conducted under the auspices of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, under the direct management of Ira Hand, Secretary of the Association, and a show committee consisting of John J. Amory, James Craig and Charles A. Criqui.

"Yachting enthusiasts and potential followers of the water sport will be able to inspect runabouts, cabin cruisers, racing craft, fully equipped yachts and many varieties of marine engines. Each season the motor boat show obtains a large number of converts to the popular water sport and this season is expected to be a record breaker in this respect, owing to the greatly increasing popularity of the small low-priced power-driven boat.

To provide an effective setting for the many boats at the coming exposition, a remarkably beautiful decorative scheme has been worked out. The soft pastel shades of wistaria, orange blossoms and other flowers suggest the Southern resort season, which will soon attract thousands of motor boat fans to warmer climes for the Winter.

Among the larger boats which will be exhibited in the 56-foot twin-screw cruiser by the Elco Works of Bayonne, affording splendid living accommodations for a party of eight, powered by two engines giving a speed of twelve miles an hour. The largest boat of the show is displayed in addition to several other smaller cruisers and runabouts, all manufactured on a standardized basis, just as the automobiles are made in quantity.

A 56-foot express cruiser in which a party of eight can live and cruise at twenty-five miles an hour will be displayed by the Great Lakes Boat Building Corporation of Milwaukee. This craft is being shipped over 1,000 miles to be exhibited and will be the highest-priced craft in the entire show.

Many meetings are scheduled to be held during the period that the motor boat show will be in progress. At all of these the matter of trying to induce Congress to abolish the 10 per cent. manufacturing tax on power-driven boats will be discussed. The industry feels the tax is unjust and that it retards the manufacturing of boats. Members of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers are more confident than ever that they finally will be able to bring about legislation to do away with the tax.

Among the important meetings to be held during the show are the following:

Monday, Jan. 7—Waterway League of America, Grand Central Palace, 8 P. M.

Tuesday, Jan 8—Regatta Circuit Riders' Club, annual meeting and election of officers, Grand Central Palace, 2 P. M.; supper 8 P. M.

Wednesday, Jan. 9—Meeting and luncheon of the Society of Automotive Engineers, motor boat division, beginning at 10:30 A. M., Hotel Commodore; American Power Boat Association, council meeting, 29 West 39th Street, 2 P. M.; American Power Boat Association, general meeting, Grand Central Palace, 8 P. M.; Yachtsmen's Association of America, Grand Central Palace, 4 P. M.

Thursday, Jan. 10—National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, annual meeting and supper, Hotel Commodore, 11 P. M.

Friday, Jan. 11—International Power Boat Union, Grand Central Palace, 6 P. M.; Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association, Grand Central Palace, 4 P. M.

Continued from Page Sixteen.

strokes. He went on to take the seventh game at love, and after Van Ryn had won the eighth on service brought the set to an end at 6-3.

The fourth set brought out the most stubborn play of all. Although they had been struggling for an hour, neither of the two youths showed any inclination to slacken pace and the ball was mauled every bit as much as it had been in the opening chapter. For twelve straight games the two engaged in a battle of services. So big a factor was the delivery of each that neither was able to break through in this long stretch.

Not one of the twelve games went to deuce. After winning the twelfth at love on service, Appel took the thirteenth also without the loss of a point. The seventeenth and eighteenth games went on service. Appel broke through again in the nineteenth and Van Ryn evened he score at 10-all in the twentieth, going into the lead in the twenty-first at 11-10. Appel evened the score at 11-all, broke through in the twenty-third at 6-1, and then brought the match to an end by winning on service in the twenty-fourth for the set at 13-11.

The point score follows:

FIRST SET.

																								G.	Pts.
Appel	1	4	1	4	4	1	4	4																6	77
Van Ryn	4	1	4	2	1	0	4	0	0															3	56

SECOND SET.

																								G.	Pts.
Appel	1	4	2	5	4	2	4	1	1	1														9	92
Van Ryn	4	2	1	4	1	4	2	1	4	1														7	86

THIRD SET.

																								G.	Pts.
Appel	2	1	4	1	4	4	1	4																6	81
Van Ryn	5	2	1	2	1	1	4	2																6	86

FOURTH SET.

																								G.	Pts.
Appel	1	4	3	4	2	4	1	4	1	4														13	98
Van Ryn	4	3	4	1	2	4	2	1	4	2														11	85

Hill was too strong for Pitman in the final of the boys' singles championship. His sweeping forehand drives found the openings continually in his opponent's court and when Pitman by good court covering managed to get these back, the Massachusetts youth would come to the net to finish off everything in summary fashion. It was a case of too much speed and smash.

Pitman held his own on even terms for the first six games of the match and then yielded before the other's attack in the next three games. In the second set, after taking th first game at love, Pitman dropped the next three in a row. The next four games were split and Hill brought the match to an end in the ninth after the score had gone to deuce. The point score:

FIRST SET.

																								Pts.	G.
Hill	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	6														50	6
Pitman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4														13	0

SECOND SET.

																								Pts.	G.
Hill	6	4	1	6	4	1	6	5	6	6														51	6
Pitman	4	6	4	4	6	4	4	7	4	4														47	3

MONTCLAIR A. C. WINS IN SQUASH OPENER

Beats Elizabeth Town and Country Club, 7 to 0, as N. J. League Starts.

The Montclair A. C. squash tennis team, winners of the championship of the New Jersey Squash Tennis League for the last two years, opened the 1923-24 season last night with a 7 to 0 victory over the Elizabeth Town and Country Club on the Montclair courts. All of the matches but two were decided in straight games, though the play was close for part of two of the other contests.

In the other two matches played the Plainfield Squash Club defeated the South Orange Club, 6 to 1, and the Essex County Country Club sprung a surprise by defeating the Short Hills Club on the latter's courts, 4 to 3. S. VanVechten, A. M. Kidder, Lee Dwynne and E. Clark were the point winners for Short Hills.

The summaries:

MONTCLAIR A. C., 7; ELIZABETH T. & C. C., 0.

Victor Crawford, Montclair, defeated H. M. Kirkland, 15—7, 15—6; Harry Wolf, Montclair, defeated Ludlow Vandeventer, 15—9, 15—12; F. Waldron, Montclair, defeated C. Thomas, 15—7, 17—16; Robert Lauhards, Montclair, defeated E. Fraken, 9—15, 15—8, 15—4; H. P. Van Cleve, Montclair, defeated H. Church, 18—16, 15—15; William Spencer, Montclair, defeated S. Bonnel, 15—8, 15—7; C. G. Ayres, Montclair, defeated S. Waterbury, 15—10, 13—15, 15—8.

PLAINFIELD SQUASH CLUB, 6; SOUTH ORANGE, 1.

H. L. DeForest, Plainfield, defeated C. Cameron, 15—9, 15—6; C. B. Tyler, Plainfield, defeated A. C. Prague, 15—11, 15—6; E. P. Stevenson, Plainfield, defeated Haines, 15—3, 10—15, 15—5; E. F. Stevenson, Plainfield, defeated R. E. McEwan, 15—9, 15—6; W. S. Tyler, Plainfield, defeated Robert Strange, 15—4, 15—4; E. K. Muller, Plainfield, defeated C. Haines, 15—9, 15—12; Joseph Vandeventer, South Orange, defeated C. Brack, 15—13, 15—13, 15—3.

ESSEX COUNTY C. C., 4; SHORT HILLS 3.

S. Van Vechten, Short Hills, defeated J. C. Phoma, Essex, 15—13, 15—5; A. M. Kidder, Short Hills, defeated Arthur Lee, Essex, 15—8, 15—7; Frank Hart, Essex, defeated J. Baird, Short Hills, 15—8, 15—9; Donald McClaire, Essex, defeated Lee Dwynne, Short Hills, 15—9, 15—6; E. Clark, Short Hills, defeated Luther Reynolds Jr., Essex, 15—6, 15—1; Robert Carter, Essex, defeated P. Dean, Short Hills, 15—8, 15—8; E. M. Gordon, Essex, defeated George Lewis, Short Hills, 15—6, 17—15.

FILE THREE TICKETS IN N. Y. A. C. ELECTION

Two Groups of Independents Run Candidates Against Choice of Nominating Board.

ANNUAL REPORT IS ISSUED

Financial Condition Improved, but Mercury Foot Athletes Show Decrease in Winnings.

With three tickets in the field, one of the liveliest elections of recent years is expected Jan. 8 at the annual meeting of the New York A. C. The greatest contest in the balloting will come in the selection of the Board of Governors.

Two independent tickets have been posted on the club bulletin board, in accordance with the organization's constitution, in opposition to some of the men nominated by the regular Nominating Committee. One of the independent factions does not stop at opposing the regular nominations for governors, but has selected a rival candidate for President.

Arthur W. Teele, who has served on the Board of Governors in the past, heads the regular ticket for President. One of the independent factions, however, has decided to throw its strength back of William C. Peartner, another member who has served as a governor of the club, Peartner is the only opposition candidate for the presidency. The offices of vice president, treasurer, secretary and captain, for which the respective nominations are Rudolph O. Haubold, Martin S. Paine, William L. Miller and Arthur McAleenan, will be uncontested at the coming election.

Some Regulars Supported.

The Nominating Committee's selections for the Board of Governors composed of eight members are: Edwin J. Benson, Dr. John F. Connors, William A. Dalton, Edward Leach, John Loo, Robert Rodman, William J. Spain and Alfred J. Talley. Of these nominees, but three are supported in the ranks of the independents. Dr. Connors and Spain are indorsed by both rival tickets and Dalton is supported by the sponsors of the third ticket. The two independent tickets both have rival candidates for the board, in addition to regular nominees who have received support of one or both of the tickets. The first independent ticket includes the names of George Silkworth, Dr. Connors, Harry Lafond, Tierney O'Rourke, George Norton and Spain. The second independent ticket names Joseph Campbell, Dr. Connors, Dalton, Lafond, Spain, Harry B. Welsh and Al Downes for Governors.

The annual report for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, issued yesterday afternoon, shows the Mercury Foot organization is enjoying a healthy condition, financially, although from an athletic viewpoint the report reflects a falling off in the club's strength as compared to former years. The balance on hand in the statement of surplus account showed $1,613,546.04, an increase over the funds available last year, when the balance was $1,528,857.29. The membership of the club, including all classes, was increased over last year by twenty-nine additions, until it now totals 7,000.

Fewer Victories Are Won.

The report of Captain Arthur McAleenan, while accepting the performances of the club's athletes as on a par with those of previous years, nevertheless discloses that in open competition the club experienced one of its poorest years since the close of the war. The army of Mercury Foot wearers accounted for but 1,801 points, which is the lowest point total the club has compiled in the last four years. In 1920 the Mercury Footers accounted for 2,010 points. In the following year the athletes scored 2,564 points, a high-water mark. Last year the club's total points were 2,560, exactly 750 tallies in excess of the total for this year.

The distinction of winning the national track and field titles fell to Joe Pearman, in the three-mile walk; Le Roy Brown, running high jump; Orville Wanzer, 16-pound shotput, and Matt McGrath, 56-pound weight. National championship honors were also brought to the club by its competitors in many of the other sports in which the organization supported teams.

Matt McGrath enjoyed the distinction of leading the army of athletes who scored points in open competition during the year. He had a total of ninety tallies, representing fifteen victories and five events in which he finished second. Charles La Forge, a swimmer, was second with eighty-four points, and Jack Sellers, middle distance runner, was third with sixty-one points. Ranger Mills and Leeming Jelliffe, swimmers, finished fourth and fifth, respectively.

Following is a list of the athletes who scored fifteen or more points for the club in open competition during the year:

Name and Sport.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
*M. J. McGrath, track	15	5	0	90
*C. La Forge, swimmer	14	7	0	84
*J. R. Sellers, track	13	2	1	61
*R. T. Mills, swimmer	6	5	0	45
*Leeming Jelliffe, swimmer	7	3	2	43
*Orville Wanzer, track	7	3	2	40
*J. F. Farley, swimmer	4	5	3	29
*William Goodwin, track	4	5	3	28
*Ferd. Ehrlich, swimmer	4	5	3	28
*H. A. Cunningham, track	5	3	1	26
*E. M. Rick, track	4	5	1	26
*J. B. Pearman, track	4	5	1	26
*H. L. Bowman, track & tennis	3	5	1	25
*P. J. McDonald, track	3	4	0	23
*J. J. Curren, swimmer	3	3	0	21
*E. Wildforster, swimmer	3	3	0	21
*Eino Leino, wrestler	5	1	0	20
*K. T. Frederick, pistol	4	3	1	19
*Lester Wallack, track	4	3	1	19
*A. L. Huelsenbeck, track	2	5	1	18
J. A. Ruddy, swimmer	2	3	0	16
*R. W. Landon, track	4	1	0	16
*J. V. Scholz, track	3	2	0	16
*G. W. Dahm, diver	4	1	0	16
*R. W. Georgi, track	3	2	0	16
George Uebeck, caraman	3	1	0	15
C. L. Jennings, caraman	4	0	0	20
L. G. Clark, caraman	4	0	0	20
*Denis Bencos, fencer	3	1	1	19
F. D. Morey, caraman	3	1	0	19
*L. J. Servais, wrestler	3	1	0	18
Terry Allen, indoor polo	3	2	1	18
*A. F. Roberts, track	3	2	1	18
*E. Swinburne, track	4	0	1	18
*W. J. Callahan, caraman	4	0	1	18
*K. F. Sutherland, swimmer	3	1	1	16
*A. S. Heiffrich, track	1	3	0	16
*E. L. Pringel, diver	2	0	0	16
*J. M. Edgar, caraman	4	0	0	16
*C. E. Liljehult, wrestler	4	0	0	15
*F. E. Courtois, track	1	3	1	15
Charles O'Leary, caraman	3	0	0	15
Fred Campbell, caraman	3	0	0	15
F. J. Kerns, caraman	3	0	0	15

*Scored points in championship.

KUPCHIK FINISHES SECOND.

Retains Place as Janowski and Schapiro Draw in Tourney.

A. Kupchik, former State champion, finished second in the annual tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, half a point below Oscar Chajes, the new club champion, as a result of the adjourned game between D. Janowski and M. Schapiro, which was drawn. Had he won, Janowski would have been able to tie Kupchik's score of 6—2. As it is, he ties for third and fourth prizes with O. Frink Jr. of Columbia University at 7½—2½. Oscar Tenner, who led the field for some time, was placed fifth.

The final standing follows:

Players.	W.	L.	Players.	W.	L.
Chajes	7½	2½	Freundlich	5	4
Kupchik	7	3	A. Schroeder	5	4
Frink	7½	3½	Schapiro	4½	5½
Janowski	7½	3½	Samuels	4½	5½
Tenner	7	4	M. Schroeder	3½	7½
Katz	6	5	Seward	0	11

ALEKHINE WINS 28 GAMES.

Chess Star Loses 3 Matches and Draws 4 at Marshall Club.

Alexander Alekhine, Russian chess champion, encountered thirty-five opponents in his exhibition of simultaneous play at the rooms of the Marshall Chess Club. The field included a dozen well-known Metropolitan League players, to only three of whom the international master lost. Alekhine's final score comprised 28 wins, 3 losses and 4 drawn games. The winners were E. Troifeen, club champion; J. E. Parker and Bruno Forsberg. The drawn games were played by Max Jacobs, Richard Stutz, G. S. Edmondson and F. F. Russell.

PLAN CEREMONIES FOR COAST CONTEST

200-Piece Band to Salute Admiral Robison Before Navy-Washington Game Tu

77,000 SOCCER FANS SEE ASTON VILLA WIN

Gates Are Closed as Great Crowd Gathers to Watch Battle With Cardiff City.

SCORE OF CONTEST IS 2 TO 1

Defeat Is Only Second of the Season for First Division Leader in English League.

HUDDERSFIELD IS BEATEN

Runner-Up in Standing Falls Before Blackburn, 1-0—Results of Rugby Games in Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The defeat of Cardiff City, leader in the first division of the English league, by Aston Villa, was the feature of soccer games in Great Britain this afternoon. Aston Villa was triumphant by 2 to 1. Only once before this season has the Cardiff eleven lost, having been beaten by the tailenders, Preston Northend.

The Aston Villa-Cardiff City game was staged on the former's grounds. It attracted an enormous crowd, the gates being shut when 77,000 had jammed themselves into the enclosure. Naturally the victory of the home team was tremendously popular.

Another surprise was the defeat of Huddersfield, the runner-up in the league race, by Blackburn Rovers.

Only one team, Middlesboro, won away from home in the first division.

In the Scottish league, St. Mirren caused surprise by holding the Rangers, the league leaders, to a scoreless draw.

English League.

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa	2	Cardiff City	1
Arsenal	1	Chelsea	0
Blackburn	1	Huddersfield	0
Bolton Wanderers	2	Everton	0
Burnley	1	Preston	0
Liverpool	2	West Ham	0
Manchester City	3	W. Bromwich A.	2
Notts Forest	0	Newcastle	0
Middlesboro	1	Sheffield	0
Sunderland	1	Notts County	1
Tottenham	1	Birmingham	1

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley	1	Clapton Orient	0
Blackpool	1	Nelson	1
Bradford	3	Manchester United	1
Bristol	1	Stoke	1
Coventry	0	Crystal Palace	0
Derby County	1	The Wednesday	1
Oldham	2	Clapton	0
Leicester	1	Stockport	0
Port Vale	2	Bury	1
Southampton	2	Hull City	0

Leeds vs. South Shields postponed.

THIRD DIVISION.

Northern Section.

Darlington	2	Chesterfield	1
Doncaster	3	Lincoln	1
Grimsby	1	Durham	0
Halifax	3	Accrington	0
Hartlepool	5	Wigan	0
Rochdale	1	Crewe	0
Southport	2	Barrow	0
Walsall	2	Hartlepools	0
Wolverhampton	1	Ashington	0

Tranmere vs. Bradford postponed.

THIRD DIVISION.

Southern Section.

Bournemouth	1	Bournemouth	0
Charlton	3	Gillingham	0
Exeter	0	Exeter	0
Queen's Park	4	Queen's Park	0
Reading	1	Reading	0
Southend	4	Southend	0
Brentford	1	Brantford	1
Watford	1	Watford	0
Norwich City	1	Norwich City	1
Swindon	1	Marthyr	1

Scottish League.

FIRST DIVISION.

Aberdeen	3	Clyde	0
Airdrieonians	1	Raith	0
Ayr	0	Ayr	0
Dundee	2	Dundee	0
Kilmarnock	0	Third Lanark	0
Motherwell	1	Hibernians	0
Partick	1	Partick	0
Queen's Park	3	Motherwell	0
St. Mirren	0	Rangers	0

Celtic vs. Clydebank postponed.

SECOND DIVISION.

Alloa	1	Armadale	0
Arbroath	4	Lochgelly	1
Bathgate	1	Albion	1
Dumbarton	3	Forfar	0
Dunfermline	3	Arbroath	1
Hamilton	1	Dunfermline	0
Leith Athletic	2	East Fife	1
St. Johnstone	2	Johnstone	0
Stenhouse Muir	3	St. Bernards	0

Rugby Union.

Harlequins	29	Army	10
Guy's Hospital	10	Old Alleniane	0
London Scottish	10	Old Merch. Taylors	17
		Old Pettiwean Lo-	
Richmond	3	rettonians	0
Cardiff	25	Blackheath	0
Pontypool	12	Bath	0
Moseley Park	14	Bradford	6
Birmingham	6	Abertillery	0
Llanelly	22	Gloucester	0
Bridgeton	24	Racing Club de F.	2
Edinburgh	7	Liverpool	3
Manchester	13	Northampton	0
Newport	13	Neath	0
Oxford	5	Bridgewater	0
Swansea	10	Cheltenham	0
Glasgow-H. School	3	Watsonians	0
Bristol	12	Bristol	8
Cross Keys	6	Tredegar	0
Plymouth	10	Rosslyn Park	3
Aberavon	11	Bridgend	8

Northern Union.

Barrow	41	St. Helen's	3
Dewsbury	16	Wigan	Highfield	8
Huddersfield	47	Hull Kingston	3
Leeds	19	Hull	3
Oldham	8	Keighley	0
Rochdale	17	Widnes	0
Salford	17	Halifax	10
St. Helens Recs.	23	Featherstone	13
Swinton	14	Leeds	0
Warrington	19	Batley	0
Wigan	5	Broughton	0

Irish League.

Queen's Island	2	Glen Avon	0
Distillery	2	Cliftonville	1
Glenfield	2	Newry	1
Linfield	6	Ards	0
Shelterias	4	Barn	2

MONTCLAIR A. C. WINS, 6-0.

Clinches Tie for First in Soccer League by Beating Englewood.

By defeating the Englewood Field Club by the score of 6 to 0 at Englewood, N. J., yesterday afternoon, the soccer team of the Montclair Athletic Club made sure of a tie for first place in the annual championship competition of the Field Club Soccer League of New York and New Jersey. The tie with the Crescent A. C. of White Plains probably will be played off next month. The line-up:

MONTCLAIR (6).		ENGLEWOOD (0).
Mills	G.	Richards
Whippenny	F. B.	Gaffer
Swinson	L. B.	Meyers
Reid	R. H.	Hamilton
Evans	C. H.	Meller
Dadson	L. H.	Simpson
Fairhurst	O. R.	Cookman
Nilson	I. R.	Vlar
Frost	C. F.	Willis
Tay	L. I.	Ewen
Wilkinson	O. L.	McElroy

Goals—Frost (3), Wilson, May, Fairhurst. Referee—E. Wilson-Meier. Linesmen—Glick and Docherty. Time of halves—45 minutes.

MASCART DEFERS BOUT.

European Champion Not to Meet Dundee Until Late in Spring.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Edouard Mascart, European featherweight champion, will be unable to challenge Johnny Dundee for the world's championship until late in the Spring, owing to his present bookings, which extend until March 1. One of these matches is with Charles Ledoux on Feb. 15.

Mascart's right hand, which he injured recently in his fight with the Belgian featherweight Hebrans, is mending slowly. Furthermore his advisers are unwilling his meeting Dundee until he has gained further experience.

French Soccer Teams May Ask Germans to Play Them in Metz

MAYENCE, Germany, Dec. 29.—The success of the Franco-German association football matches, inaugurated here on Dec. 9 and since continued at Coblenz, Wiesbaden and other Rhineland cities, has been such that the French teams have decided to invite the Germans to meet them in either Metz or Strasbourg, provided the French Football Federation consents. All the matches played thus far have been outside the jurisdiction of the federation, which is deliberating before it takes final decision concerning the holding of Franco-German games on French territory.

SUGANUMA RETAINS JUNIOR CUE TITLE

Defeats Bruno in the Final Block, 400-251, and Wins Match by 1,200 to 649.

Tadao Suganuma successfully defended his junior 18.2 balkline billiard crown last night when he defeated Jean Bruno of Austria, the challenger, in the third and final block of their 1,200-point match at the Strand Academy by the score of 400 to 251. The final score of the three nights' play was 1,200 to 649.

Suganuma went out in 17 innings last night for an average of 23 9-17. His high run was one of 100 made on his first turn at the table in continuation of his unfinished run of 68 which ended the second block Friday night. This run of 168 was the high one of the match. Suganuma's grand average for the three nights of play was 22 12-54, to 12 13-53 for Bruno.

The Austrian player made his high run of the game in his fifty-second inning, when he gave his best exhibition of the match, clicking off 85 carroms, most of them gained on close line nursing. The only other good inning the challenger had last night was the forty-fifth, in which he ran 44. Suganuma's run of 100 was the only bright spot in his play. The carroms did not come so easily as they did in the second block and he was forced to labor hard to keep the balls in close proximity. His other runs of any size were 50, in the forty-sixth inning, 45 in the fifty-first and his unfinished run of 42 in the fifty-fourth.

The score by innings follows:

Suganuma—1, 56, 0, 0, 5, 1, 67, 2, 0, 149, 54, 30, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 7, 1, 5, 37, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 71, 1, 45, 0, 97, 13, 26, 0, 41, 168, 28, 4, 29, 0, 31, 0, 0, 50, 10, 0, 29, 6, 45, 1, 5, 42. Total—1,200. Grand Average—22 12-54. High run 168.

Bruno—13, 1, 0, 13, 34, 1, 14, 3, 59, 20, 3, 3, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 2, 68, 0, 0, 53, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 12, 2, 0, 22, 0, 11, 11, 0, 11, 44, 0, 19, 0, 15, 0, 3, 85, 0. Total—649. Grand Average—12 13-53. High run—85.

Billiard Results.

Four games were played in the three-cushion championship of the Amateur Billiard Club yesterday. The winners were Joseph Inness, George Richards, A. S. Dexter and Oscar Schmeid. Inness Wyckoff's high run was four. Schmeid 42 in seventy-five innings. Both men made a high run of four. Richards was the winner over B. F. Allen, 50 to 44 in eighty-five innings. Richard's high run was four, Allen's three. Dexter won from F. A. Wyckoff, 50 to 36 in seventy-six innings, making a high run of six. Wyckoff's high run was four. Schmeid defeated F. B. Allen, 50 to 35 in seventy-eight innings. His high run was five, the loser's four.

TIJUANA RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; five furlongs. March Lad, 104 pounds (O'Donnell), $61.20, $20, $5.60, first; Vera Rita, 106 (Mein), $4.80, $2.80, second; Ella Wade, 101, (Abel), $3, third. Time—1:03. Currency, Last Girl, Billy Joe, Go and Charmant also ran.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one and one-half furlongs. Norford Honey, 102 pounds (Wilson), $111.20, $22, $13.20, first; Flee, 106 (Stevens), $6.20, $4, second; Choir Master, 105 (Barss), $5.50, third. Time—1:10. Evalyn Harrigan, Vesper Bells, Sea Mint, Tennille and Plantagenet also ran.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Mary Jane Baker, 104 pounds (Watrous), $7, $4.60, $3, first; Poor Miss, 104 (Kennedy), $4.50, $3.20, second; Hal Wright, 109 (Baker), $4, third. Time—1:40 2-5. Ispham, Scraps and Caunsel also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For two-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; six furlongs. Spanish Rose, 110 pounds (Connally), $16.80, $6, $5, first; Pretty Molly, 101 (Clarke), $4.20, $3.40, second; Ida Frances, 110 (Claver), $4.60, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Little Clair and Little Thistle also ran.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; five and one-half furlongs. Mart Bunch, 97 pounds (Wood), $8, $5, $3.40, first; Havana Electric, 107 (Walls), $5, $3, second; Rosa Aiken, 106 (Erickson), $3, third. Time—1:09. Dunsandel, Pueblo and Paviowa also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; six furlongs. Northmoor, 96 pounds (Walls), $6.60, $3.80, $2.80, first; Jack Ladi, 114 (Mein), $4.40, $2.40, second; Lady Le Band, 109 (Clark), $4.40, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Faiter, Apricot, Mandy Lee, Carson Bird, Occidental, Tiken, Debonero and Green Spring also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—For all ages; claiming; purse $600; five furlongs. Ramo, 98 pounds (Clark), $8.20, $4, $2.80, first; Firestarter, 106 (Erickson), $4, $2.60, second; Dick Terpin, 114 (Denny), $3.40, third. Time—1:02 4-5. Flame, Hillsdale, Coax Me, Yukon and Franc Tireur also ran.

EIGHTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Car, 107 pounds (Barnes), $7.60, $3.40, $4.40, first; Louis, 111 (Kennedy), $6.40, $6.40, second. Summer Sigh, 111 (E. Fator), $6.60, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Bill's Luck, Bernice E., Fair Virginia and Bacchus also ran.

Weather threatening; track heavy.

TIJUANA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $600; for maiden two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. Mad Trooper 105 pounds, Countess Claridge 107, Boomerang 107, Mary Ellen C. 107, Lemon Seth 107, Cat Bird 107, Whipsaw 113, Over Shot 112.

SECOND RACE—Purse $600; claiming; for all ages; five and one-half furlongs. Ultima 103 pounds, Gadling 103, Clare Frances 103, Colonel Matt 103, McGrean 103, Dinna Fash 103, Cubo 103, Dutch Smile 105, Cuba 105, Dunsandel 108, Olympiad 108, John Jr. 108, Sweet and Low 111, Ross R. 111.

THIRD RACE—Purse $600; claiming; for all ages; five and one-half furlongs. Chestnut Girl 101 pounds, Rose L. 103, Nig 103, Count Boris 106, Malsavena 108, Evelyn Harrigan 103, Briant Keet 102, Jolly Sailor 102, Norford Honey 105, Van Loo 105, Harrigan's Heir 108, Ike Willis 108, Coax Me 111, Ramit 111.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $600; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. *Cypress 107 pounds, Mara Dollar 110, Cadman 110, Brandels 112, Hillerity 112, *Hi Trump 112, Navett 112, *Program 113, *Kashakhan entry.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $1,000; handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; mile. Tailor Maid 95 pounds, Mabel Rule 95, Paula Shaw 98, *Fair Play 100, Polly Ann 100, Billy Starr 100, Canyon 100, †Ballet Proof 104, Star Reserve 104, Tangerine 106, Lady Astor 107, †Planet 112, †Skeezix 114, †Maximus 118, *Rose entry, *Schaefer entry, †Drumhaller entry.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $600; claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Peter Pierson 100 pounds, Prince Direct 103, Dainty Lady 103, Violet Blue 103, Vic 107, Wedding Prince 107, Lawrence Manning 113.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $800; claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; mile and a quarter. El Rosio 96 pounds, Divonite 96, Lady Inez 96, Ginger 103, Fair Orient 103.

EIGHTH RACE—Purse $600; claiming; for all ages; five and one-half furlongs. Hotfoot 100 pounds, Lavinia 101, Wild Flower 105, Margaret White 105, San Grado 107, Rose Old 107, Uncle Bird 107, Lady Stanley 108, The Falconer 111, Fair Bedford 112.

Weather threatening; track heavy.

BEST PAL IS VICTOR AT JEFFERSON PARK

Six-Year-Old Son of Helmet Easily Beats Flint Stone in New Orleans Feature.

PARKE RIDES ONE WINNER

Caligula Is the Only Mount in Six Races That Leading Jockey Gets Home First.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—S. N. Holman's Best Pal, six-year-old son of Helmet and Padula, handily carried off the best part of the Jackson Purse over a mile route for all ages and the starred event on the card at the Jefferson Park track this afternoon. The brown horse raced as if he was the best of the six that went to the post and ran the distance in 1:43 2-5 over a good track. Coupled with Barracuda, the stable entry was made the favorite, closing at 6 to 5.

Breaking from the rail position at the post, Best Pal was held under restraint by Pevic for the first half mile. Thereafter he was sent out into the lead and held the others safe, winning well in hand. Barracuda raced in front of his stablemate in the early part of the race, dropped back and came again fast in the stretch, only to be nosed out of the short end by Hermis Kemble.

J. McMillen's three-year-old gelding Flint Stone began slowly, but came with a rush after going half a mile to challenge the winner. He tired near the end, however, and was a length in back of Best Pal at the finish. Best Pal carried top weight of 113 pounds, giving away as much as 23 pounds to Polvo, which ran last.

With only one more racing day in 1923 at Jefferson Park, Jockey Parke was able to add only one more winner to his total this afternoon. He rode Caligula home in front in the second race and in his five other starts was second twice, third twice and unplaced once. The riding honors were well scattered, no one scoring a double. C. Howard saddled two winners for S. N. Holman—Best Pal in the feature and Jack Fairman in the fifth race.

Running her first race over this track, the Pastime Stable's 2-year-old filly, Idle Thoughts, ran all the way at the head of a field of nine in the opening dash of six furlongs for all ages to win easily, beating the favorite, W. M. Cain's Lugs, a 4-year-old gelding, by the wide margin of five lengths.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For all ages; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Idle Thoughts 96 pounds (Lang), 12 to 1, 5 to 1 and 2 to 5, first; Lugs 107 (Parke), even, 1 to 2, second; Shadow Lily, 107 (Mergler), 8 to 5, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Knot Grass, Payman, Raffles, Harry B., Modesty and Fleeting also ran.

SECOND RACE—For all ages; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Caligula 113 pounds (Parke), 4 to 5, 1 to 5 and 1 to 6, first; Fohrah 93 (Lang), 3 to 5, 4 to 5, second; Tableau d'Honneur 110 (Fraley), 15 to 1, 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Tiger Glenn, Whalebone, John Q. Kelly, Watch Charm and Glencooke also ran.

THIRD RACE—For two-year-olds; allowances; purse $700; five and one-half furlongs. Gee 107 pounds (Martin), 6 to 1, 7 to 10 and 1 to 5, first; Carlton, 104 (Parke), 2 to 5, 1 to 5 and 1 to 5, second; Lieutenant Farrell 112 (Wallace), 5 to 2, third. Time—1:07 1-5. Herbertus, Bench Manager, Move on Seth, Furlano and Emma Childs also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For all ages; allowances; the Jackson Purse; purse $1,000; one mile. Best Pal 113 pounds (Pevic), 6 to 5, 1 to 3, out, first; Flint Stone 102 (Fields), even, 2 to 5 and even, second; Hermis Kemble 105 (Parke), 4 to 5, third. Time—1:41 2-5. Barracuda, Setting Sun and Polvo also ran.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Herman 103 pounds (Milner), 6 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5, first; Rork 107 (Martin), 3 to 5, 4 to 5, second; Honolulu Boy 103 (Parke), 3 to 5, third. Time—1:46. Trooper, Peace Pal, Jake Berger, Cash and Dr. Rae also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Margaret Ware 100 pounds (Thornabye), 10 to 1, 3 to 1 and even, first; Lad 100 (Lee), even, 1 to 2, second; High Speed 112 (Garrett), 2 to 1, third. Time—1:40. Gondolier, Tender Seth, Freezy Sneezy, Kent L. and Ritchie also ran.

Weather clear; track good.

HAVANA RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—Purse $600; three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and one-half furlongs. West Meath, 106 pounds (Brothers), 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even, first; Rog, 113 (G. Williams), 6 to 1, 2 to 1, 2 to 10, second; Miriam Cooper, 104 (H. Shilleck), 1 to 3, third. Time—1:09 1-5. Homan, Crimson Rambler, Lucky Mack, and Duly Fashion also ran.

SECOND RACE—Purse $600; three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and one half furlongs. Norford Honey, 102 pounds (Wilson), $111.20, $22, $13.20, first; Flee, 106 (Stevens), $6.20, $4, second; Choir Master, 105 (Barss), $5.50, third. Time—1:10. Evalyn Harrigan, Vesper Bells, Sea Mint, Tennille and Plantagenet also ran.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Mary Jane Baker, 104 pounds (Watrous), $7, $4.60, $3, first; Poor Miss, 104 (Kennedy), $4.50, $3.20, second; Hal Wright, 109 (Baker), $4, third. Time—1:40 2-5. Ispham, Scraps and Caunsel also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For two-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; six furlongs. Spanish Rose, 110 pounds (Connally), $16.80, $6, $5, first; Pretty Molly, 101 (Clarke), $4.20, $3.40, second; Ida Frances, 110 (Claver), $4.60, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Little Clair and Little Thistle also ran.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; five and one-half furlongs. Mart Bunch, 97 pounds (Wood), $8, $5, $3.40, first; Havana Electric, 107 (Walls), $5, $3, second; Rosa Aiken, 106 (Erickson), $3, third. Time—1:09. Dunsandel, Pueblo and Paviowa also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; six furlongs. Northmoor, 96 pounds (Walls), $6.60, $3.80, $2.80, first; Jack Ladi, 114 (Mein), $4.40, $2.40, second; Lady Le Band, 109 (Clark), $4.40, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Faiter, Apricot, Mandy Lee, Carson Bird, Occidental, Tiken, Debonero and Green Spring also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—For all ages; claiming; purse $600; five furlongs. Ramo, 98 pounds (Clark), $8.20, $4, $2.80, first; Firestarter, 106 (Erickson), $4, $2.60, second; Dick Terpin, 114 (Denny), $3.40, third. Time—1:02 4-5. Flame, Hillsdale, Coax Me, Yukon and Franc Tireur also ran.

EIGHTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Car, 107 pounds (Barnes), $7.60, $3.40, $4.40, first; Louis, 111 (Kennedy), $6.40, $6.40, second. Summer Sigh, 111 (E. Fator), $6.60, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Bill's Luck, Bernice E., Fair Virginia and Bacchus also ran.

Weather threatening; track heavy.

HAVANA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $600; all ages; claiming; six furlongs. Castilla 93 pounds, Moorfield 101, *Nig 110, *Kirk Dress 93, *Willigan 103, Armistice 112, Helioscope 98, *Punctual 107.

SECOND RACE—Purse $600; three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. *Ed Garrison 102 pounds, Lucky Penny 109, Whispering 112, Flying Boat 106, Virgo 112, Almirante 112, *Ruth Wehle 107, Riposta 113, Gilder 115.

THIRD RACE—Purse $600; three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Ella C. 103 pounds, Fur Tall 106, San Diego 108, P. T. Barnum 115, Gay Boy 94 104, Black Baby 108, Hagan 110, *Happy Buxton 104, *Ethel E. 107, Finality 112.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $700; three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. The Girl 97 pounds, *Neely 104, Elizabeth Jewell 109, *Betty Jane 98, Forewarn 106, Miss Beulah 109, Miss Time 103, *Lank 107.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $650; all ages; handicap; one mile and fifty yards. Romping Mary 90 pounds, Prince Regent 105, Randel 98, George Kuttan 110, Plentycoos 101, Right On Time 119.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $600; three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. *Comadrem 97 pounds, Capt. Adams 105, *Drapery 109, Okaloosa 110, Billy Stuart 105, Tomphol 110.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $600; three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and fifty yards. The Usher 103 pounds, Along, 102, Paula V. 107, Walter Turnbow 110, †Financial Rooster 102, Fannie Nail 104, Le Bahre 107, Ubaso 110, *El Coronel 102, Herron 107, †Pendel 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track fast.

Basketball Results.

Passaic High 12, Ocean City High 6.
C. C. N. Y. 27, Vanderbilt 18.
Columbia 23, Colgate 19.
Pitt 32, Amherst 21.
John Carroll U. 38, Bethany 16.

Hockey Results.

Toronto University 3, Boston A. A. 2.
Cleveland 6, Kingston 5.
Pittsburgh 7, Duluth 2.

SIX SPEED SKATERS ON OLYMPIC TEAM

Officials Make Two Alternates Regular Members Due to Good Showing.

MOORE AND BIALIS WIN

Capture 500 and 1,500 Meter Races, Respectively, in Final Trials at Lake Placid.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Six American speed skating champions will be sent abroad to represent America in the Olympic races, Henry Wihlein, Vice President of the International Skating Union, announced tonight at the close of an Executive Committee meeting convened upon conclusion of the final tryouts here this afternoon.

So keen has been the competition and so close the finish of the events, Mr. Wihlein said, that the committee felt powerless to select or designate four men who should skate in the Olympics. It was decided, therefore, to send the six men abroad, provide them with means of continuing practice on shipboard and overseas and allow them to contest among themselves for the privilege of filling the four places as representatives of America.

The men are: Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid; Harry Kaskey, Chicago; Valentine Bialis, Lake Placid; Richard Donovan, Saranac Lake; William Steinmetz, Chicago, and Joe Moore, New York.

Donovan and Bialis formerly were alternates, but Bialis's victories in the semi-finals yesterday at Saranac Lake, where he was high man, and the excellent showing of Donovan led to their appointment as regular team members.

Moore won the 500-meter race, and Valentine Bialis of Lake Placid placed first in the 1,500-meter event in the final tryout of the Olympic speed skating team here this afternoon.

Moore clearly tied the world's amateur record in winning the 500-meter event, and Bialis proved he had speed and endurance in showing his heels to the pack throughout the longer distance.

The third event, a 5,000-meter race, was called off because of a bursting waterpipe which flooded the rink and drenched the skaters during a preliminary heat. The race may be staged tomorrow morning.

The summaries:

500-Meters—Won by Joe Moore, New York, 0:44 2-5; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, second, 0:46; Harry Kaskey, Chicago, third, 0:46 2-5.

1,500-Meters—Won by Valentine Bialis, Lake Placid, 2:58 3-5; William Steinmetz, Chicago, second, 2:58 flat; Moore and Jewtraw, tied for third place, 3:02 flat; Kaskey, fifth, 3:04 flat.

PASSAIC HIGH WINS 121ST IN ROW, 122-6

Unbeaten Five Rolls Up 82 Points Before Ocean City High Gets First Tally.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 29.—The unbeaten Passaic High School basketball team defeated the five representing Ocean City High at the armory here this afternoon by a score of 122 to 6. It was Passaic's third triumph of the season and its 121st straight victory in five years. The team scored at the rate of a fraction of more than 3 points a minute. The game was played in four ten-minute periods, Passaic leading at half time, 48 to 0.

Passaic ran up a big lead right from the start and the score was 82 to 0 in the last period before Huff, a substitute guard, dropped in a foul shot for a point. Baron and Pieggi were the only Ocean City players to score field goals, each getting one.

Every player on the Passaic team contributed to the score, but Krakovitch and Rohrbach excelled. Second string men were sent in during the last eight minutes with the score at 93 to 5. Janowski tallied the century mark with a goal from the field.

The line-up:

PASSAIC (122).		OCEAN CITY (6).
Pashman	L.F.	Delvagn
Freeswick	R.F.	Baron
Rohrbach	C.	S. Adams
Krakovitch	C.	Blackman
Russell	R.G.	Cantor

Goals from field—Krakovitch (13), Rohrbach (12), Gee (7), Pashman (6), Russell (3), Janowski (4), A. Adams (3), Blitzer (3), Pomorski, Baron Pieggi. Goals from foul—Gee (3), Rohrbach (2), Pieggi (2), Krakovitch (3), Castor (3), A. Adams, Blitzer, Huff, Baron.

Substitutions—Passaic: Gee for Freeswick, Janowski for Pashman, Blitzer for Krakovitch, A. Adams for Gee, Cantor for Rohrbach. Ocean City: Pieggi for Delvagn, Smith for Gordon, Huff for Blackman, Blackman for Huff, Adams for Baron.

Referee—Schulting, Dartmouth. Time—Four ten-minute periods.

SWOOPE WINS GOLF MEDAL.

15-Year-Old Player Leads in Junior Tourney With Card of 36.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 29.—Walter Swoope, 15-year-old son of H. B. Swoope of the Marion Cricket Club, led the field in the qualifying round of the Junior Tournament here today with a 36 for the nine holes, one stroke over par. Swoope tied for the medal last year in this event with 46.

Forbes K. Wilson of Worcester, Mass., 13 years old and winner of the tournament last year, qualified second with 47. Billy O'Brien of Detroit was third with 48 and Edgar Maples of New York was fourth with 49. John Bradford Armstrong of Shenecossett, aged 9, qualified with a 78 for the nine holes.

Swoope's card follows:

4 4 5 4 3 5 5 4 4—38.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

(MONDAY.)

FIRST RACE—Purse $700; maidens; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wilmar the Wizard 113 pounds, Leonard G. 115, Tambon 109, Blackolia 104, Antiquity 106, Everglade 112, Zanzibar 112, Bert Hanlon 109, Goldmark 109, Jessamine 106, Dancing Pool 115, Little Alfred 115, Maurice Osbel 109, Trustwick 105, Annamary 105. Also eligible: Watch Charm 108, Brilliant Cast 113, Miss Cracker 108.

SECOND RACE—Purse $700; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Mustard Seed 110 pounds, Burgomeister 110, Daydue 110, Rhinegold 107, *Soviet 102, Red Gaiety 110, Cacambo 110, Monsoon 110, *Jack Piper 105, *Bendita 99, Judge Wright II., 110, Enos 110, Sea Wolf 110, *Florence Dean 109, *Martha Moore 99. Also eligible: *Sea Wrack 102, Far East 114, Juno 107.

THIRD RACE—Purse $700; all ages; Azalea Claiming Handicap; six furlongs. †Customstest 116 pounds, Better Times 106, Hidden Jewel 112, *Survoor 103, Muskallonge 108, Orose 102.

†T. H. Barnhardt entry.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $1,000; allowances; Sayonara Purse; one mile; three-year-olds and upward. Barracuda 111 pounds, Vannie 105, Trimble 105, Servitor 106, Hughes Graham 108, Brunnell 109, Joggeran Aron 105, Rosette II. 109. Recommendation 105.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $700; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. East Indian 112 pounds, Neidam 112, Ducks and Drakes 108, Bill McLaughlin 107, Tressa 107, Care Free 115, Simplicity 115, Carranover 108, Paul Micoe 107, Stump Jr. 105, Spugg 113, Tableau d'Honneur 109, Rogue 108, Senator 107, Kinsman 101. Also eligible: Glenmanor 108, Margaret Ware 106, Space Crew 104.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $700; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; mile and an eighth. Tranic 112 pounds, Dr. Rae 113, Young Adam 112, Mad Girl 110, *Saladin 108, Ike Berger 112, Our Birthday 113, Ulh 110, *Kinsman 108, *Johnny Overton 108, Old Sport 110, Full Tilt 112, Rock 110. †Constantine 108, Bijou 107. Also eligible: Honolulu Boy 112, Our Baby 110, *Royal Last 108.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather fair; track fast.

Two Tubed Horses Winners At Steeplechase Meeting

Much to the surprise of turfmen, two tubed horses were winners in one afternoon in a steeplechase meet held recently at Gatwick, England. One was Providence, trained by George Poole for H. M. Curtis, which finished first in the Tinsley Selling Handicap. She out-jumped and outpaced her field, winning by twenty lengths. She is a five-year-old mare by White Magic—Good Gracious. The other tubed jumper to win was Frank Barling's Mitchells, from Newmarket, which took the Croydon Handicap hurdle race by eight lengths. He is a four-year-old, by Bridge of Allah—Scotch Opera, and has well rewarded his owner-trainer since being bought out of a selling race on the flat in the early part of the season.

CITY COLLEGE FIVE BEATS VANDERBILT

Southerners Lead in First Half, but Local Team Triumphs by 25 to 19.

The City College basketball team added the Vanderbilt five to its list of victims last night on the C. C. N. Y. court, winning by the score of 25 to 19. The Southern team led at the end of the first half by the score of 13—7, but after the local collegians found themselves they forged to the front and stayed there.

Vanderbilt completely broke up the passing game of City College in the first half, but it was a different story in the second period. The local team did not score its first field goal until after eighteen minutes of play.

Bell, forward on the Southern quintet, and Palitz, guard on C. C. N. Y., were both lost to their teams on personal fouls. Once the former was out of the game Vanderbilt lapsed both on the offensive and defensive and the New York five dominated the game.

City College tied the score at 13—all two minutes after the start of the second half on field goals by Sais and Nadel. Then it went into the lead at 16—14 until Wilkes tied the score at 16—all. Nadel added two points on a field goal, then Match two more, and C. C. N. Y. was never headed again.

The line-up:

C. C. N. Y. (25).		VANDERBILT (19).
Nadel	L.F.	Bonnar
Sais	R.F.	Bell
Edelstien	C.	Wilkes
Match	L.G.	Kirkes
Palitz	R.G.	Corendale

Goals from field—Sais (4), Nadel (3), Edelstien, Match, Corendala (3), Bell, Bomar, Wilkes, Kirkes. Goals from foul—Edelstien (2), Match (2), Palitz, Nadel, Sais, Bomar (3), Bell (2), Wilkes.

Substitutions—C. C. N. Y.: Goldberg for Taylor, Flattau for Edelstien, Hodesblatt for Nadel, Perlman for Sais. Vanderbilt: Foster for Bell, Ryan for Foster.

Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Umpire—Hastings, Cornell. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

PITT FIVE BEATS AMHERST.

Panther Players Overcome Early Lead and Win, 32 to 21.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29.—The University of Pittsburgh basketball team won from Amherst tonight by a score of 32 to 21. The visitors led, 18 to 12, at the end of the first half. Pitt got the net range in the second half and the Panthers soon overcame the advantage. The line-up:

PITT (32).		AMHERST (21).
Bohren	R.F.	Black
Levinson	L.F.	Walker
King	C.	Lamberton
Carr	R.G.	Nail
Parsons	L.G.	Fauver

Field Goals—Bohren (2), Levinson, King (3), Parsons (3), Melvin, Brockoff

MILITARY HONORS FOR NAGLE FUNERAL

165th Infantry, the Old 69th, to Act as Escort at Ceremony Tomorrow.

CAISSON TO CARRY COFFIN

Services at the Late Sheriff's Residence and Later at All Saints' Church.

The 165th Infantry, the old Sixty-ninth, will act as military escort at Sheriff Percival E. Nagle's funeral tomorrow morning. The coffin will be borne on a caisson of the 105th Field Artillery, drawn by the six-horse team that won the blue ribbon at the recent National Horse Show. The military pallbearers will be Colonel Robert W. Marshall, Tenth Field Artillery; Colonel James Austen, 104th Field Artillery; Colonel Edward McLeer Jr., Chief of Staff, Twenty-seventh Division; Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines, 108th Field Artillery; Lieut. Col. William J. Costigan, 165th Infantry, and two other field officers yet to be named.

Charles F. Murphy and the entire Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, including thirty-five district leaders and the thirty-five women associate leaders, will attend the funeral. The committee, with the members of Congress from New York City, will meet at the Kanawha Club, 161 East 124th Street, at 9 o'clock and proceed to the Nagle residence for a service there at 9:30. They will then join the procession to All Saints' Church at Madison Avenue and 129th Street, for the requiem mass at 10 o'clock.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday afternoon memorial resolutions were adopted which recited feat in the death of Sheriff Nagle "the City of New York has lost an upright and able official, his party a devoted advocate of democratic principles, and this commitee a valued associate, whose many admirable traits as a man and a friend we shall ever cherish."

Reed Miller, Concert Singer.

Reed Miller, tenor concert singer, soloist at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, died yesterday at his residence, 50 West Sixty-seventh Street, in his forty-third year. His wife, Nevada Van der Veer, is a contralto concert singer. They gave a joint recital at Aeolian Hall on Oct. 29 last. Mr. Miller was born at Anderson, S. C., learned the cornet as a boy and in the Spanish-American War was first cornet in the First South Carolina Regiment. He made his concert début in 1903 and had appeared in many cities. He had been a soloist at the Calvary Methodist and Brick Presbyterian Churches in Manhattan and at Plymouth Church in Brooklyn.

Police Lieutenant T. J. Gleason.

Police Lieutenant Thomas J. Gleason, in command of detectives at the Webster Avenue Station, the Bronx, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital, in his fifty-first year. He was a schoolmate and a lifelong friend of Charles F. Murphy. He was born in the old Gas House district on the east side, joined the police force in 1893 and reached the grade of Lieutenant ten years later. On three occasions he was a candidate for the Presidency of the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association and each time was defeated by the present Commissioner, Richard E. Enright. Lieutenant Gleason lived at 353 Mosholu Parkway, the Bronx.

Mrs. Martha Ford Gresham.

Mrs. Martha Ford Gresham, daughter of the late John P. Ford, owner of Ford's Theatre in Washington, where President Lincoln was assassinated, died Friday night at her home, 18 Roosevelt Square in Mount Vernon. Her husband, the late Herbert Gresham, who died three years ago, was one of the leading directors for Klaw & Erlanger. Mrs. Gresham had lived in Mount Vernon for twenty-five years and had taken a prominent part in amateur theatricals there as a coach. In her early life she had been a member of the stock companies of her father and of Augustin Daly. Services will be held this afternoon at the residence.

Rabbi Falls Dead While Preaching.

Rabbi Morris Buckbinder was preaching to a congregation of 600 men and women in the synagogue B'nai Israel-shock, 440 George Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, when he was stricken with heart disease and fell.

Members of the congregation summoned an ambulance, but the surgeon who responded said the rabbi had not lived more than a few minutes after he collapsed. The dead rabbi's home was at 323 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 40 years old. He is survived by his wife and three children.

J. Charles Arter, Artist.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Dec. 29.—J. Charles Arter, 84, internationally known artist, died here late tonight in a hospital where he had been confined since he suffered a stroke three months ago. He had studios in Venice, London and New York.

Mr. Arter had painted portraits of many European rulers, Pope Pius X, and many prominent Americans, and many years ago was decorated by the King and Queen of Italy for portraits he had made of them.

S. Spencer Chapman.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Announcement was made today of the death in a hospital here yesterday of S. Spencer Chapman, Vice Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly of the U. S. A. Mr. Chapman, who was a lawyer, was 66 years old. He had been in ill health and became suddenly worse on Thursday, when he was removed to the hospital. Death was attributed to heart disease.

Dr. T. S. Dabney.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28.—Dr. T. S. Dabney, 73, internationally known authority on tropical diseases, died at his home here today. Dr. Dabney was credited with having diagnosed the first human case of charbon, or anthrax. As a second-year medical student at Tulane University in the '70s he introduced a remedy for dropsy in the form of tincture of an herb used by Indians.

Obituary Notes.

Miss ELEANOR CHARLTON, one of the eldest nurses in Post-Graduate Hospital, died there on Friday afternoon. She was one of the first graduates of the school. Miss Charlton was a war nurse during the Spanish-American war, and during the World War she gave her time to Red Cross work. The burial will be in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

JUDAH B. VOORHEES, who died in his ninety-sixth year on Thursday, will be buried on Tuesday from his late residence, 496 Sixth Street, Brooklyn. Interment will follow in Evergreens Cemetery. Mr. Voorhees was born in Brooklyn and was admitted to the bar. In 1855 he became chief clerk in the Surrogates' office, and held that position for thirty-five years. Mr. Voorhees is survived by a son.

HERBERT E. ANSTIS, for many years an official Supreme Court stenographer, died suddenly Friday night at his home, 421 West 154th Street, in his forty-fifth year. His wife, mother and sister survive.

Mrs. ELIZABETH C. SCOWCROFT, who died Thursday at her home in Fair Haven, N. J., was the widow of Edward T. Scowcroft, noted woodcarver of this city, and the mother of Edward T. Scowcroft, real estate editor of The Evening Mail; Louis C. Scowcroft and Miss Elizabeth Scowcroft.

GARRETT VANNAMEE, for half a century a retail oyster dealer at Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Mariners Harbor, S. I., where he was born seventy-five years ago.

Mrs. HENRY M. TELLER, widow of former United States Senator Teller of Colorado, died yesterday of pneumonia in Denver, she was born in Belfast, N. Y., in 1835.

Mrs. ADDISON C. THOMAS, widow of the former Superintendent of the Central Public Schools of Passaic, died Friday night at her home in Chicago.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Prince and Princess Youssoupoff have left the Vanderbilt and have taken an apartment at 58 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Evans Hoyt, accompanied by Miss Julia J. Hoyt and Willard Evans Hoyt Jr., of Williamstown, Mass., are at the Vanderbilt, and will entertain a party of friends at the hotel on New Year's Eve.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Milburn Jr. of Manhasset, L. I., are at the St. Regis for a short visit.

Many of the patronesses for the Sherry ball on Jan. 10 are planning to give dinners that evening. Mrs. Hamilton Fish Armstrong is Chairman of the Dance Committee. Mrs. Chauncey B. Garver of 1 Lexington Avenue is receiving applications for tickets.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Watson Jr. of Washington, D. C., are at the Waldorf-Astoria for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Poultney Bigelow have returned from a visit in Washington, D. C., to their home, the Bigelow Homestead, Malden-on-Hudson, for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brokaw, Mrs. J. Rich Steers, Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Cushing 3d and Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan were among those entertaining at luncheon yesterday at Sherry's.

Miss Alice Harrison of Mobile, Ala., is the guest of Mrs. William A. Barber at 550 Park Avenue. Mrs. Barber will entertain for Miss Harrison at a tea on New Year's afternoon.

Count de Frise, who has been staying at the Ritz-Carlton, sailed on La Savoie for Paris.

Born.

BECK—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Beck (nee Lillian Brown), 1,548 President St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of Jean Sonia, Dec. 19, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

BERGKAMP—Mr. and Mrs. George Bergkamp Jr. (nee Ada Brown) announce the arrival of a son, Dec. 24, 1923.

BERNSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bernstein (nee Pearl Levy) of 41 West 83d St. announce the birth of a son on Dec. 25, 1923, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

BREAKSTONE—Mr. and Mrs. David Breakstone (nee Sadie Karasik) of 70 Lenox Av. announce the birth of a son, Dec. 26, at Dr. Leff's sanitarium.

CARON—To Mr. and Mrs. Coman Caron, (nee Emma D. Cohen) of 506 Fort Washington Av., a son, Herbert Sydney, on Dec. 21, 1923, at Lebanon Hospital.

COHEN—To Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Cohen (nee Lillian Miller), a daughter, on Dec. 27, at Dr. Bpunor's sanitarium.

CUSHING—To Mr. and Mrs. Maurice I. Cushing (nee Lillian Burger), 720 Broadway, Far Rockaway, a son, Dec. 16, New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

DE VOS—Mr. and Mrs. William E. De Vos (nee Rose Schustack), 131 East 169th St., announce the arrival of a daughter, Dec. 27, at Woman's Hospital.

GAMSA—Mr. and Mrs. William S. Gamsa of 1,582 Ocean Av., Brooklyn (nee Gertrude Novansky), announce the birth of a daughter, Theda, on Dec. 23, 1923, at the Lying-In Hospital, New York.

GLASER—Mr. and Mrs. George M. Glaser (nee Sadie Rosenstein) of 2,154 Grand Av., New York City, announce the birth of a daughter, Judith Lorraine, on Dec. 25, 1923, at the Flower Hospital.

GROTSKY—Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Grotsky (nee Jeanne Shapiro) of 215 West 90th St. announce the birth of a daughter on Dec. 23, 1923, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

HART—Mr. and Mrs. Bert F. Hart (nee Rose Goldberg) of 2,634 Creston Av., announce the birth of a son, Martin L., on Dec. 24, at Dr. Fitch's Sanitarium.

HELFAND—Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Helfand of 965 New York Av., Brooklyn, announce the arrival of a daughter on Dec. 26, 1923, at Bedford Maternity Hospital, Brooklyn.

HOLTSBERG—Mr and Mrs. George Holtsberg (nee Rosenberg), 1,035 East 24th St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son on Saturday, Lenox Hill Hospital, 76th St.

JACOBS—To Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jacobs (nee Essie Schoenbaum), 2,954 Marion Av., a son, on Dec. 22, 1923, at Lenox Hill Hospital.

JAFFE—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham L. Jaffe (nee Helen Shapiro), of 1,815 Avenue K, Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter, Dec. 23, at Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

KALLMAN—To Mr. and Mrs. Morris Kallman (nee Fay Cohn) a daughter, Dec. 26, at Williamsburg Maternity, Brooklyn. Chicago papers please copy.

MENDES—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry de Sola Mendes (nee Babette Reinhardt), 349 Central Park West, a daughter, Susanne on Dec. 26, at Lenox Hill Hospital.

MENDOZA—Mr. and Mrs. David Mendoza (nee Elsie A. Bab) of Jamaica, L. I., announce the birth of a daughter, Dec. 25, at Dr. Lloyd's sanitarium.

PRINCE—Mr. and Mrs. William Prince (Jane Gotthelf), 1,239 Park Av., announce the arrival of a daughter, Dec. 29, at Lenox Hill Hospital, Park Av. and 76th St.

ROSENSON—To Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell L. Rosenson (nee Selma Shoenfeld) of Brooklyn, a daughter, at the Jewish Hospital, Dec. 26, 1923.

SEAMON—Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Seamon (nee Flo Bernhardt) of 635 West 174th St. announce the arrival of a son on Dec. 25 at the Women's Hospital.

SIDEN—Mr. and Mrs. B. Siden of Detroit (nee Augusta Fox) announce the arrival of a daughter, Dec. 28, at Dr. Leff's Hospital.

WEINSTEIN—To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Weinstein of 628 West 151st St., a son, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

WEISS—To Mr. and Mrs. D. Richard Weiss (nee Jeanette Brown), 16 Stratford Place, Newark, N. J., a son, Monday, Dec. 24, 1923, 7:38 P. M., at St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, N. J.

Confirmation.

KLOSTY—Mr. and Mrs. M. George Klosty of 1,884 7th Av. announce the confirmation of their son, Max, at Temple Anshe Chesed, 7th Av. at 114th St., Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock.

LEHRBERG—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Lehrberg (Thekla Gertlieb) of 22 East 120th St. announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Bentley G., on Jan. 5, at Temple Mt. Zion, 37 West 119th St., 10 A. M. Reception at the Belvidere, 72 West 119th, after 3:30 P. M. No cards.

LUFT—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Luft of 93 Union Av., Lyabrook, L. I., announce the bar mitzvah of their son Willard on Saturday, Jan. 5, at Temple Israel, 125th St. and 91st St., 10 A. M. At home Sunday, 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

MICHAELS—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Michaels wish to announce the bar mitzvah of their son David. Reception at their residence, 2,314 78th St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 6, 3 to 6.

SAMUELS—Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Samuels of 46 West 116th St., city, announce the bar mitzvah of their son Irving on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1924, at Institutional Synagogue, 37 West 116th St., 9 A. M.

STERN—Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph W. Stern, 652 West 180th St., announce the bar mitzvah of their son Jerome on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 10 A. M., at Mount Neboh Temple, 150th St. east of Broadway. At home after 6 P. M.

WATTENBERG—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wattenberg of 587 West 140th St. announce the bar mitzvah of their son William, Jan. 5, 10 A. M., at Mount Neboh Temple, 150th St., near Broadway. Reception at Hotel Hamilton, 143 West 73d St., 3 to 5 P. M. No cards.

Engaged.

ALTSCHUL—LEIBOWITZ—Mr. and Mrs. A. Leibowitz of 68 West 117th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Belle, to Mr. Irwin S. Altschul of New York.

ANDERSON—LURIE—Mrs. M. Lurie of 570 Riverside Drive wishes to announce the engagement of her daughter Ida to Mr. Henry Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Anderson of 576 Riverside Drive.

BEHR—PAPPERT—Mrs. Lena Pappert of 930 Hewitt Place announces the betrothal of her daughter Rosalyn to Mr. Louis H. Behr of Norristown, Pa.

BOLL—WENKER—Mrs. I. Wenker, 240 Manhattan Av., announces the engagement of her daughter Evelyn to Mr. Oswald Boll of New York.

DANCO—TYCK—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tyck, 544 Riverside Drive, New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter Flora to Mr. Gerard Danco, son of Mr. P. J. Danco, 67 Demarest Av., Englewood, N. J.

DORFMAN—GREENBERG—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice E. Sobel of 1,824 Weeks Av., Bronx, announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Bessie Greenberg, to Mr. Joseph M. Dorfman of Paterson, N. J.

DUBMAN—ADLER—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Adler of Rockaway Park announce the engagement of their daughter Edna to Morris C. Dubman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dubman of Manhattan.

FUNT—RAINESS—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Rainess of 564 West 160th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice, to Mr. Abe Funt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Funt of 1,420 47th St., Brooklyn.

Engaged.

GLUCK—FRANKEL—Mrs. Fanny Frankel of 124 West 112th St. announce the engagement of her daughter Ethel to Mr. Mathew Gluck.

GOLDSTEIN—GROSS—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Gross of 909 Driggs Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian C. to Mr. Hyman Goldstein.

GORDON—SCHEPPER—Mrs. Solomon Scheper announces the engagement of her daughter, Rose G., to Benjamin B. Gordon.

GREENSPAN—GOLDSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Goldstein announce the betrothal of their daughter Florence to Dr. Max Greenspan of Newark, N. J., December, 1923.

GRODBERG—FRIEDLAND—Mr. Abe Friedland of Bayonne, N. J., announces the engagement of his sister Gertrude to Irving D. Grodberg, son of Mrs. Eva Grodberg of Bayonne, N. J.

HOERER—GUTMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Gutman, 1,278 Findlay Av., Bronx, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Selma Marion, to Mr. Robert Hoerer.

KASHINE—STERNBERG—Mrs. Bessie Sternberg announces the engagement of her daughter Geraldine to Herman Kashine.

KATZ—LOEB—Mr. and Mrs. I. Loeb of 913 East 216th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Ruth to Mr. Leo Katz, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Katz of Flushing, L. I.

KERN—COWEN—Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Cowen of 1,878 7th Av., New York City, announce the betrothal of their daughter Ruth Lola to Clarence Joseph Kern, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Kern.

KLAPPER—SHAPIRO—Mr. and Mrs. H. Shapiro announce the engagement of their daughter Anne to William Klapper of New York.

KOCH—LESSER—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lesser of 215 West 98th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Arthur H. Koch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ike Koch. Reception at home Sunday, Dec. 30, 3 to 6. No cards.

LEVY—SCHWARTZ—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schwartz of 1,389 5th Av. announce the engagement of their daughter Celeste to Benson L. Levy of Far Rockaway.

LOEB—BISCHOFSHEIMER—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bischofsheimer of 575 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. Irving Loeb, son of Mrs. Aaron Loeb of 884 Riverside Drive. At home Sunday evening, Jan. 6, 1924. No cards.

MARANTZ—RUBIN—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rubin of 1,548 49th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter Ruth Perlman to Bernard C. Marants of New Haven, Conn.

MATLES—SILBERBERG—Mr. and Mrs. A. Silberberg of 1,382 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Mary to Martin Matles of Flatbush.

NATHANSON—KATSKE—Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Katske of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter Henrietta to Mr. Louis Nathanson of Newark, N. J.

NEUHOUSE—EPSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. S. Epstein of 304 West 92d St. announce the betrothal of their daughter Mitzi to Mr. Samuel I. Neuhouse of Bayonne, N. J.

PHILLIPS—CRAW—Mr. and Mrs. Elwin Craw of 85 Stephenson Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter Abbie to Mr. Harry Phillips.

POLSTEIN—GELFOND—Mrs. Ray Gelfond of 1,819 Mohegan Av. announces the engagement of her daughter Belle to Mr. Jacques Polstein, 1,940 West End Av.

PROBSTEIN—HITE—Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Hite of 945 Falle St. announce the engagement of their daughter Sophie to Mr. Jack Probstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Probstein.

PRUSANSKY—MOSKOWITZ—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moskowitz of 830 West End Av. announce the engagement of their daughter Julia to Mr. Max Prusansky of Brooklyn.

ROBSON—ENGEL—Mrs. Regina Engel of 824 St. Nicholas Av., New York, announces the engagement of her daughter Julius to Mr. Richard F. Robson of Boston.

ROSCH—RUGGABER—Mrs. Margaret Ruggaber announces the engagement of her daughter, Anna Rosina, to Henry C. Rosch of Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 1923.

ROSEMAN—BOSSAK—Esther Bossak to Murray S. Roseman, Dec. 25, 1923.

ROTHSCHILD—BRODY—Mr. and Mrs. Julius K. Brody of 378 Park Hill Av., Yonkers, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Gladys Mildred, to Mr. Mol L. Rothschild, son of Mrs. Edwin J. Goodhart. Reception at the Hotel St. Regis Sunday, Jan. 6, after 5 o'clock. No cards.

SACHS—KANDEL—Mr. and Mrs. I. Kandel of 991 East 97th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Mildred to Mr. Ralph Sachs, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Sachs of 359 Mosholu Parkway, on Dec. 23.

SCHLANG—FURST—Mrs. Emma Furst of 250 Fort Washington Av. announces the engagement of her daughter Gertrude to Mr. Alexander Schlang of Brooklyn.

SCHWARTZ—FLIEGELMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Victor Fliegelman of 1,344 East 30th St. announce the betrothal of their daughter Marguerite to Mr. Jack Schwartz.

SCHWARTZ—SAMSON—Mr. and Mrs. Samson announce engagement of their daughter Kitty to Mr. Sam Schwartz of Brooklyn.

SIEGEL—RABINOWITZ—Mrs. Jacob Rabinowitz, 350 West 85th St., wishes to announce the betrothal of her daughter Celia to Mr. Harry Siegel, son of Mrs. Leah Siegel of 507 West 85th St.

SOLOMON—LAZARUS—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lazarus, 402 Parkside Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Miriam to Alfred Solomon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Solomon, 758 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Reception notice later.

SONTAG—WUNDOEHL—Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Wundoehl, 290 11th St., Brooklyn, take pleasure in announcing the engagement of their daughter Gertrude N. to Mr. Albert Ross Sontag, son of Mr. Harry Sontag, Dec. 25.

SPRINZ—KALETTE—Leah Harriet Kalette, 5 West 50th, Herbert B. Sprinz, Brooklyn, N. Y., betrothed.

STERN—LIVINGSTON—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Livingston, 865 West 108th St., announce the engagement of their daughter Amy to Mr. Daniel Stein of Brooklyn.

STOERGER—COHEN—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohen of Boston announce the engagement of their daughter, Goldie, to Mr. S. Stanley Stoerger, son of Mr. and the late Max Stoerger of Long Beach.

STRAUSS—STETTAUER—Mrs. Minnie Stettauer, Brooklyn, N. Y., announces the betrothal of her daughter Helen Lillian to Mr. Adrian Frank Strauss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Strauss, New York.

TANNENBAUM—GOLDSTEIN—Mr. Samuel J. Goldstein of 220 West 98th St. announces the betrothal of his daughter Selda to Mr. Jack Tannenbaum of New York.

TRAUB—GROSSMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Grossman of 645 West End Av., formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter Alice C. to Mr. Aaron Traub, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Traub of Philadelphia, formerly of Charleston, S. C. Miss Grossman attended Carnegie Institute of Technology and Brown's Salon Studios. Mr. Traub is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

WALDMAN—BERNSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. William Bernstein of 510 16th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter Belle to Mr. Louis Waldman.

WALZ—SCHWARTZ—Mr. and Mrs. Max Schwartz of 1,753 Madison Av. announce the engagement of their daughter Molly to Mr. Louis Walz on Sunday, Dec. 23.

WEINBERG—SCHWARTZ—Mr. and Mrs. F. Schwartz, 356 West 127th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence F., to Rudolph I. Weinberg.

WEINBERGER—MALATSKY—Mr. and Mrs. M. Malatsky announce the engagement of their daughter Kate to Arthur O. Weinberger.

WEISS—CHRISTENSEN—Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Christensen announce the engagement of their daughter, Rose Elizabeth, to Henry N. Weiss Jr. of Howard Beach, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1923.

WINKLER—RYBAKOFF—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Rybakoff of 3,678 Broadway announce the engagement of their daughter Viola to Mark Winkler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Winkler.

YOUNG—LEMLE—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lemle announce the engagement of their daughter Pauline to Benjamin Young.

ZINGER—KLAUBNER—Mrs. Minnie Klaubner of 351 Central Park West announces the engagement of her daughter, Goldine, to Mr. Alexander U. Zinke.

Married.

BREGER—STERNBERG—Mr. and Mrs. E. Sternberg announce the marriage of their daughter Pauline, to Mr. Boris Breger, Dec. 25, 1923.

EHRLICH—LOOFO—Miss Sophie Loofo to Mr. Max Ehrlich, Dec. 25, 1923, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELLER—LEOPOLD—Mr. Mayer Leopold, 973 Tiffany Street, announces the marriage of his daughter Ethel to Mr. Louis Eller, Dec. 25, 1923.

EPSTEIN—WEISS—Mrs. Hattie Weiss announces the marriage of her daughter Adele to Mr. Emanuel Epstein, son of Mrs. Rosa Epstein, Dec. 25, 1923.

FATTA RAMPALLA—DE BLOIS—At Florence, Dec. 16, Giovanni Fatta Rampalla of Palermo and Elizabeth Amory, daughter of the late Thomas A. De Blois of Boston and Newport.

FISHEL—FISHEL—Miss Leah Fishel to Mr. Theodore K. Fishel, on Dec. 24.

GERBER—USLAN—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Uslan of 1,975 East 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Anna Edith, to William Gerber, on Dec. 29, 1923.

Married.

GOLDSTEIN—COHEN—Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohen of 721 East 175th St., New York City, announce the marriage of their daughter Lillian to Michael Goldstein on Dec. 29, 1923.

GREENBERG—STAVENHAGEN—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Stavenhagen announce the marriage of their daughter, Hortense, to Mr. Jacob Greenberg, on Dec. 26, 1923.

HAMERSLAG—BERGMAN—Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bergman of Newark, N. J., to Albert Roy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hamerslag, New York City, by Dr. S. Goldstein.

HOFFMAN—KOBLER—Miss Regina Kobler, 165 Celeridge St., Manhattan Beach, announces the marriage of her sister, Anna, to Mr. Arthur Hoffman, Dec. 29, 1923.

HOFFMAN—LURIE—Mrs. Fanny Lurie of 866 West 159th Street, New York, announces the marriage of her daughter Gertrude H. to Mr. Leo Hoffman.

HOFFMAN—LURIE—Leo M. Hoffman to Gertrude H. Lurie, by Dr. I. Mortimer Bloom of the Hebrew Tabernacle.

KORKUS—FISHBEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Fishbein announce the marriage of their daughter Florence to Mr. Edwin Frederick Korkus on Sunday, Dec. 23, 1923, New York.

KROLL—COSTUMA—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, at the Hotel St. Regis, Miss Florence M. Costuma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abner B. Costuma of 219 West 112th St., to Alexander J. Kroll, son of Mrs. Rebecca Kroll. Reception at the Gregorian Hotel, 2,450 Broadway, at 8:30 P. M.

PRAGER—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Prager of 219 West 106th St. announce their fortieth wedding anniversary, Sunday, Jan. 6, 1924. At home after 7 P. M.

SICKLES—Mr. and Mrs. William M. Sickles, 1,871 7th Av., Troy, announce their fiftieth wedding anniversary, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1924.

Died.

ALBERT—Jennie (nee Barnett), of Waterbury, Conn., dearly beloved wife of Louis Albert and devoted mother of Stanley and Arnold Albert and loving sister of Fannie Lowenstein, Etta Callsher, Eva Koppel, Ceal Carroll, Illida Rosenzweig, Florence Frank and Sidney Barnett. Funeral Monday morning, Dec. 31, at 9:30, from the Universal Funeral Parlor, 597 Lexington Av.

ALEXANDER—Ida Ernestine (nee Laufer), Saturday, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Lebrecht, 1,357 Jesup Av., Bronx. No flowers.

BATES—On Dec. 29, 1923, John E. Bates. Funeral services at his late residence, 34 Summit Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock. Cars will meet N. Y., N. H. & H. train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:06.

BATTEN—Eugene Cooper, husband of Therese K. Batten, after a short illness, on Dec. 27. Funeral Church, Broadway at 66th St., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

BELITZER—Jenny, on Dec. 28 at Berlin, Germany, beloved wife of Max; devoted mother of the late Elsa von Jagemann, Martin and Kate Dilloff.

BIGGS—Sister Frances Clement, on Dec. 29, at St. Vincent's Hospital. Mass at St. Vincent's Hospital, 11th St. and 7th Av., at 9:30 A. M., Monday, Dec. 31. Automobile cortege.

BLANCHARD—At Cosining, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1923, Sallie Medbery Blanchard, widow of the late Justice James A. Blanchard and daughter of Thomas Medbery, in her 83d year. Funeral service on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 2 P. M., at her late residence, 24 Ellis Place. Interment private. Providence papers please copy.

BOYD—James S., at 22 7th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 28. Interment at Cold Spring, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 31. Funeral private. Member of Sons of American Revolution.

BROWN—At Nice, France, Dec. 26, Stimson J. Brown, Commodore, United States Navy, beloved husband of Elizabeth Sharp Pettitt and father of Mrs. C. B. Mirick of Washington, D. C., Mrs. R. C. Kalbfus and Mrs. M. S. Shearer. Burial will be at Arlington, Va. Stimson J. Brown, educated at Cornell University, N. Y., was recognized throughout the world as an international authority and his books on mathematics and allied subjects were the bases for the education of Naval Academy students. He served in United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and was a member of the Special Board on Naval Ordnance.

BROWN—Hannah Davenport, widow of Atherton Thayer Brown, on Saturday, Dec. 29, in her 86th year. Funeral services private, Monday, Dec. 31, at 2:30 P. M., at 344 Marlborough St., Boston.

BUSHNELL—On Dec. 26, Mrs. Jennie Murdoch. Funeral services at her late home, 96 Linden Av., Arlington, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

BUXTON—On Friday, Dec. 28, 1923, Charles M. Buxton. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 314 East 58th St., Monday evening at 6 o'clock. Interment Norwalk, Conn.

CALDWELL—William, suddenly, on Dec. 26. Funeral from the home of his sister, Mrs. William Graham, 401 Willis Av., on Sunday, Dec. 30, 1923, at 2 P. M.

CHARLTON—Anna M. We announce with sorrow the death of our secretary, Anna M. Charlton, R. N. Funeral services will be held at Post-Graduate Hospital, 304 East 20th St., Monday, Dec. 31, at 2 P. M.

CHRISTIAN—Mabel L. Evans, Chairman Manhattan Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service.

COLVIN—Caroline H. Day, wife of the late Colonel James G. Colvin. Service at Woodlawn Cemetery Chapel, Jerome Av. entrance, Monday, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock.

COMSTOCK—George W. F., husband of Josephine Comstock, on Dec. 29. Services Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and 66th Street, on Monday, Dec. 31st, at 8 P. M. Interment at New London, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 1.

CREAMER—On Saturday, Dec. 29, 1923, Ines S. Creamer. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services Monday evening at 8 o'clock at her late residence, 1,103 Lorimer St., Brooklyn.

ECKSTEIN—Sophie, widow of Isaac Eckstein and dearly beloved mother of Frances, Mrs. L. A. Ullmann, Mrs. M. M. Eckstein, Mrs. H. E. Jacobs. Funeral services will be held at chapel, 307 Lexington Av., corner 53d St., Monday, at 10:30 A. M.

EVERETT—At Battle Clay Nurseries, of New York and Glastonbury, Mass., in her 80th year, on Dec. 28. Interment in Lowell, Mass., at convenience of family. Out of town papers please copy.

FERDON—Sarah E., widow of Daniel L. Ferdon of Cressskill, N. J., passed away on Friday, Dec. 28, 1923. Funeral services at her late residence on Monday, Dec. 31, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Bronxside Cemetery, Englewood.

FLETCHER—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1923, Julia Sharp, beloved wife of George H. Fletcher. Funeral service at her late residence, 214 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 31, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

FRANK—Herman, on Saturday morning, Dec. 29, 1923, at his residence, 605 West 39th St., beloved husband of Dora Frank and devoted father of Leonora Fuhs and Jerome H. Frank. Funeral from Meyer's Funeral Parlors, 223 Lenox Av., city, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1924, at 10:A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FRANK—Hadassah No. 8 U. O. T. S. Sisters are requested to attend the funeral of Herman, husband of Sister Dora Frank on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1924, at 10:30 A. M., from Myer's Funeral Parlor, 223 Lenox Av., city, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1924, at 10:A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ANNA H. COHEN, President.
REBECCA K. EIMMERMAN, Secretary.

FREEDMAN—On Dec. 29, Rose (S. Rose Weithorn), beloved wife of Eli Freedman. Funeral 11 A. M. Monday from 2,032 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

FREEMAN—Hyman, of H. Freeman & Sons, of Philadelphia, suddenly Dec. 29, 1923, after having been in the clothing business for thirty years; survived by three sons and three daughters. Funeral from 175 Dudley Av., Marbeth, Pa., Monday noon.

GEDNEY—At Maplewood, N. J., Dec. 29, 1923, Jerome Haddon, son of Stanley L. and Laura M. Gedney, in his 20th year. Funeral services at his late home, 23 Clinton Av., on Monday afternoon, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock.

GILBERT—Martha B., beloved wife of Joseph E. and mother of Victor B. and Helene L. Gilbert, on Dec. 29. Services Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and 66th Street, on Monday, Dec. 31st, at 2 P. M.

GLEASON—On Dec. 29, Lieutenant Thomas J. Gleason of New York Police Department, formerly attached to Health Squad and late resident of East 51st St., Manhattan, husband of Susan A. Gleason (nee Holland). Funeral from his late residence, 353 Mosholu Parkway North, corner of Hull Av., Bronx, on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Brendan, 207th St. and Perry Av. Interment Calvary. Auto cortege.

GOULD—Bertram C., on Dec. 28, beloved husband of Katherine (nee Regar) and loving son of Theodore S. and Henrietta Gould, at 451 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Nativity, Madison St. and Classon Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 10 A. M. Monday, Dec. 31.

HARPER—Julia Huguenin, wife of Clarence R. Harper, on Dec. 28. Interment at Macon, Ga. Atlanta and Macon papers please copy.

HILLIER—At Asbury Park, N. J., on Dec. 28, 1923, Fanny Demerest Hillier, beloved wife of George R. Hillier. Funeral services at her late residence, 408 4th Av., Sunday, Dec. 30, at 2:30 P. M. Interment New York Bay Cemetery on Monday, Dec. 31, at

DEMAND FOR STEEL SLOWLY INCREASES

Growth in Number of Small Orders Is Accepted as Sign of Good Season Ahead.

BUYING LESS THAN YEAR AGO

Bars, Shapes and Plate Markets Are Slowest, but Prospects Are Not Discouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29.—Counting up the spells of activity there have been in various lines in the steel industry in placing of contracts or orders for first quarter delivery, there is now a respectable accumulation. In specialties like hot and cold rolled strips a pretty good business has been done, though this was partly at the expense of prices.

Comparison is naturally made with conditions a year ago, when there developed about Dec. 1 a definite buying movement few if any had expected. When the movement occurred the disposition was to attribute it to the threat that there would be another coal strike April 1. But an understanding was soon reached and yet the steel buying kept right along. The present buying is not to be compared with that of a year ago, but it does represent an upward turn in volume of business done as compared with November in the majority of lines.

The slowest products in this respect have been bars, shapes and plates, but in these lines buying has been increasing more or less in the past month. The small lot buying has been so good that the mills regard the tonnage prospects as distinctly improved. Producers take it as almost for granted that prices will hold indefinitely, at 2.40 cents for bars and 2.50 for shapes and plates. There is a moderate flow of plates to tank shops, small orders for cars placed in the past couple of months. A broadening into a heavier movement is possible in March or April. The Southern Pacific, however, is expected to close on about 10,000 cars early in January.

The tin plate mills are running smoothly, with little change in the volume of production. In addition to a slight general increase, the Canonsburg plant, operated by the Standard Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary of the Continental Can Company, and controlling twenty-four mills, has resumed after several weeks of idleness.

Operations by the independents are fully 85 per cent. of theoretical full and may be nearer 90 per cent. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has been running at about 95 per cent. The difference in operation is due to the fact that the two largest can companies, which are customers of the leading interest, are anticipating their 1924 season distribution of tinplate cans more than are the smaller can companies, which are customers of the independents.

The market is very firm at $5.5A, while it is also very quiet. The leading interest is very fully obligated for the first half of the year. Independents are sold quite well for the first quarter, but not as fully for the second quarter.

Operations at pipe mills have undergone practically no change from the first of the month to the beginning of this week, while now the holiday decrease is less than expected. Some departments are closed, but not many. The National Tube Company, in one instance, closed its lap weld furnaces this week, but keeps its butt weld furnaces in operation just as formerly. Apart from holiday closings pipe mill operations range from 65 or 70 per cent. up to 90 per cent., the leading interest having been at a 90 per cent. rate until the present dip.

In merchant pipe there is a decidedly better sustained demand than usual for this time of year. Demand for oil country goods is naturally very light. Oil statistics have rounded the turn and the prospect is that by Spring there will be a good bit of new drilling. Apart from the usual offsetting, boiler tubes are in only moderate demand. Prices are very firm on merchant pipe and oil country goods, while boiler tubes show the usual irregularities.

LOST AND FOUND

Advertisements for tomorrow received until midnight. Bryant 1000.

LOST.

BAG—On Broadway, between 76th and 79th Sts., Friday morning, brown silk envelope bag, containing money and key. Return to Casey, 160 West 76th St. Reward.

EYE glasses lost, black tortoise shell. McIntosh, 223 Riverside Drive (34th). Riverside 7239.

FOUNTAIN pen, small, gold; Bloomingdale's, Saturday afternoon; reward. Write S 68 Times.

HAND bag, gold piece, owner's card, Ocean Av. car Wednesday; reward. Dewey 0263W.

MESH bag, Church Av. car, Coney Island Av.; keepsake; reward. Dewey 5570.

PACKAGE—Lost, Dec. 27, on Philadelphia train, 7:10 P. M. from Jersey City; contained cash book, check book, cash vouchers and other papers of no value; reward. Phone Beekman 9787.

POCKETBOOK, gold, leather, cash $180, lost Dec. 26, evening, 70th St. crosstown bus, between 2d and 3d Aves. Park Row; liberal reward. Mrs. Kelly, Supt., 355 Park Av. Rhinelander 0896.

SUITCASE—Lost, presumably, in 5th Av. bus, between 30th St. and 7th Av., Thursday, between 12:30 and 1:30 P. M., containing bank books, registered bond and papers, valuable only to owner; reward. Address E. M. P., Box 1204, Providence, R. I.

UMBRELLA—Lost in 5th Av. bus, afternoon Dec. 27, black silk umbrella; handle mounted by highly polished brown ball; valuable as cherished gift; cannot replace; liberal reward. Please return Miss Buckler, 56 West 11th St. Tel. Chelsea 0640.

UMBRELLA—Left in last car B. R. T. train leaving 57th station, about 9:15 morning Dec. 28, crooked amber handle, black silk, grain started from 57th St. Will party who found it kindly telephone Bowling Green 6985.

VANITY BOX, black, containing toilet preparations, two pairs of eyeglasses, military brush, &c., lost in Mogul Checker cab, between 90th St. and Broadway and Pennsylvania Station, between 10 and 11 A. M. Saturday. Communicate with Mrs. H. S. Sternberg, Apt. 1114, 2,870 Broadway, on Wednesday. Schuyler 10400.

WALLET—Friday night, Casino Theatre, Times Square, Interborough subway; containing railway tickets to Columbus, Ga.; reward. Plainfield 3079M.

Jewelry.

BAR PIN, platinum, diamond-studded. Wednesday, Brooklyn; reward. Phone Midwood 8402.

BRACELET, diamond, flexible, lost Saturday, Dec. 22, vicinity 34th-59th Sts., 5th-7th Ave. or taxi; $200 reward. Gershel, 468 7th Av. Longacre 4080.

LORGNETTE (tiny) and chain, Thursday night's performance Metropolitan Opera House. T. Phillips, 140 West 58th St. Circle 9402.

RING, three-stone snake; reward. G 514 Times.

SILVER lorgnette lost, between Berkeley Hotel, Columbus Av., 74th, west; reward. Medeci, Endicott 9800.

WATCH, small gray enameled, open face with watch on gold pendant, between 41st and 42th, Lexington Av. car, or Bloomingdale's, 10:30 to 11:30 A. M., Saturday; liberal reward. L. E. Smith, 247 Park Av. Vanderbilt 0907.

Wearing Apparel.

WRAPPER, white silk Chinese, lost by delivery boy at 49th St. and 5th Av.; liberal reward. Wohl, 644 Columbus Av. Riverside 5454.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

POLICE DOG, male, wolf gray, Dec. 18 in Brooklyn; $50 reward. Thomas Girard, 1933 Putnam Av., Ridgewood, Brooklyn. Evergreen 8823.

POLICE dog, black-tan, 8 years old; reward. Restaurant, 114 West 49th.

FOUND.

FOUND—Young airedale; Christmas Eve. P. O. Box 61, Washington Bridge station.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WILL ANY ONE HAVING ANY INFORmation as to the whereabout of George Green, husband of Kenda Green of Brooklyn, N. Y., kindly communicate with George A. Ostergren, attorney, 32 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Other Lost and Found Advertisements, Section 9, Page 5.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Ninety-nine new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $5,711,000, were chartered today. They include:

Dorsay Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; R. E. Tinsley, N. Gershman, C. Seib, Attorney, 1 E. Schlesinger, 230 Broadway.

Frederick Corp., Manhattan, realty, $20,000; S. Feuer, G. Tilser, Attorney, J. S. Weinberg, 31 Chambers St.)

Croog Realty Corp., Bronx, $20,000; G. and E. Croog. (Attorney, E. I. Hertel, 116 Nassau St.)

Used Car Motor Mart, Manhattan, 100 shares common stock, no par value; M. Cangilos, G. Menit, J. Rattiner. (Attorney, M. Shilvek, 120 Broadway.)

A. Fauro, Manhattan, make tires, $10,000; C. F. Mayard, L. M. Jansen, G. Despres. (Attorneys, Cherurg & Cherurg, 120 West 42d St.)

G. L. and G. Co., Brooklyn, realty, $20,000; F. and G. Gioia, P. G. Lapiotra. (Attorney, G. J. Giuducci, 61 Park Row.)

Ronov & Spear, Manhattan, women's tailors, $10,000; O. Robinov, P. Spear. C. J. Davis. (Attorney, L. M. Jansen, G. Despres, 120 West 42d St.)

W. J. & S. H. Davenport, Manhattan, food, $25,000; H. O. Lentz, S. E. Kostka, F. Hoenigen. (Attorney, E. L. Mc-Burney, 302 Broadway.)

E. Hennigson Co., Manhattan, forwarding agents, $50,000; E. Hennigson, W. E. Ruth, L. F. Cease. (Attorneys, Macdonald, Ackley & Casey, 16 William St.)

El-May Construction, Manhattan, $5,000; J. Lewis, M. T. Sackin, B. Berwisht. (Attorney, I. Sackin, 277 West 43d St.)

H. A. Goldman, Manhattan, department store, $100,000; H. A. and B. Goldman, N. E. L. Cosel. (Attorney, S. A. Cohn, 302 Broadway.)

Samuel Rosoff Co., Brooklyn, contracting, $5,000; J. and G. and M. E. Rosoff. (Attorney, H. H. Holzar, 474 Gates Av., Brooklyn.)

B. G. A. Realty Corp., Manhattan, $2,000; M. Bromberg, J. Goldberg, L. Abrams. (Attorney, N. Frank, 220 Broadway.)

Merl Manufacturing Corp., Manhattan, women's apparel, $5,000; P. Cohn, D. Gordon, T. S. Dvorkin. (Attorney, C. E. Benoit, 297 4th Av.)

United States Oil Products Corp., Mechanicville, $25,000; C. E. and W. G. Hicks, W. H. Davis. (Attorney, H. Cook, Albany.)

Alexander Faure Holding Co., Manhattan, tire makers, $10,000; P. C. Berdonsky, D. Campbell, R. E. Hericourt. (Attorneys, Cherurg & Cherurg, 120 West 42d St.)

Isten Trading Co., Manhattan, motion pictures, $2,000; H. Levine, B. Sidransky, L. Hoffman. (Attorney, L. L. Rosenthal, 37 2d Av.)

Bonnie Cliff Corp., Manhattan, realty, 10 shares common stock, no par value; C. P. and M. M. and R. R. Mallory. (Attorneys, Harrison & Hewitt, 42 Cedar St.)

Newman Weiss Corp., Manhattan, inventions, $5,000; W. Weiss, A. M. Newman, M. Frederick. (Attorney, E. Gettinger, 280 Broadway.)

Claremont Casino, Bronx, conduct dance halls, $20,000; S. Hyams, E. A. Brown, T. Blumberg. (Attorney, S. Brand, 347 5th Av.)

Master Paint Corp., Manhattan, commission merchants 100 shares common stock, no par value; H. G. Rockwell, C. H. Maier, C. S. Pergall. (Attorneys, Rounds, Schuman & Dwight, 100 Broadway.)

Ford Homes & Housing Corp., Mount Vernon, realty, $10,000; E. W. Haslett, C. M. Powell, T. Sproull. (Attorneys, Sproull, Harper & Sproull, 1 Madison Av.)

Gillinder Bros., Port Jervis, make glassware, $600,000; W. T. and E. B. and J. Gillinder. Attorney, F. R. Gillinder, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Backsam Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; M. and D. Seltzer, E. Goldberg. (Attorney, J. L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St.)

Paul Goldstein & Co., Manhattan, radio supplies, $10,000; E. Leder, F. Goldstein. (Attorney, M. J. Lavis, 220 Broadway.)

Rosoff Realties, Manhattan, $5,000; L. Hirsch, B. Weiss, E. Newmark. (Attorney, B. Bernstein, 200 Broadway.)

Moffitts Realty Corp., Binghamton, $150,000; R. B. and F. A. and F. H. Moffitt. (Attorney, C. Knorr, Albany.)

Venus Knitting Mills, Brooklyn, 200 shares common stock, no par value; B. Pekarsky, S. Lipschitz, Z. Chavkin. (Attorneys, Finkelstein & Weiling, 36 West 44th St.)

Stylish Lady Hat Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. Koss, C. S. and J. J. Seifter. (Attorneys, Netter & Netter, 1,819 Broadway.)

Bonnie Briar Tea Room, Jamaica, $25,000; M. E. Colen, E. Brown, J. Adler. (Attorneys, Street, Hanavan & Adikes, Jamaica.)

Dolly Trimlym, Manhattan, general merchandise, $12,000; H. C. Neave, J. J. and F. Carroll Jr. (Attorney, A. C. Neave, 22 Exchange Place.)

Castle & Overton, Manhattan, mercantile and commission business, 4,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 1,000 common, no par value; W. A. Castle, F. C. and C. B. Overton. (Attorneys, Greene & Hurd, 43 Exchange Place.)

Brand Bros., Manhattan, clothing, $200,000; I. R. Lord, A. M. Konrady, A. Wissert. (Attorneys, Yarkauer & Davidson, 261 Broadway.)

Hall Employment Agency, Manhattan, $20,000; M. J., and R. L. Donakens, R. E. Leach. (Attorney, J. Nicolls, 256 Broadway.)

Alter & Fishman, Manhattan, dairy products, $5,000; H. and S. Alter, D. Fishman. (Attorneys, Stone & Schleimer, 434 Broadway.)

Unexcelled Motor Bus Corp., Manhattan, sight seeing cars, $100,000; R. Wallach, L. Freeman. (Attorney, S. Brina, 61 Park Row.)

Keene Laboratories, Manhattan, make drugs, $10,000; F. J. Davis, C. R. Carroll, A. J. Russo. (Attorney, J. T. Smith, 224 West 57th St.)

H. Breuer, Manhattan, dry goods, 100 shares common stock, no par value; H. Gold, H. and L. Breuer. (Attorneys, Nordlinger & Riegelman, 67 Wall St.)

C. R. Bard, Manhattan, medical and surgical articles, 100 shares common stock, no par value; R. Gang, E. L. Outwin. (Attorney, F. B. Bard, 53 Park Place.)

E. W. Morche & Son, Manhattan, trucking, $10,000; E. W. and J. E. Morche. (Attorneys, Yolles & Harwood, 84 Nassau St.)

Morris Express Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; M. and L. Wigdorwitz, F. Berkoer. (Attorney, A. E. Schwartz, 1,540 Broadway.)

Garment Importing Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; G. J. Rosen, E. Klug. (Attorney, S. H. Sternberg, 233 Broadway.)

American Salad Oil Co., Manhattan, $50,000; G. Sachs, S. Winkler, C. Heller. (Attorney, S. Rauch, Woolworth Bldg.)

Bell Wesvil Exterminator Sales Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; D. D. Deutsch, H. M. Edelstein, L. Billig. (Attorneys, Deutsch & Deutsch, 1,789 Broadway.)

Antal D. Barko, Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; A. D. Barko, S. Siegal. (Attorney, W. Lurie, 291 Broadway.)

Lenros Securities Corp., Manhattan, 2,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 10,000 common, no par value; W. V. Saxe, F. M. Hahn, S. Peyton. (Attorneys, Stanchfield & Levy, 120 Broadway.)

Dora-Court Realty Corp., Brooklyn, 750 shares common stock, no par value; H. J. and W. M. Neuschafer, J. Mandealco. (Attorneys, Ashley & Foulds, 120 Liberty St.)

Alexander M. Westwood, Manhattan, florist, 100 shares common stock, no par value; A. M. Westwood, W. A. Schaff, S. P. Crawford. (Attorney, W. A. Hall, 36 West 44th St.)

534 Main St. Holding Corp., Mount Vernon, realty, $5,000; G. and V. Greenwald; R. Krin. (Attorneys, Toomey & Toomey, Mount Vernon.)

Brooks & Glunz, Buffalo, painters, 100 shares common stock, no par value; M. P. Brooks, H. A. Glunz, G. Baldy. (Attorneys, Kenefick, Cowie, Mitchell & Bass, Buffalo.)

79th St. Meat Market, Manhattan, $10,000; J. Klein, J. W. and L. E. Gerold. (Attorney, I. L. Apfel, 220 5th Av.)

Houston Properties Corp., Manhattan, securities, 2,500 shares common stock, no par value; G. V. Kelly, C. J. and C. P. Wood. (Attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St.)

Gelkom Realty Corp., Manhattan, 200 shares common stock, no par value; A. and B. Kompel, J. L. Geller. (Attorneys, Bandler, Haas & Collins, 2 Rector St.)

National Theatre Roof Garden Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; R. Haberman, R. Cohen. (Attorney, E. Hoffman, 1,479 Broadway.)

Hounsell & Christie Street Corp., Manhattan, moving pictures, $10,000. (Same as preceding.)

Lake & Coal Corp. of New York, Manhattan, $100,000; H. E. Moran, R. R. Conant. (Attorney, E. F. Spellman, 115 Broadway.)

Riverside Fuel Co., Manhattan, $50,000; H. and S. Bailey, J. and S. Kershaw. (Attorney, same as preceding.)

Cathedral Bond & Mortgage Co., Manhattan, 46,000 shares preferred stock, $25 each; 25,000 common, $10 each; active capital, $1,250,000. (U. S. Corporation Co.)

Sharlet, 228 Broadway, Inc., Manhattan, $7,500; A. Rosenblum & Son, Manhattan, produce, $75,000; A. and A. Rosenblum, W. O. Selover. (Attorney, R. S. Nichols, 141 Broadway.)

Directory of American Manufacturers, Manhattan, publishers, $20,000; A. B. Underhill, C. F. and C. F. Tibbals Jr. (Attorney, J. H. Gilman, 100 Broadway.)

E. & H. W. Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Schneider, S. Schneitzer. (Attorney, M. Weintraub, 206 Broadway.)

Palm-Lieb Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Naimin, E. Litt. (Attorney, I. Siegel, 51 Chambers St.)

S. W. Farber, Brooklyn, household utensils, 4,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 4,000 common, no par value; S. W. and E. G. Farber, M. I. Sachs. (Attorney, I. Sachs, 63 Park Row.)

Caritas Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $3,000; M. Paci, C. C. and J. E. Carlin. (Attorney, R. C. Brandt, 17 West 42d St.)

Central Retail Stores, Manhattan, drug sundries, $6,000; C. W. Bubliz, H. Pomeroy, J. F. Brady. (Attorney, W. S. Somerwill, 598 8th Av.)

Marie Mallard, Manhattan, dressmakers, $10,000; M. Mallard, J. Harvis. (Attorney, A. Schlesinger, 299 Broadway.)

Amsterdam Avenue and 87th Street Corp., Manhattan, construction, $25,000; A. H. and R. Levy, H. Ruthelser. (Attorney, J. I. Berman, 346 Broadway.)

Nedlon Engineering & Construction Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. H. Smith, J. Clifford, M. Simmons. (Attorney, S. Ryan, Albany.)

American Brikiath Co., Albany, Albany County, $10,000; A. G. Quinn, L. Lane, L. S. Tuckhorn. (Attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway.)

S. Gordon & Sons, Manhattan, building materials, 100 shares common stock, no par value; F. Klein, C. C. Segal, H. H. Shapiro. (Attorney, M. Londen, 55 Liberty St.)

Cohen, Dashow & Co., Manhattan, women's apparel, $5,000; M. A. Cohen, B. Dashow, M. Berg. (Attorney, W. Kormer, 299 Broadway.)

W. L. E. Garage, Manhattan, $15,000; I. D. and L. K. Stathstone, J. A. Litt. (Attorney, I. Siegel, 51 Chambers St.)

Bush Terminal Trucking Company, Brooklyn, $40,000; R. Pincus, A. Ritter, L. Passman. (Attorneys, Kramer & Kleinfeld, 1,133 Broadway.)

Atlas Linen Supply Company, Syracuse, laundry, $50,000; W. B. Goulding, A. E. Anderson, J. Braverman, Jr. (Attorneys, Stillwell, Vial & Skerritt, Syracuse.)

Shreve & Adams, Manhattan, dry goods, $650,000; G. H. Fletcher, F. H. Tweyeffort, W. C. Dubois. (Attorneys, Fletcher, Brown & Tweyeffort, 342 Madison Av.)

Commercial Cash Register Company, Manhattan, 200 shares common stock, no par value; I. and M. Rosenblatt, Bert Barkow. (Attorney, A. Wilson, 100 Broadway.)

Aste Hat, Manhattan, $10,000; T. and A. and R. Schwartz. (Attorneys, Zelenko & Weissman, 113 Broadway.)

Kepsler & Valentine, Manhattan, install glass construction, $30,000; F. L. Kappler, C. H. Valentine. (Attorney, B. G. Hoyt, 32 Broadway.)

Schwartz & Gitelman, Manhattan, wearing apparel, $10,000; S. Schwartz, W. B. Gitelman, C. Saleson. (Attorney, M. Colum, 31 Chambers St.)

Midtown Sales Corporation, Manhattan, women's apparel, $10,000; B. Siegel, M. Janowitz, D. Remliker. (Attorney, A. Palmer, 220 Broadway.)

Northern Securities Corp., Manhattan; 200 shares common stock no par value; H. W. Paprocki, F. H. Butchorn, F. C. Taylor. (Attorney, F. J. Knorr, Albany.)

Ade Construction Corp., Queens, realty, $10,000; E. A. Essex Jr., I. Adams. (Attorney, J. Friedland, 1,476 Broadway.)

326 West 111th Street Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; D. Fink, H. M. Perlis, J. Hasstd. (Attorney, D. Geiger, 276 5th Av.)

Wejdman, Ward & Co., Albany, food products, $1,000,000; T. F. Ward, S. W. Gifford. (Attorney, F. E. Wadhams, Albany.)

Criterion Studios, Manhattan, illustration and commercial drawing, $10,000; A. E. Danson, M. Zelenko, C. N. Heisler. (Attorney, D. H. Sloane, 115 East 86th St.)

Eastern Sinkstuks Sales Corp., Manhattan, building material, $25,000; L. Rothbart, S. Waldman, H. Levy. (Attorneys, Siegal & Corn, 217 Broadway.)

All Yarn Corp., Manhattan, convert raw silks, $10,000; N. Shanwald, D. Stern, L. A. Jacobs. (Attorneys, Goldstein & Walder, 1,133 Broadway.)

Georges Corp., Manhattan, contracting; 100 shares common stock, no par value; D. Loewenthal, B. Freedman, N. Yetter. (Attorneys, Thurman, Loewenthal & Levine, 2 Rector St.)

Gle-Sel Holding Corp., Manhattan, realty, $50,000; M. I. Sels, C. M. Gleicher. (Attorney, H. H. Feldstein, 220 Broadway.)

Overgo Corp., Orego, 6,000 shares common stock, no par value; E. H. and H. G. Palmer, C. H. Pierce. (Attorney, W. S. O'Brien, Geneva.)

Motor Repair Garage Co., Glens Falls, autos, $100,000; J. R. and F. E. and H. L. Miller. (Attorney, D. F. Imbrie, Glens Falls.)

Samuel Balcom, Manhattan, dairy products, $50,000; S. B. and Fay J. Balcom, R. L. Short. (Attorneys, Pallett, Fay & Rubin, 233 Broadway.)

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Aetna Woolen Corp., Manhattan, $30,000 to $50,000.

Peerless Shirt Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $70,000.

Upper Hudson Electric and Railroad Co., Manhattan, $800,000 to $1,000,000.

Washburn & Granger, Manhattan, $20,000 to $30,000.

Bing & Bing Corp., Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Lejaren & Hiller Studios, Manhattan, $30,000 to $50,000.

W. S. Barstow & Co., Manhattan, from 10 to 220 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 300 to 2,000 common, no par value.

Berner Motor Co., West Seneca, $5,000 to $20,000.

Kingston Gas and Electric Co., $700,000 to $1,000,000.

American Carden Co., Tonawanda, $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Novalis Corp., Manhattan, from 80 to 320 shares preferred stock, $100 each, to 2,000 common, no par value.

CAPITAL REDUCTION

Ork Realty Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $100,000.

NAME CHANGES.

Emily Waist Stores, Manhattan, to Emily Shops.

Judd's Stores, Manhattan, to Jack Lord Hats.

DESIGNATIONS.

The Secretary of State is named representative in each instance:

Post's Products Co., Del., food, $50,000.

Peerless Washing Machine Corp., Del., $800,000.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Chemico-Electrometallurgical Products Trading Corp., Manhattan.

Jellenik & Rosenbaum, Manhattan.

Wolcott Hotel Co., Manhattan.

Franco-American Reed and Cane Co., Manhattan.

Intl. Elevator Equipment Corp., Manhattan.

General Bauxite Corp., Manhattan.

Plymouth Brokerage Co., Manhattan.

Maltby & Short, Brooklyn.

Altamont Baking Co., Altamont.

Glens Falls Dairy, Glens Falls.

Miller & Wells, Homer.

Sailgold Textile Co., Palatine Bridge.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 29.—Charters filed today:

J. F. Stevens & Co., Wilmington, dry goods merchants, $8,000,000. (Corporation Trust Company of America.)

Bay Satellite Corporation, Dover, stocks and bonds, $5,000,000. (United States Corporation Company.)

Investment Holding Company, New York, $3,500,000. (United States Corporation Company.)

Amijohn, New York, securities, stocks, $1,525,000. (United States Corporation Company.)

Miracle Food Products Company, $1,250,000; I. H. Kramer, David E. Hurwitz, New York. A. E. Kelley, Montclair, N. J. (Capital Trust Company of America.)

Intrastate Publishing Company, printing and publishing, $1,000,000; C. L. Hays, Alex F. Kellegrew, Brooklyn; F. M. Anderson, New York. (Capital Trust Company of Delaware.)

McAlester Fuel Company, Dover, acquire mining rights, $1,000,000. (United States Corporation Company.)

Texas Lignite Company, Dover, acquire rights, $500,000. (United States Corporation Company.)

Robert L. Kugelman, Dover, import and export, $500,000. (United States Corporation Company.)

Vigo Corp., Wilmington, stocks and bonds; $100,000. (Corporation Trust Co. of America.)

Zeedman & Pollis Shows, Dover, conduct shows; $100,000. (Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.)

Prudential Mortgage & Finance, Wilmington, stocks and bonds; $100,000. (Corporation Service Co.)

Kapock Corp., stocks and bonds; $100,000; Jos. J. Donovan, Wm. Becker, Sidney Lyder, New York. (U. S. Corporation Co.)

Paugus Corp., New York, stocks and bonds; $100,000, (U. S. Corporation Co.)

Waycomb Corp., New York, stocks and bonds; $100,000. (U. S. Corporation Co.)

Sun Finance Co., deal in autos; $50,000; E. J. Owen, P. J. Dunlap, F. C. Denius, Uniontown, Pa. (Arley B. Magee, Dover.)

Sandow Lignite Co., Dover, mining; $25,000. (U. S. Corporation Co.)

J. J. Gilligan Co., Wilmington, audit accounts; $10,000. (Corporation Trust Co. of America.)

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Petroleum Sand Products Corp., New York, $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

Hutting Sash & Door Co., St. Louis., $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Rawister Securities Corporation, New York, $300,000 to $1,500,000.

Aetna Foundry Co., New York, $50,000 to $100,000.

MERGERS.

Penn Tex Investment Co. and Tex Penn Investment Co., under the name of Penn Tex Investment Co.; $1,400,000; New York. (Corporation Trust Co. of America.)

F. E. Haag & Co., Inc., and Latex Pann Investment Co., Inc., under name of Lapentex Investment Co.; $1,536,000; New York.

NAME CHANGE.

Dombach Bissinger Motor Co. to Arcade Garage, Inc., Lancaster, Pa.

EARNINGS.

RAILROADS.

Atlantic Coast Line—

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Nov. gross	$7,104,447	$6,162,691	$6,573,775
Net op. income	1,897,934	1,058,895	860,380
11 mos.' gross	73,139,267	63,746,132	60,707,316
Net op. income	18,806,116	13,184,078	4,307,896

Canadian Pacific—

Nov. gross	23,344,319	21,421,078	18,737,979
Net af. exp.	6,116,470	5,725,792	3,671,901
11 mos.	67,176,700,414	168,309,396	177,264,986
Net af. exp.	33,582,883	33,826,886	32,283,969

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

COMSTOCK.		Extension	.03
Best & Belcher	.03	Hasmalli	.02
Challenge	.04	Jim Kane	.02
Concordia	.04	Myrtle	.03
Con. Virginia	.05	Silver King	.05
Gould & Curry	.02	Sutherland	.04
Hale & Norcross	.12	Wedge	.02
Justice	.15	Zeno	.06
Mexican	.31	GOLDFIELD.	
Ophir	.40	Booth	.02
Overman	.04	Consolidated	.05
Union	.16	Dev. Florence	.03
TONOPAH.		Jumbo Extend	.03
Belmont	.80	Kewanas	.03
Cash Boy	.04	Lone Star	.03
Halifax	.13	Silver Pick	.01
New California	.03	Spearhead	.03
North Star	.02	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.04	Boundary Min.	.05
Tonopah Extens	1.30	Manhattan Amalg.	.02
Tonopah Mg.	.11	Manhattan Cons.	.05
West End	.60	Mineral Min.	1.32½
DIVIDE.		Round Mountain	.75
Aladdin	.02	Fairview Min.	.18
Annex	.04	Sunset	.05
Ben-Hur	.03	United Oatman	.05
Divide Tonopah	.36	White Caps	.06

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.13	.14	Mary McK.	.04½	.05
Elkton	.005	.1¼	Portland	.40	.50
El Paso	.15	.2	U. Gold M.	1.25	1.75
Entre Lee	.02	.04	Vindicator	.2	.3
Golden C.	.125	.125½	Rose Mont	.1¼	.2½
Granite	.04	.10			

CLEVELAND STOCKS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Goodrich	22	22	22	22
Goodyear	6	6¼	6	6¼
Goodyear 1st	45	45	45	45
Fearless	22½	24	22½	23¾
Sherwin-Williams	29½	30	29½	30
Prem Steel	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
U. S. and Tube	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Gideon				6

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Kronel Realty Co. et al.—F. Scheff, June 23, 1919 ..... $138.62

O'Connor, Charles R., et al.—H. Cortlang, Dec. 24, 1923 ..... $158.00

Lyons, Carrie S.—Lawyers' Mortgage Co., July 3, 1919 ..... $7,834.16

Potter, Florence D.—Metropolitan Trust Co. of City of New York, May 8, 1923 ..... $3,080.00

Sparrow & Smith, Inc.—Mrs. Building Co., Oct. 29, 1923 ..... $1,035.44

O'Connor, Charles R., et al.—H. Cortlang, Jan. 17, 1923 ..... $35,175.05

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Filed Yesterday.

In New York County.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 535; Louis Kosnig against Samuel Rosoff & Son, owner and contractors $361.50

27TH ST., 27 and 29 East; Isaac A. Roper's Sons, Inc., against Elbridge T. Gerry and Louis M. Gerry, owners; 65-67 Madison Av. Corp., lessee and contractor $35,758.94

97TH AV., 317; Albert Allemann against 317 Fifth Av. Corp., owner and contractor; Tenential Corp., contractor $6,500.00

70TH ST., 19 West; Inwood Plumbing & Heating Co. against Adele J. Morgan, owners; Jessie E. Wood, lessee and contractor $410.09

In Bronx County.

LOGAN AV., 925; Patrick E. Whalan against Justyn Kutma, owner and contractor $200.00

CEDAR AV., 2,104; Melrose Lumber Co., Inc., against Otto Lehman, owner; W. Schoemaker & Co., Inc., contractors $388.50

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

In New York County.

108TH ST., 230 and 232 East; Isan Silbershatz against Philip Wassertein et al., Nov. 8, 1923 ..... $500.00

24TH ST., 156 to 160 West; Joseph A. Fritzhenry against Isabella Loring et al; Dec. 20, 1923 ..... $462.00

In Bronx County.

PELHAM PARKWAY, S. w. corner of Young Av. 19x100; Howard Goles against Henry W. F. Reynolds et al; July 6, 1923 ..... $1,250.00

HILL AV., 4,063; Frank J. Silbery against Joseph V. De Mare et al.; March 26, 1923 ..... $1,175.05

BUSINESS RECORDS

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

Petitions Filed—Against

ISAAC HABER, doing business as Aber Novelty Knitting Mills, 32 East 8th St., by Herman Schwartz on a claim of $547. Jewell Stein was appointed receiver, under $1,000 bond by Judge Knox. Liabilities, about $12,000; assets about $2,000.

L. MELTZ, doing business as Deutch & Co., tobacco business, 378 Wallabout St., Brooklyn, by Steane, Hartman & Co., for $4,254; Sol. Kohn & Co., $1,202, and A. & H. Hartman & Co., $1,042. Judge Campbell has appointed Frederick R. Crane receiver, in bond of $10,000.

Petitions Filed—By

EQUITY CLOTHES, INC., 816 Broadway. Liabilities, $6,540; assets, $593.

IDEAL STORE FIXTURE CO., 409 East 26th St.. Liabilities, $3,798; no assets. The members of the firm are Benjamin Borkowsky and Louis Stolowitz.

WILLIAM HASSELKUS, doing business as the Long Island Service Co., 153 Park Av., Jamaica, L. I. Liabilities, $10,089; assets, $8,107. Judge Campbell has appointed A. W. J. Pohl receiver, in bond of $5,000.

Receivers Appointed.

JACQUES BENDIEN, doing business as Morris & Bendien, manufacturer of pictures and picture frames, 30 West Twenty-fourth Street, Louis Jaswitt appointed, under $7,000 bond by Judge Knox. Liabilities, about $100,000; assets, about $25,000.

GREAT EASTERN BLADE COMPANY, 542 Sixth Avenue—Allen Moran appointed, under $1,000 bond, by Judge Knox. Liabilities, about $5,000; assets, about $1,500.

LEEDS & WEITZMAN INC., 178 Osborne Street, Brooklyn—Judge Campbell has appointed John A. Rolle in bond of $2,500.

MORRIS ABRAHAMS, 469 Howard Street, Brooklyn—Judge Campbell has appointed Andrew E. O'Brien in bond of $1,000.

Assignments.

KRANZ & GLASS, merchant tailors, 1,440 Broadway, Brooklyn, to Samuel Rose, 256 Broadway, Manhattan.

MORRIS ROSENFIELD, 341 Riverdale Avenue, Brooklyn, to Joseph F. Finkelstein, 295 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn.

JUDGMENTS.

Filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Arena, Tony, and Capital City Surety Co.—People, &c. $500.00

Congregation Leches Issher B'nai Horowitz—C. B. Gall $126.30

Chlatsky, Samuel—Royal Indemnity Co. $1,039.16

Dellay, John—G. Surotti $805.34

Elmendorf, Alexander—Preferred Accident Insurance Co. of New York $150.97

Fischer, Joseph H.—J. Tannenbaum $533.38

Fulcher, Morris, and Walter D. Bohan (Fulcher & Bohan)—David T. Bennett Co. $9,041.66

Falk, Joseph—J. L. Rothschild $171.45

Ghiold, Henry P.—F. Sasse $548.82

Garrett, Arthur—S. Kravette et al. $159.32

Galinsky, Andrew—B. Freedman $1,004.48

Hecht, Leonard—L. Miller $163.08

Hewitt, Wm. M.—Brooks Bros. $150.50

Hemeke, Theodore—U. S.

Gimbels : These Sales for Tomorrow : Store Closed All Day Tuesday (New Year's)

Store Hours 9 to 5:30

EIGHTY-ONE YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET — BROADWAY — 33RD STREET — NEW YORK CITY

Phone PENnsylvania 5100

Women's Luxuriously Fur-Trimmed WINTER COATS : Greatly Underpriced

450 of Our Higher Priced Models

$79.50

Sizes 34 to 44. But Not in Every Model

FUR TRIMMINGS
Beaver *(the precious fur)*
Viatka Squirrel
Platinum Wolf
Black Wolf
Caracul *(lamb)*
Natural Squirrel
GIMBELS—THIRD FLOOR

The season's handsomest deep-pile fabrics, superbly tailored. The last word in coat luxury. The last word in coat value. Wonderful trade-marked fabrics. Whose very touch is richness. Generously large fur collars. Of beautiful furs. In distinctive styles. Whose counter-parts sally forth to shop on the Rue de la Paix these Paris winter days. The smart browns of the season. And black. And kit fox. In short, coats that will be the talk of the town at $79.50.

STYLE DETAILS
Side-tie Models
Wrap-Around Coats
Straight-line Effects
Stitched, Braided
Large Shawl Fur Collars
Fur Collars and Cuffs
GIMBELS—THIRD FLOOR

Fall and Winter Fur-Trimmed SUITS

For Women and Misses : Now Reduced to

$39.50

GIMBELS—THIRD FLOOR

This sale is your opportunity. If you deferred buying your Fall or Winter suit earlier. Or if you want an extra suit now—for the rest of the season. In the group are many of our finest suits. Of heavy, soft-pile fabrics. Richly fur-trimmed. With Viatka squirrel, wolf or fox collars. Or cuffs and collars.

In the modes that fashion favors most this year. The jauntily youthful little box coat with side fastening. The longer, slenderizing coat which madame prefers. And nearly all with wrap-around skirt. And distinctive tucking, strapping. Sometimes fur pockets. Every wanted style. Sizes 14 to 44. But not each style in every size.

Women's Beautiful Domestic and Imported DRESSES : Clearance Priced

For Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear

$49.50

Sizes 34 to 44. But Not in Every Style

The MATERIALS
Rhinestones: Georgette
Chiffon and Gold Lace
Crystal Beaded Crepes
Beaded Georgette
Beaded and Embroidered Velvets
And Some Fur-Trimmed
GIMBELS—THIRD FLOOR

A wonderful collection, featuring many extraordinary reductions. Many, many weeks of the social season still ahead! And that extra evening gown. That always becomes a crying need at just around New Year's. Here for you at Gimbels. Beautiful, exquisite. That distinctive mode. That you had expected to cost much more. Only $49.50. Softest, silkiest velvets. Glowing chiffons and crepes. Gowns for dinner. Or matinees. Or bridge. Or New Year's calling. In the new, becoming colors.

The STYLES
The Favored Coat Styles
Slim Tubular Effects
Short-sleeve Frocks
Flare-skirt Frocks
Long-sleeve Frocks
Paneled Frocks
Draped Frocks
GIMBELS—THIRD FLOOR

Store Hours 9 to 5:30

EIGHTY-ONE YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET — BROADWAY — 33RD STREET — NEW YORK CITY

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MEN!

Just Take One-Third Off the Already Reduced Prices of All

Society Brand Suits

Make Your Own Deduction at Time of Purchase

Lot No. 1

YOU PAY **$22.00**

These suits are now marked $33 in our stock. They were formerly $40 and $45.

* * *

Lot No. 2

YOU PAY **$28.67**

These suits are now marked $43 in our stock. They were formerly $50 and $55.

* * *

Lot No. 3

YOU PAY **$33.33**

These suits are now marked $50 in our stock. They were formerly $60 and $65.

* * *

Lot No. 4

YOU PAY **$40.00**

These suits are now marked $60 in our stock. They were formerly $70 and $75.

* * *

Newest Styles : Splendid Fabrics

Plaids
Mixtures
Herringbones
Cheviots
Chalk Line Grays
Novelties
Pencil Stripes
Tweeds
Striped Worsted
Checks
Blue Unfinished Worsted
Imported Fabrics

IMPORTANT!

Not only are Society Brand fancy suits included in this sale, but also all Society Brand plain blues and blacks as well as Tuxedos and full dress suits.

SIZES:

34 to 44. Regulars in the higher priced groups, regulars, stouts, slims and shorts.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING—FOURTH FLOOR

Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

Section 2 | FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS NEWS BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL | Section 2

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1923.

GUTHRIE AND VESTRY ASK FOR FAIR PLAY

Declare That St. Mark's Is Rendering New and Vital Service to Community.

PREACHES GOSPEL OF JOY

Rector Replies to Criticism of "Dances," "Paganism" and Unorthodox Ritual.

FITS ITS NEIGHBORHOOD

Aims to Make Religious Appeal to "Unchurched Public" of Its Changed Vicinity.

A statement to the public, headed "St. Mark's Appeal for Fair Play," and explaining the purpose of the somewhat unusual character of its services, was issued yesterday by the Rev. Dr. William Norman Guthrie, rector of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, and its vestry. Although not intended as a reply to Bishop William T. Manning, it was declared to be a definite statement of the position of Dr. Guthrie and his vestry, which they will maintain when they again appear before the Bishop with their explanation of their services.

The statement admitted that, because of the changing character of its neighborhood, a method had been sought of appealing to the unchurched public and that this was believed to have been successful. It declared that its services had been misrepresented and that there had been no "dances" in the common understanding of the word, but "eurhythmic rituals" for the expression of Christian religious ideas and emotions with the personality of the performers obliterated.

Denial was made that there had been "pagan" services. It was explained that the church held three kinds of services: Morning, from the Book of Common Prayer, the New Testament and the Church Hymnal; afternoon from the New Testament, the Hymnal and portions of the world's religious literature, held sacred by large bodies of the human race; evening, a service of meditation and prayer, supported by music, silence, colored lights, darkness, incense and orchestral effects. The statement added that the methods adopted constituted an experiment which had the sanction of the late Bishop Greer and the late Bishop Burch. The statement follows:

History of St. Mark's.

"The Rector, Wardens and Vestry of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, being made aware by recent newspaper discussion of a genuine misconception in the public mind as to what St. Mark's is actually doing, and what it stands for in the community, feel it their duty to make this statement of facts concerning the church for which they are responsible.

"To understand present-day St. Mark's one must know something of its history. St. Mark's is the custodian of the last remaining portion of the Bouwerie, the farm of Petrus Stuyvesant—the last Dutch Governor of New York. Dutch Reformed Church was organized here by him as early as 1660. His widow, Judith—acting upon his expressed wish—deeded it to the Dutch Reformed Classis, the governing body of the Dutch Church, that it might act as the perpetual custodian of the last Dutch Governor's burial place. When the Dutch church structure fell into disuse and decay, the property was then deeded by the Classis to the Vestry of Trinity Church, New York, for a new parish. Trinity Church fulfilled this trust, and St. Mark's became an independent parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1795. This explains how St. Mark's is today the custodian of this historic spot. It should not, however, under the incubus of a strict interpretation of canons and rubrics, be condemned to fall again into disuse, to become once more a church without a congregation—the deserted guardian of an historic tomb.

Lost Supporting Neighborhood.

"When St. Mark's found itself overtaken by the tide of alien immigration and so lost its traditional supporting neighborhood, it could only continue to serve at all by satisfying some special and recognized religious need of the community at large. It had either to obtain the support of Christians belonging already to other congregations, or to undertake the service of such people as had lapsed or been alienated from existing religious organizations. Our purpose, therefore, has been to make St. Mark's minister to the intelligent unchurched public.

"Through a long series of experiments we believe we have succeeded in ascertaining exactly what does make a genuine religious appeal to this type of unchurched public, and also that is able to draw some part of it, at least, to a permanent interest in living religion. The work so undertaken and as carried out today was shaped with the full moral support of Bishop Greer, the then Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and its methods were developed in close consultation with him. Later on it enjoyed the complete and expressed approval of Dr. Greer's successor, Bishop Burch. It is clear, then, that our work was organized and carried on, not in defiance of the Episcopal authority of this Diocese, but in the fullest collaboration with its representatives.

Charges Misinterpretations.

"In a standardized world such as ours is, and particularly in this metropolis, compelled by incessant popular demands on its attention to form opinions on purely superficial grounds, any unusual undertaking is certain to be the victim of verbal misconceptions or linguistic misinterpretations, worked up by sensational headlines, partisan caricatures and catchy verbal tags. So the words 'dance,' 'myth,' 'pagent,' 'rose-tinting,' 'colored lights' have each been incessantly repeated in the press and each in turn have given occasion to disparaging discussion. Yet in spite of misclements of our work.

"When, to take one instance, the exquisite marble figure of 'The Little Lady of the Desk,' the work of the celebrated sculptor, Solon Borglum, was unveiled in St. Mark's Churchyard (with a ceremony in which Dr. Manning himself, then Rector of Trinity Church, took part) the press outside the metropolis, by the reckless use of the headline, 'Nude Statue in Churchyard,' gave the popular impression that something altogether indecent had occurred. We were saved from a general misunderstanding only by the movie news films.

"We cite this instance as typical of the kind of misrepresentation from which St. Mark's has had to suffer most. To use the words of Bishop Lawrence, 'Many people get their news from headlines.' One headline may make or unmake a man's reputation. It is well-

Continued on Four Five, This Section.

Journalism Teachers Ask Editors to Be Self-Critical

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—It is time for newspaper men to stop whitewashing their profession, speakers declared today at the joint convention of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, the Association of American Schools and Departments of Journalism and the American Association of College News Bureaus.

"The newspaper man should look at his profession from an honestly critical point of view," said Professor Justin Miller of the University of Minnesota. "The chief dangers of the press are from commercialization and from the smug editor who thinks whatever is is right. Higher standards obtain in the smaller towns, where the editor is known and is personally responsible."

BUILDING TRADES SEE 2-YEAR PEACE

Practically Assured When Contracts Were Approved by Old Trades Council.

SEVEN TRADES HAVE SIGNED

Architects Can Go Ahead, Assured That Cost Estimates Will Be Nearly Correct.

Two years peace in the building trades is almost an assured fact. Nearly every union in the New York Building Trades Council affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has signed an agreement with the employers. Unions representing half the membership of the old Building Trades Council have negotiated agreements with employers. Approximately 65,000 of the 115,000 workers in the building trades are employed under one or two year contracts, the majority under the longer term agreement.

Peace was practically assured when the old Building Trades Council met and approved the contracts entered into between seven unions and their respective employers' organizations. It is expected that in a few weeks the entire building industry will be gaited to its two years stride.

There may be a flurry in one or two trades but nothing of a nature calculated to upset peace prospects is looked for. In several trades workmen have been asked by employers to defer the date on which the new agreement is to go into effect in order to permit the employers to finish up old contracts.

Seven Trades Have Signed.

The seven trades which have signed agreements with the employers are the carpenters, hoisting engineers, machinists, sheet metal workers, tile layers, art glass workers and glaziers. The carpenters, sheet metal workers and tile layers received an advance of 50 cents a day beginning Jan. 1 on a two-year contract. The art glass workers get $9 and glaziers $10. The helpers in the various trades will get $8 a day, the present scale and bonus wage.

On Oct. 1 the unions in the old Building Trades Council presented a demand for a wage increase of $1 a day to begin from Jan. 1. This would have given the journeymen a wage of $11 a day, as they had been receiving $9 a day and a bonus of $1. The employers countered by offering to write the present wage and bonus into a two-year agreement. On their behalf it was said that the dollar increase would mean an added expense of $25,000,000 to the present cost of construction.

Negotiations were begun, and after several months of conferences between employers' associations and unions the compromise of 50 cents a day increase was agreed in a number of unions. In other unions such as the bricklayers and plasterers, who have been receiving $12 a day for some months, no further adjustment was made and no demands were served.

A wage agreement for two years will mean freedom from strikes or major labor troubles for a period of time long enough to stabilize conditions. It will enable construction to go on rapidly and will result in a greater volume of construction than has been possible during the past year, which saw a six-week strike of bricklayers.

Assurance to Architects.

The new agreements will assure architects that they will be able to draw up plans and make estimates with the certainty that the actual costs will not be far off the prepared figures. This in itself will lend greater stability to the construction market and will result in more building and more steady employment of journeymen.

Among the unions now negotiating with the employers are the stone cutters, steam fitters, metallic lathers, cement masons, electrical workers, asbestos workers, slate and tile roofers, mosaic workers, painters, composition roofers and helpers in various trades.

Reports from building trades employers indicate that the trades are well employed. "No good workman in the building trades needs be without a job," was the way one man expressed it. There is a demand for competent plasterers, steam fitters, tile layers, metal lathers and marble cutters and setters.

If the winter business open it will relieve the situation in the Spring, it was said by employers, who reported that there has not been one day this Winter when work had to be discontinued on account of inclement weather.

WEDDED BY WIRELESS.

Soviet Commissar in Archangel Duly Registers Marriage in Zembla.

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LONDON, Dec. 29.—The crew of a British trawler just returned from the Arctic regions, reports being present at a wireless wedding at Matochkin Shar, Nova Zembla, where the Soviet Government has a large station.

The British crew amused themselves listening in nightly, and one night heard Matochkin calling for the marriage commissar at Archangel. When the commissar reported himself, the station at Matochkin answered that one of its female employes wanted to register her marriage.

The commissar wirelessed the usual questions and then pronounced the marriage complete.

Mother of Five Commits Suicide.

Mrs. Dora Golub, 39 years old, and the mother of five children, committed suicide yesterday in the bathroom of her home at 1,870 Boston Road, the Bronx, by cutting her throat. She had been ill and despondent for some time.

CHURCHES OF CITY TO GREET NEW YEAR

Record Number of Watch Services Have Been Arranged for Tomorrow Night.

CHIMES TO BE BROADCAST

Powerful Stations to Send Out Programs of St. Patrick's Cathedral and Trinity.

The churches of New York will bid farewell to the old year and welcome the new tomorrow evening with special services, some of them beginning as early as 8 o'clock, but the majority starting at 11 o'clock. Never before have so many churches arranged for a watch night service.

An innovation this year will be that the chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral will be broadcast. Those at Trinity Church will also be broadcast, as they were last year. The sending out of St. Patrick's program will enable thousands of "stay-at-homes" to hear it better than if they were within a block of the spires, as the noise of the passing automobiles and the din from horns and other ear-wracking devices usually mar the chimes for the crowds in Fifth Avenue.

Radio experts were at the cathedral yesterday afternoon to wire the spire in which are the chimes and connect it with the WJZ broadcasting station. The program will be broadcast on a 455-meter wave length.

The chimes will begin at 11:45 and continue until 12:15 o'clock. They will be played by Mantell Toulmin, official chimer. The first number will be "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name." Then will follow in succession, "Auld Lang Syne," "Jesus Saviour of My Soul," "Blessed Be the Faith," "Jerusalem My Happy Home," "Brightest and Best of the Sons of the Morning," "Adeste Fidelis," "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean" and "Mother, Dear, Pray for Me." The concluding number will be "The Star Spangled Banner."

The chimes at Trinity will begin also at 11:45, but they will be continued until 12:30 o'clock. They will be broadcast by Station WEAF. The bells will be played by William B. Murray Jr., official chimer. Here the program will begin with "Silver Chimes." There will be played, in succession, "Hail Columbia," "Who is Sylvia?" "Bonnie Highland Lassie," "Old Kentucky Home," "Nearer My God to Thee," "Lead Kindly Light," "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton," "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," "America" and "Home, Sweet Home." The concluding number will be "Auld Lang Syne."

Grace Chimes to Be Played.

Although they will not be broadcast, the chimes of Grace Church will ring out, being played by Miss Mary Gillies, who was indisposed and could not play them last New Year's, as had been her custom for many years.

Here the program will be "Adeste Fidelis," "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," "O Little Town of Bethlehem," "A Few Moments to Spare Before the Ringing of the hour," "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow," "America," "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home, Sweet Home."

At St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifth Street, the Seguin chimes will begin at 11 o'clock and continue until two minutes of 12. They will be played by L. L. Hyams and Thurlow Purdy, choir boys. There will be a dead silence while the clock strikes. The program will include "Brightest and Best of the Sons of the Morning," "Auld Lang Syne," "Blue Bells of Scotland," "Old Black Joe," "Suwanee River," "Home, Sweet Home."

The watch-night service at St. Patrick's will be held at 8 o'clock. Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes will preside and Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle will preach on "Resolutions for the New Year." New Year's Day at 11 o'clock the annual reunion of the various Name societies of the Archdiocese of New York will be held. Thhe new spiritual director is Bishop John J. Dunn, who was chosen to succeed the late Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Joseph Fleming, superior of the New York Apostolate Mission Band.

A watch service will be held in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, beginning at 11 o'clock. The sermon will be by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector, and Holy Communion at midnight.

At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine a watch service will commence at 10:30 o'clock with an organ recital by Dr. Miles Farrow. This will be followed by hymns, prayers and an address by the Very Rev. Dr. Howard Chandler Robbins, dean of the Cathedral. This afternoon at 4 o'clock a Christmas carol service will be rendered by Dr. Farrow and the full choir of men and boys.

Carols at St. Paul's Episcopal.

At St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Trinity Parish, Broadway and Fulton Street, a New Year's Eve service will begin at 11:30. There will be carols, with a period of silence at midnight, and a short address by the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. McComas, the vicar.

Not only will the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, hold two New Year's Eve services—an organ recital at 8:15 o'clock and a watch service at 11 o'clock, closing with the holy communion—but it will have a festival service at 11 o'clock New Year's morning. The choir will be enlarged. There will be an address by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, the veteran rector.

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson will preach at a watch service in the Broadway Congregational Tabernacle at Fifty-sixth Street, and, as has been his custom for many years, he will stand at the front door and shake hands with every man and woman who passes out. Here the New Year's celebration will begin at 8 o'clock and continue until the new year has dawned.

The First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, will have a watch service, beginning at 9:30 o'clock, with a reception to the twenty new members who will be received into the Church at a special celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock this evening, when the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick will assist in the service. At 11:30 New Year's eve, the Rev. Thomas Guthrie Speers, associate pastor, will preach.

Virtually every pastor will preach today on the duty of asking forgiveness for the sins of omission and commission during 1923 and of making good resolutions for the 1924. At high mass at St. Paul's Archbishop Hayes will preach.

FALLS 400 FEET AND LIVES.

Italian Navy Radio Operator Saved by Network of Wires.

ROME, Dec. 29.—Angelo Stabile, a wireless operator in the Italian Navy, fell 400 feet from the antenna atop the local station, but was not seriously hurt. He crashed into the network of supporting wires on which he hung suspended until the workmen who rushed to his assistance carried him below.

One on the ground, Stabile was able to walk to a hospital.

10,000 Graduates of American Colleges Serve as Protestant Foreign Missionaries

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—More than 10,000 graduates of American colleges have taken up work in the foreign mission fields through the Student Volunteer Movement since its organization thirty-two years ago, a historical summary of the movement presented today at the second session of the Ninth International Conference revealed.

The paper recalls the humble beginning of the movement in the late eighties at Princeton University, where informal gatherings of a small group of students interested in missionary work were held at irregular intervals "to study conditions in non-Christian countries." Today more than 7,000 delegates, representing approximately 1,000 universities in every State in the Union are registered at convention headquarters here.

The influence of the movement has been felt in China which has drawn over 5,000 of the student workers; Japan, Korea, India, Africa, South America, Mexico, Persia, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Central America and Arabia. More than 2,100 of the total assignments have been made since 1920, indicating, according to the report a growing tendency among students to devote their lives to Christian service abroad.

An outline of the student movement in Great Britain presented today by Canon E. S. Woods, vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Cambridge, ascribed to the activity major credit for recent administrative reforms in the Church of England. Approximately 16,000 students in 200 institutions comprise the membership of the organization in Great Britain and Ireland.

RESIDENT STUDENTS AT COLUMBIA 30,619

English Studied More Than Any Other Subject, Registrar's Report Shows.

FOREIGNERS ON INCREASE

China Now Sending Largest Contingent—More Women Than Men on the Rolls.

The total enrolment of resident students in Columbia University during the last academic year, as officially reported yesterday by Registrar Edward J. Grant to President Nicholas Murray Butler, was 30,619. The previous year's aggregate was 29,420, and that of ten years ago 12,422.

English is studied by a greater number of students than any other subject, according to the report. More students are coming to Columbia from beyond Greater New York than ever. Foreign representation is increasing, China sending the largest contingent. A striking development, it is pointed out, is the growth of university extension and the Summer session.

The student body is divided into three main divisions. The first, including undergraduate, graduate and professional schools, enrolled 6,008 men and 5,572 women; the second, university extension, 4,916 men and 4,402 women, and the third, the Summer session, 4,272 men and 3,295 women.

The number of men was 15,194 and women 14,296. The total of 29,490 represented 2,544 duplications within these groups, 2,645 being students who received instruction both in the Summer session and the Winter or Spring session following.

Of the 11,188 students in the undergraduate, graduate and professional schools, the Registrar said, "4,787 or 41 per cent. were residents of Greater New York, and 511 or about 4.4 per cent. were from foreign countries. Every State of the Union was represented by the remaining group.

"Twenty-five or more came from each of thirty-six States and ten or more from each of forty-six States. The largest foreign representation in the group was that from China with 193. Canada came second with 68, and Japan, third with 52. The ratio of out-of-town students has increased from 51.6 per cent. in 1913-14 to 58.9 in 1922-23.

"Each of the following departments within the University Corporation gave instruction to more than 500 students, exclusive of University Extension and Summer session:

"English and comparative literature, 1,830 students; physical education, 1,231; romance languages and literature, 1,225; economics, 1,068; mathematics, 795; history, 783; chemistry, 762; private law, 707; contemporary civilization, 685; business, 583; physics, 555.

CLERK KILLED IN SUBWAY.

Is Believed to Have Been Hurled Under Platform by Train.

James W. Larkin, 35 years old, a clerk in the office of the Register of Kings County, in Brooklyn, was found dead beneath the overhanging platform of the Interborough Rapid Transit Subway at the Atlantic Avenue station, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Motorman John Grant, operating a collector's car, saw the body as his car drew into the station. Dr. Albert Blau of the Jewish Hospital said the man had died from a fractured skull. It was believed he had fallen to the tracks and, although not run over, was struck by some part of a train with such force as to kill him. His body was then apparently shunted aside by the train. He is survived by a mother and sister.

NEXT SUNDAY

The New York Times Magazine Section

THE ARRIVAL OF LABOR—The two old parties and the new—which or which combination of them is to govern England? H. W. Massingham, recognized as one of England's most distinguished publicists, expresses the Liberal point of view.

TORTURE DRUMS OF RAISULI—Rosita Forbes, noted English explorer, in the second of a series of articles tells the story of the Moroccan chieftain's blessing and the kidnaping of Sir Henry McLean.

DO OUR MOVIES LIBEL US ABROAD?—Clair Price discusses the pernicious distortion of the intimate daily life of Americans in America as revealed on the screen in other countries.

MEXICO: LAND OF CONTRASTS—Le Roy Jeffries, F. R. G. S., presents a scientific traveler's view of a country to which revolution is nature.

Reserve a Copy of Next Sunday's Times at Your News Stand.

DEPOSIT $1,000,000 IN NEW LABOR BANK

Twenty Persons in Line as Engineers' Institution Here Opens Its Door.

ONE ACCOUNT FOR $250,000

Loft Candy Company Puts In $100,000—Other Banks Send Flowers.

There were twenty persons in line in front of 205 West Thirty-third Street at 8 o'clock yesterday morning when the doors of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-Operative Trust Company's Bank officially opened for business. Within a few minutes there were 100 depositors inside the bank and at the end of two hours of business, W. B. Prenter, the cashier, told President Warren S. Stone that 500 accounts had been opened. In the late afternoon Mr. Stone estimated that more than $1,000,000 had been taken in.

The opening of the bank followed immediately after the departure of the last of the marble setters, who worked all night putting up the facing on pillars and walls. The front part of the bank, where the desks of the officials are located behind a low marble railing, was decorated with about a dozen large baskets of American Beauty roses and other flowers. These were sent by other banks and all contained cards wishing the new institution success.

As soon as the doors opened there was some friendly competition among early arrivals to be the first to open an account. That place was obtained by a representative of Division 598 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a Brooklyn local. Mrs. Lillian Rave was the first woman to make a deposit. She opened account 5. It was the first savings account. President Stone said that while some accounts were small, amounts for $1,000 were many and $5,000 and $10,000 deposits were frequent. The largest deposit recorded up to the afternoon was one for $100,000 by the Loft Candy Company, although it was reported that one for $250,000 had opened. This had not been verified.

The bank was open from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M. The list of those who called during the day contained the names of many men prominent in banking circles here. There are 3,543 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this district, and about 25,000 railroad workers. There are 94 per cent. of eligible engineers in the union. It was pointed out by Mr. Stone that there are many railroad men from great distances whose runs send or leave New York who would be glad to deal with a bank of their own.

The special service department of the bank was not called upon yesterday to purchase theatre tickets for customers or arrange for steamship or railroad transportation, but the force was on duty, and Mr. Stone said that within a week there would probably be a decided call for these special services. In Cleveland, where the first Brotherhood bank was established, he said, the special service department was kept pretty active looking after customers who wanted favors done such as it was not usual to go to a bank for. No inquiry for hotel reservations had been received.

Exhibition of Miniatures.

Eulabee Dix Becker is holding an exhibition of her miniatures at the Art Centre from Jan. 5 to 18. On the opening day she will give an illustrated talk on miniatures, their history of technique at 3:30 o'clock. This will be her first exhibition in New York after a long absence.

NO 'LID' TIGHTENING FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE

No Extra Efforts to Make Celebration Here a Dry Affair.

HOTELS READY FOR BIG TIME

All Ballrooms Engaged and Table Reservations Heavy—Many Entertainments Arranged.

Looking upon the forthcoming New Year's Eve from the angle from which many New Yorkers consider it, the departure of the old year and the birth of the new are likely to be celebrated as in other years since prohibition, for present prospects are that efforts at enforcement will be no more rigid than heretofore.

At prohibition headquarters it was said that no extraordinary preparations had been made, but that it was possible that a special squad of agents would come to New York. Unless such a squad came from Washington, it was said, the regular New York group of agents would be without reinforcements.

Police Headquarters said that no unusual plans had been made, except that extra details of plain clothes men would saunter into cabarets and hotels to make it known that the police, despite repeal of the Mullan-Gage law, are expected to enforce the Federal ban.

In hotels, the sentiment was "The less said about drinking the better. We will not permit open drinking. If a surreptitious flask is displayed here and there the hotels cannot be considered responsible. The hotels will not sanction violation of the dry laws."

Reservations at Hotels.

At the big hotels of this city it was reported yesterday that all available ballrooms and dining rooms had been engaged and heavy bookings made for table reservations, indicating possibly a record-breaking celebration in hotels from the point of numbers in attendance.

At the Hotel Aastor it was said that advance reservations indicate that at least 10,000 persons would celebrate there. Forty-eight banquet and dining rooms will be used to accommodate the large company and each dining room will have a special orchestra. In addition to the general celebration many parties are scheduled for the Astor. Sixty members of the Mozart Society, with the President, Mrs. Noble McConnell, comprise one of the largest parties. A large party of West Point cadets will be entertained by E. M. Stroheker. Justice Lester Lazarus of the Municipal Court will have fifty in his party. Mrs. Frank C. Manville will have twelve guests. Charles E. Stern a party of seventeen. George Zimmerman, twenty-two. Hosts at other large parties at the Astor will include Alexander Cassatt, Dr. Ralph Chasain, H. Starr Giddings, Colonel J. E. Brady, Edward Alexander and John A. Rake.

The Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel has been engaged by the Rubinstein Club for a supper and dance, with an entertainment earlier in the night. Other large quarters on the first floor have been taken by various organizations. The Rose Room and the grill have been left open for public bookings. The roof will be given over to the entertainment, supper and dance of the Santa Claus Association, the proceeds to be used for the coming year's philanthropies. Jack Dempsey, champion pugilist, has made a reservation for a party. Fifty Broadway stage players have promised to entertain. Some 3,000 persons are expected at the various festivities of the hotel.

The Biltmore and the Commodore reported unusually heavy bookings, all ballrooms having been engaged long in advance, with a tremendous list of reservations for tables for the dining rooms, in all of which dancing will be held. At the Westchester Biltmore Country Club in Rye the situation is similar. The Ambassador and Alamac managements said that they expected to use every inch of available space in their ballrooms and dining rooms for tables and dancing. Numerous private parties have been scheduled for these hotels.

More than 1,000 reservations have been listed at the Hotel Delmonico. The Louis Seize meminine dining room, the ballroom and the Winter Garden on the roof will have large crowds. The many private dining rooms will be given over to dancing and suppers. Entertainment programs and souvenirs have been arranged for in each instance. The new El Patio Dance Club will have an entertainment featuring Maria Montero, Spanish dancer, and Linda Flores, singer.

To Provide Noisemakers.

The Vincent Lopez Orchestra will play in the Hotel Pennsylvania grill room, for which reservations have been sold out. Horns and other noisemakers will be provided in the grill room and other dining and dancing places of the Pennsylvania.

A forest of evergreen trees extending on Vanderbilt Avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, will be placed in front of the Hotel Chatham, which has planned an elaborate entertainment and dancing program for its supper.

The hostelries in the upper west side are also making preparations for record crowds. At the Hotel Majestic practically all of the many smaller private entertainment rooms have been engaged. The glow room and main ballroom have been reserved by the Rutgers Club, a Masonic organization. The club has made arrangements for special vaudeville and song numbers and will have its own orchestra.

A large number of theatrical people are going to attend the Alamac Hotel. A complete vaudeville bill will be given there during the evening. The Belleclaire and Marseilles also have already had a record number of reservations.

Briarcliff Lodge at Briarcliff Manor will begin its festivities at 9 o'clock, presenting a number of vaudeville acts. A midnight supper and a New Year's breakfast will be served. The management plans to entertain 500 guests.

The annual Watch Night Party of the Marquette Club will be held at the Plaza, the entire second floor, comprising the Grand Ballroom, and four other floors having been engaged. The club expects 850 guests.

The Girls' Service Club will have been house for lonely girls away from home at its quarters, 138 East Nineteenth Street, from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 1 on Jan. 1.

The Brooklyn Hebrew Home and Hospital for the Aged, at Howard and Dumont Avenues, will give a New Year's Eve entertainment program.

The University Club of Brooklyn, at its quarters at 109 Lafayette Avenue, will hold a dinner dance for members and guests on Jan. 5.

Greenwich Village at Arlington Hall on New Year's Eve will gather for the dance and entertainment to be given by Jusenita, the poetess.

The Harlem Young Men's Christian Association will have open house at 5 West 125th Street for members and guests from 10:30 A. M. until 6 P. M., with athletic contests, radio and a varied entertainment of musical numbers.

The Towanda Club, of which Deputy Attorney General Maurice H. Gottlieb is President, will celebrate New Year's Eve in the Bodega.

Call Scout Cruiser Cincinnati Fastest American Ship Afloat

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 29.—For four hours the new scout cruiser Cincinnati churned the open ocean under the eyes of the Naval Trial Board yesterday and returned to Tacoma adjudged the fastest American vessel afloat, although her official test showed her one-tenth of a knot slower than her sister ship, the Omaha.

The apparent discrepancy is explained by her builders and naval officers, pointing out that the Cincinnati had a six months' growth of barnacles on her bottom, held to have reduced her speed by from one-quarter to half a knot. The records show a sustained speed for four hours of 34.8 knots, whereas the Omaha made 34.9. The Omaha came fresh from drydock for her test.

The Cincinnati will be turned over to the navy on Monday at Bremerton.

REPUBLICANS FAVOR A HOUSING INQUIRY

Legislature Expected to Investigate Tenant, Health and Fire Departments.

WANT LIGHT ON ABUSES

Landlords Will Fight Bitterly State or Municipal Housing Amendment.

It is not unlikely that soon after the Legislature convenes next week an investigation into the conduct of the Tenement House, Health and Fire Departments during the Hylan administration will be asked for by Republican lawmakers who have given close study to the preliminary report of Governor Smith's Housing Commission which was made public last week.

The Legislature will convene at noon on Wednesday. Housing conditions in this city, as disclosed by the Housing Commission report, will be one of the most important topics to come before the lawmakers in the early stages of the legislative session. Governor Smith is expected to stress the necessity of early relief in his annual message to the Legislature. Statements from Republican sources since the report was made public indicate a desire on the part of the Republican lawmakers to co-operate with the Democrats with that end in view.

The investigation of housing conditions by the commission Governor Smith appointed for that purpose, was undertaken chiefly with a view to ascertaining whether the condition that necessity for continuing the emergency rent laws in force existed was justified. From the tenor of the report there is no doubt that the investigators, when they send their final report to the Governor for transmission to the law-making body, will strongly urge that these laws be permitted to remain on the statute books and that additional legislation for the protection of tenants, and for general housing relief be enacted.

See Failure to Enforce Law.

But some Republicans who are inclined to regard the housing investigation as more or less of a partisan measure, are determined that more than incidental consideration be given to disclosures contained in the report with regard to conditions constituting a menace to the health and life of tenants, which they assert could have been remedied if three departments mentioned had been on the job and insisted on the strict enforcement of the Tenement House law.

One particular paragraph in the report to which they will call attention as an argument in favor of an inquiry of the three city departments which they believe have been derelict in permitting such conditions to exist, describes what investigators found in some of the older tenements that came within their range of observation in the following language:

Rear houses reached by dark and narrow passages; broken steps; toilet in yards for one toilet for five families; hallway toilets in filthy and broken condition; malodorous hallways, strong odors from neighboring stables and factories. The walls wet in damp weather. Low water pressure generally, and in a few instances a laundry or other business in the building using up most of the available water, or broken pipes, necessitating climbing up to the upper flights of stairs to get water from a neighboring house for the daily needs of the family; flrs traps and broken flrs, escapes no help. Low baths in such broken condition that they cannot be used.

"The Tenement House law was enacted to obviate conditions such as these, and the enforcement of that statute was entrusted to the three departments, each in its particular sphere," said one Republican who will sit in next year's Legislature. "What I am preparing to ask and propose to find out is why these three agencies of the Hylan administration with its professed concern for the poor permitted the law to be violated in such a flagrant manner."

Landlords Against State Housing.

There is little doubt that any proposal to amend the Constitution with a view to permitting the State or municipalities to lend credit for the construction of new dwellings to meet any existing housing stringency, will be closely scanned and bitterly fought by the landlords. Spokesmen from the latter have already intimated that they will object to any aid of that character extended by State or city to aliens from whom, they assert, the principal clamor in favor of State and City aid has emanated.

Samuel S. Koenig, President of the New York County Republican Committee, in discussing the preliminary report of the Housing Commission last night said:

"If housing conditions in this city are as deplorable as they have been depicted in the report of the Commission, why should it have been necessary at all to have an investigation to discover what the heads of the Tenement, Health and Fire Departments should have reported if they had been on the job? It is the duty of those agencies of the City Administration to report such facts and it is their business also to see that those responsible for such abuse correct them. Legislative remedy could have been had long time ago if it had been known that action by the Legislature was necessary and warranted."

Two Minnesota Banks Closed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 29.—The First State Bank of Orleans, Kittson County, and the State Bank of East Chain, Martin County, were closed today because of lack of reserves, A. J. Veigel, State Superintendent of Banks, announced. Each institution had deposits of slightly around $60,000.

TENANTS DEMAND RELIEF FROM STATE

Representatives of 3,000,000 Persons Insist on Immediate Legislation.

CALL EVILS INTOLERABLE

Two-Year Extension of Emergency Rent Law and Municipal Housing Asked For.

NO RENT WITHOUT REPAIRS

Removal of Tenement House Commissioner Mann Recommended List of Remedies.

Extension of the emergency rent laws for two more years and authorization of municipalities to build houses to be rented at moderate prices are included among twenty-six recommendations forwarded to Governor Smith yesterday by the Federation of Tenants' Association of Greater New York, over the signature of its President, Captain Harry Allen Ely. The program of rent legislation was adopted at a conference at the home of Captain Ely, 935 St. Nicholas Avenue.

The conference was attended by F. H. La Guardia, Chief Counsel of the Conference of Tenants' Federation, Leagues, Associations and Community Councils of New York State; Robert Ferrari, Chief Counsel of the Federation; Charles Marks, Counsel for the Federation and the Audubon Community Council and Washington Heights Tenants' Association; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Allen of the Yorkville Tenants' Association; State Senator Michael E. Relburn and Assemblymen John F. Nugent, Samuel I. Rosenman and Joseph A. Gavagan.

Early Action Demanded.

In making public the details of the Federation's program of rent legislation Captain Ely said that the Federation would send representatives to Albany to make a drive for the extension of the emergency housing laws and other relief measures as soon as the legislature was organized. He said he had been informed that an adjournment of the Legislature immediately after its organization was contemplated. He understood that some of the Republican leaders favored an adjournment until Jan. 14, and that there was among Democratic leaders a sentiment favoring an adjournment until after Jan. 8, the date of the special election in which the successor to former State Senator Salvatore A. Cotillo is to be chosen. Adjournments for two weeks after organization of the Legislature have frequently been voted by members of the Legislature in past years.

An attempt to take a two weeks' adjournment will be opposed by the Federation of Tenants, according to Captain Ely. He said that inasmuch as the existing emergency rent laws would expire on Feb. 15 there would be hardly time, even without an adjournment, for the Legislature to consider extension of old, and the enactment of additional remedial measures.

Fight for Municipal Housing.

Regarding the proposal for the Legislature to authorize municipalities to build houses to be rented to tenants at moderate rates, it is the hope of the Tenants' Federation to push an enabling measure through this Legislature at the earliest possible moment. Such authority may be granted to the municipalities only by constitutional amendment, and the bill must be passed by two succeeding Legislatures before the proposed amendment can be submitted to a referendum. It is the hope of the Tenants' Federation to obtain favorable action on the proposed amendment in this Legislature and the Legislature of 1925, so that the proposed amendment may be submitted to a referendum in 1926.

The recommendations drafted at the Federation of Tenants' Conference, and forwarded to Governor Smith, include a proposal to have tenants' deposits on rent recognized under the law as liens upon the property involved, and to fix 6 per cent. as the yearly interest to be paid by the landlords demanding rent payments as security. The new laws proposed for the protection of tenants also include a measure which would compel landlords to make repairs after a reasonable amount of wear and tear upon their property, otherwise tenants under the law would be authorized in withholding rent payments until needed repairs are made.

Program of Legislation.

The program of rent legislation of the Federation of Tenants' Association of Greater New York follows:

FEDERATION OF TENANTS ASSOCIATIONS OF GREATER NEW YORK.

Office of the President, 935 St. Nicholas Avenue.

New York, Dec. 28, 1923.

Hon. Alfred E. Smith, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir: The Federation of Tenants' Associations of Greater New York, with its allied organizations representing between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 ratepayers in Greater New York, do petition the 1924 General Assembly of the State of New York, through its Chief Executive, the Governor of the State of New York, for legislative relief from the intolerable housing conditions prevailing in the City of New York; and ever growing worse, and the enforcement of the Tenement House, Department of Health and Building laws, together with such amendments to old and the enactment of new laws:

1. Extension of the Emergency Rent laws from the 15th day of February, 1924, to the 15th day of February, 1926.

2. Security—The enactment of a bill is recommended making any security for rents paid to a landlord a lien upon the premises, that where security is given under a lease there shall be a clause in the lease specifying that the security shall apply as rent on the last months, or months of the term, depending upon the amount of the security; where no tenancy is not held under lease the security shall apply to the last months or months of the term, as rent, or to the twelfth and preceding months where more than one month's security is a-

posited; where a landlord demands security under the terms of a lease or other agreement, such security shall carry interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Thousands of dollars have been stolen from poor tenants by landlords who collect large sums as security, sell the property and disappear. This kind of thievry has grown to great proportions and is creating great hardship among those who can ill afford to lose it. Municipal Court Justice W. E. Morris has publicly stated that landlords look upon this security money as so much "velvet" and never intend to return it to those from whom collected, and cases are cited where this type of landlord have built new houses with the money so stolen from poor tenants.

5. Repairs. The enactment of a bill making it a defense to an action for non-payment of rent, that the apartment has deteriorated due to the failure of the owner, agent or lessee to keep and same in proper repair; that a Municipal Court Justice before whom such action is brought may either allow this defense and order the apartment properly repaired and cleaned, allow a suitable reduction in rent for nonrepair, or permit the tenant to withhold rent until epairs are made.

Consolidate this bill with Senate Bill No. 710, 1923, giving Municipal Court Justices power to compel landlords to make repairs immediately, and in case of failure to do so tenant can withhold rent and set up failure to make repairs as a defense.

Re-introduce Gavagan Bill No. 852, Assembly, 1923; no repairs, no rent.

Antin Bill No. 95, Senate, 1923.

Mandelbaum Bill No. 106, Assembly, 1923.

4. Section 2,040 of Penal Law. Amend section making it mandatory upon a Magistrate to issue summons on the demand of one complainant that the section has been violated.

At the present time three or four witnesses are demanded before summonses are issued. This prohibits the relief sought, and the Health and Tenement House Department utterly fail to come to the relief of tenants who have been deprived of the service of hot and cold water, heat, elevator or telephone service, repairs or the removal of garbage, or whose quiet possession of the leased premises has been interfered with by bullying landlords, agents or janitors.

5. Three months payable clause. Amend this law so that a tenant can at any time, before or after the payment of three months' rent, enter the defense that the rent demanded is unjust, unreasonable and oppressive, and the answer cannot be stricken out.

6. Res Adjudicata. Amend Section No. 1, Chapter No. 436 laws of 1921, by omitting the following: "Between the same parties."

Rent having once been adjudicated as to an apartment, or apartment house, that adjudication shall stand, no matter how many new landlords come into possession. The adjudication is on the value of the apartment, or premises, and not as between the same parties. The object of the law is to fix the reasonable rent of certain premises. This rent having been fixed by a justice or jury as to certain particular premises, the adjudication cannot be confined to the same parties unless the same parties still sustain the relation of landlord and tenant.

7. Bill of Particulars. Enact a bill making it mandatory that in all actions for non-payment of rent the cost of repairs be amortized over the normal life of the repairs. No charge be allowed where the same owner, or one of his employes, collects the rents in person. Landlord must furnish a bill of particulars with service of precept, failure to do so gives Justice power to fix fair and reasonable rent. No depreciation to be allowed where bill of particulars shows have been constantly made and the property is thus kept in first-class condition.

8. No violations. Enact a bill to compel all landlords, before they can maintain an action for non-payment of rent, to prove that no violations exist in any apartment in his house, and that he has complied with every section of the Tenement House, Health and Fire laws.

9. Tax Exempt Amend the Rosenman bill so it will apply to tax exempt as well as old law tenements.

10. Judge Paige Ruling. Re-enact Assembly bill No. 2, 1923. This bill makes void a ruling that a Judge's rige that no tenant entering into possession after October, 1920, comes under the protection of the rent laws.

11. Stores, Offices and Lofts. Re-introduce Assembly bill No. 1,112, 1923, introduced by Assemblyman Gavagan, and Senate bill No. 712, 1923, introduced by Senator Relburn. These bills place retail storekeepers and those occupying stores, offices and lofts for commercial purposes under the protection of the Emergency Rent Laws. It cannot be denied that the business of retailing goods is a matter affected with a public interest and subject to the supervision of the State for the purpose of safeguarding the public against profiteering, extortion, exorbitant rates and similar abuses. The exorbitant rents charged for stores is added to the cost of the commodity sold and the public is therefore, subjected to exorbitant rates, extortion and fraud.

The right to fix reasonable rates to protect the public follows when a business is affected with a public interest. In Block v. Hirsh (256 U. S., 135, 65 L. Ed., 857) the Court said: "But if the public interest be established, the regulation of rates is one of the first forms in which it is asserted, and the validity of such regulation has been settled since Munn v. Illinois, 94 U. S., 113). The tenant being the consumer, must in order to live, pay the exhorbitant cost of the necessities of life inflated by the unconscionable rent demanded of the unprotected storekeeper.

12. New Landlords Cannot Increase Rent. Reintroduce and enact the Downing bill, No. 108, Assembly, 1923. This bill prevents increasing the rent by every new landlord.

13. State or Municipal Construction of Homes. The enactment of a bill giving cities, towns and villages of the State the power to erect dwellings and apartment houses of a type that shall be rented to inhabitants of the State at a rental not to exceed $7 per room per month. Tax exemption has failed to procure the erection of homes of this type within the means of the average wage-earner.

14. Telephone Extension Charges. Enact a bill prohibiting any charge for telephone extensions by the landlord. The cost of installing telephones and extensions is incorporated in the rent charged by the landlord. Any further charge for extension, either monthly or annually, is unjust, unreasonable and oppressive.

15. Cannot Separate Store and Rear Rooms. Enact bill to prohibit separation of store and rear rooms into two lettings.

16. Rent Due When Earned. Enact bill to make rent due when earned, unless otherwise agreed upon by written or verbal agreement.

17. Value of Service and Facilities. Enact bill to establish the value of service facilities, heat, light, hot and cold water, elevator service, removal of garbage, ashes, &c., so that when such service is suspended by the landlord the proportionate value of such suspended service or facilities can be deducted from the rent. This bill is predicated on the principle that a charge cannot be made for service or facilities not rendered.

18. Failure to Enforce the Law. Enact a bill giving the Governor of the State mandatory power of removal of the Tenement House or Health Commissioner, or any public official, who fails or refuses to enforce the spirit and letter of the Tenement House, Health or Building laws of the City of New York.

19. Tax Exemption. Amend the present tax exemption law so as to prevent tax exemption on any building of dwelling where apartments are rented for more than $10 per room per month, and bringing all tax exempt houses within the provision of the Emergency Rent laws.

20. Dispossessing Janitor. Enact a bill prohibiting a landlord from summarily dispossessing a janitor or superintendent from the apartment occupied by them, in case of discontinuance of their services, without service of a precept returnable in three days, and a Justice of a Municipal Court shall have the power to grant a stay of execution not exceeding thirty days.

21. No Renting Bonus. Amend the penal law so as to prohibit the demanding or accepting of a bonus for renting an apartment by a landlord, agent, superintendent, janitor or any other person, or the offering or paying to a landlord, agent, superintendent, janitor or any other person of a bonus for the renting of a room, rooms or apartment, a misdemeanor.

22. Owner Wants Apartment. Enact a mandatory bill compelling an owner, agent or lessee of an apartment seeks to dispossess a tenant on the ground that he desires the rooms or apartment for his own personal use and that of his family, and secures a verdict in his favor from the court, they shall file with the court, before a warrant is issued, a bond in favor of the tenant for an amount not less than $1,000, to be forfeited to the tenant in the event that the owner or lessee fails to move into the apartment in thirty days after the tenan vacates and continually occupies the same for a period of not less than one year.

23. Warrants of Dispossess. Enact a bill providing that where a warrant of dispossess is to issue the same cannot be executed unless personally signed by a municipal court justice, and then only after re-examination as to the facts by the justice himself at the conclusion of five days. A justice shall be held liable for all damage to the defendant in the event of issuing a warrant of eviction if the rent is in possession of the court.

24. Rotation of Justices. Enact a bill prohibiting the rotation of justices of the municipal courts. All justices must serve in the district from which elected.

25. Jury Fees. Enact a bill making it compulsory on the Controller of the City of New York to locate all defendants in rent litigation having unexpended jury fees in his possession, and refund the same immediately.

26. Municipal Court District—Enact a bill to divide the Seventh Municipal Court District, create three new Judgeships and locate the court north of 149th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York. This is imperatively necessary because of the present congestion of litigation in the present Seventh District Court.

And your petitioners further pray for such additional relief as may be necessary for the protection of public health and public morals.

Immediate Relief Demanded.

When it becomes imperatively necessary for the people of a State to petition their representatives in the General Assembly convened, to relieve them from the threatened plague of disease and an epidemic of moral degredation, as now prevails in the City of New York, it is the duty of these representatives to give heed to the voice of the people, lay aside all other business and grant immediate relief from the impending catastrophy.

The housing condition today is paramount to all other questions of public policy as affected with a public interest. No other business before the General Assembly ranks it in importance, and no other business should be given precedence over it. The people demand that partisan politics be laid aside and that their representatives devote their exclusive and immediate attention to the transaction of the business of the people for the people.

For more than three years last past the people have been crying for relief, but in vain. The time for action has arrived, and your petitioners demand action.

In support of this petition your petitioners refer to the report of the State Commission of Housing and Regional Planning on the housing conditions in New York City, recently submitted to you.

It is the consensus of public opinion that this report is an awful damning indictment of the State and City of New York for the most appalling criminal neglect in providing housing facilities of proper kind and type for its citizens, and the failure to safeguard them against the debasing influence of immorality, crime and disease the world has ever known.

It is an expose of the law-breaking methods of the rent-hog-landlords that should put every one of them in jail or drive them out of the country.

It should force the removal of Tenement House Commissioner Frank Mann because of his refusal to enforce the law and of every other public official, off on on the bench, who, in any manner or form, has had a hand in the driving of men, women and children into a state of moral degeneracy.

It is then, for your good offices with the members of the General Assembly in urging upon them the importance of immediate relief for thousands of hopeless mothers and little children covered with the mire of the slums, that your petitioners pray. Very respectfully,

HARRY ALLEN ELY, President.

THIRD PARTY AWAITS A NOD BY LA FOLLETTE

Wisconsin Senator Can Sweep the Country, Says Chairman of 'Forty-Eighters.'

Third party advocates are merely awaiting intimation fro Senator La Follette of Wisconsin that he is willing to be the standard bearer of third prty movement in the national election next year to tender him that honor, according to J. A. H. Hopkins, Executive Chairman of the Committee of Forty-eight and a member of the Committee on Arrangements for the National Farmer-Labor-Progressive Convention to be held in Minneapolis on May 30.

"As the matter stands today," Mr. Hopkins said, "La Follette can be nominated and elected President of the United States in 1924. A word from him that he would accept our nomination would sweep like wildfire through the country and would unquestionably result in his unanimous selection by the National Farmer-Labor-Progressive Party Convention."

Mr. Hopkins pointed out that in South Dakota the Farmer-Laborites and National Progressives had already voted in convention to place his name on the ballot as their preference for President. La Follette-for-President clubs, he added, were already being formed in many States.

The action of the Missouri Fard-for-President Club in changing its name to the Missouri Progressive League and adopting resolutions to the effect that in backing President Coolidge Ford had 'deserted the cause of the people,' Mr. Hopkins said, "is a significant confirmation of the fact that Ford will not carry many votes into the Coolidge camp."

DEATH PENALTY FOR NEGRO.

Shaw Sentenced for Slaying Young Widow in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29.—John Thomas Shaw, negro, was today sentenced to die in the electric chair in the State Prison at Michigan City, Ind., before sunrise Monday, April 7, 1924, for the murder of Mrs. Helen Hager Whelchel. Shaw's attorneys have announced that they will appeal to the Supreme Court from his conviction in the Marion County Criminal Court.

Shaw was convicted last Monday by a jury which decided the death penalty should be imposed. Mrs. Whelchel, an attractive 25-year-old widow, disappeared on the night of Nov. 27 and her body was found the following morning west of the city. She is believed to have been abducted after alighting from a street car near her home.

Bill to Compensate Workers.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 29.—Assemblyman Harry Hershfield of Passaic County announced today that he would present to the Legislature a bill providing compensation for workers contracting occupational diseases while working. The bill will provide compensation for men contracting anthrax, lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, arsenic poisoning, benzol, wood alcohol or phosphorus poisoning, and caisson disease.

CHURCHES HELPING IN NEW MOVIE BODY

Motion Picture Chamber of Commerce Aims to Unite Non-Theatrical Interests.

WORK WITH PRODUCERS

Incorporation of Proposed Organization Is Now Before Justice Callaghan.

Justice Stephen Callaghan of the Kings County Supreme Court has under advisement the application of a group of representatives of religious, fraternal and business organizations for incorporation as the Motion Picture Chamber of Commerce of America. The application, which was submitted by former Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder, explained that the organization was to be non-theatrical in its character and was intended to expand the use and distribution of the motion picture into fields outside of the theatrical profession.

Mr. Scudder said that the movement was organized about six months ago at a private dinner, at which representatives of at least twenty-five church and other organizations were present. He added that the proposed chamber of commerce desired to work in harmony with the motion picture industry and theatres, and was devoid of the slightest desire to form a censorship of pictures or do anything that would seek reforms in motion picture production.

He said that the Y. M. C. A., Masons, Knights of Columbus and various church organizations were represented among the incorporators and that the primary purpose of the scheme was to obtain legislation that would not restrict the use of the motion picture apparatus exclusively to theatres.

The general purposes of the organization was outlined in the application to Justice Callaghan as follows: "To coordinate plan and work of various organizations; to engage in motion picture production and distribution; to promote favorable State and national legislation; to safeguard the public against injudicious and ill-advised appeals for financial support, and generally to further all legitimate non-theatrical motion picture interests."

In discussing the purpose of the organization Mr. Scudder said: "Legislation in connection with the motion picture heretofore has been viewed solely from the standpoint of the theatre proposition, such as the censorship and the conditions under which pictures can be displayed with safety to large gatherings. Organizations and church interests, in addition to persons interested in the manufacture of motion picture apparatus, realize that there is a much larger field for the use of the motion picture, especially from the education standpoint.

"In forming the Motion Picture Chamber of Commerce of America it was agreed that we would work in harmony with the motion picture producers and those engaged in the presentation of motion pictures, and, before the application for the incorporation was presented to Justice Callaghan, persons prominently identified with both these branches of the theatre presentation of motion pictures praised our motive, and heartily gave us the benefit of their expert knowledge in the matter so that we could effect an intelligent scheme of organization and development."

SINGER CLAIMS $50,000.

Brings Action Against Executors of James Mitchell Estate.

A claim for $50,000 by Miss Kathryn Lee, a singer, against the estate of James Mitchell, President and organizer of the Alabama Power Company, who died at his country home at St. James, L. I., on July 22, 1920, was made known in the Surrogates Court yesterday. Miss Lee's attorney, Reginald H. Schenck, got permission from Surrogate O'Brien to file objections to an accounting by William E. Mitchell and Harold Swain, executors of the Mitchell estate.

The attorney stated that Miss Lee, who made her début on the concert stage several years ago, has a written paper stating that Mr. Mitchell was indebted to her $50,000 for services. The executors rejected the claim before they filed their accounting, and the Court will now name a referee to pass on it. The estate was valued at $2,660,586.

SANG CHRISTMAS IN FOR ONE HOSPITAL

St. Bartholomew's Choir Rose Before Dawn to Cheer the Ruptured and Crippled.

In the wards of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled last Tuesday morning Santa Claus had just made his rounds, stopping long enough at the foot of each bed to fill the stocking that hung there with toys and goodies, and to lay a book or two on each white counterpane, while here and there a pair of piercing eyes strove to penetrate the early morning darkness.

There rose a far-off sound or singing, as of angels' voices. Nearer and nearer it came. Seventy-five men and boys of St. Bartholomew's choir had risen at 4 o'clock in the morning to waken the kiddies in the hospital with Christmas carols.

The white-robed throng started at the top of the building in the assembly room, singing the first song as they stood grouped about the tree. Slowly descending the stairway they continued to carol and so went on from ward to ward.

"Are those angles?" Rosie, whose little body lay rigid in a cast, turned her eyes in the direction of the singers.

Daylight spread through the wards. There were shouts of delight and eyes sparkled and cheeks flushed as the contents of the stockings rolled out on the beds.

"Just what I asked Santa for," said one wee lad as he discovered a picture book and a box of crayons. "I saw him through the window day before yesterday, pointing to a long French door that opened on a terrace. "He was reading our letters."

Christmas dinner was served in the assembly room. Tiny tables were arranged about the tree with its brilliant lights, and nurses in white uniforms piled plates high with all the good things that go with a Christmas dinner, while at the piano a nurse played children's songs.

From early December the executives of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled begin to prepare for the Christmas holidays. It is their aim to have only those children in the wards that have no homes and those who are unable to pay for treatment. All operations not absolutely essential are postponed until after the holidays. The children whose condition permits them to leave the hospital are allowed to go home. This year some twenty-five left a day or so before Christmas to join their families. But many are the lads and lassies who cry and beg to be allowed to stay and be part of the merry-making with their pals.

FORGOTTEN? NOT THEY.

Sick Veterans in Hospital 21 Say It Was Some Dance They Had.

There were only smiles last Wednesday night in the assembly hall of the United States Veterans' Hospital 81, in Kingsbridge, when the first strains of a *tex*-trot were heard. The Red Cross girls, members of the Overseas League, were giving a party for the patients. Of the 600 men under treatment (the hospital is devoted almost entirely to the care of mental cases) some hundred and fifty attended the dance.

Ever since their return from the other side the women of the Red Cross have felt it their duty and privilege to "carry on" the work done "over there." One of the most active committees of the Overseas League is the Service Committee, of which Miss Alice Sherer is Chairman. It was under its auspices that the hospital dance was given.

Hearing of the party for the patients at Ward's Island, the children of Public School 80 asked to be allowed to donate something. They wanted the ex-soldiers to know that they were not forgotten. Box after box of what the boys call "eats" was sent by them—cakes and candies that the children themselves had made. Nor was that all. There were cigarettes by the hundred, and things to wear—he men warm—scarfs sweaters, and even overcoats. From the pocket of one of the last named a tiny sheet of pink note paper peeped. On it was written:

"Dear Soldier:

"I hope this will keep you warm while you are in the trenches. My father is an old soldier and he has told me stories.

"Hoping you will have a Merry Christmas.

"A LITTLE FRIEND."

One and all the buddies admitted that there had never been such a Christmas. "We know we have not been forgotten," they said, "we have too many reminders that people are thinking of us. And what a Christmas dinner we had! There were even mushrooms. If we had been at the Waldorf-Astoria it couldn't have been better."

An ex-cavalryman who had been allowed a month's leave returned several days ahead of time to partake of the Christmas fun and to be present at the Overseas League dance.

SENATORS ELECTED BY BUT FEW VOTERS

Winning Candidates Never Got More Than 42 Per Cent. of Potential Ballots.

MISSISSIPPI THE LOWEST

Only 8 Per Cent. of the Total Was Cast for All in the Last Race.

The National Security League has made public statistics based on returns from the latest elections for the United States Senate in a number of States showing what percentage of the total potential vote was cast for all the candidates for this office as well as for the winning candidate.

In no instance did the winning candidate receive more than 42 per cent. In one instance, the election of Senator Hubert D. Stephens of Mississippi, the vote the winning candidate received was as low as 7 per cent. of the potential total. The vote cast for all candidates fluctuated from 68 per cent. in Nevada and North Dakota to 8 per cent. in Mississippi.

In New York State the total vote cast for all candidates in the Senate election last year was 30 per cent. of what it would have been if all qualified voters had participated. Senator Royal S. Copeland, the successful candidate, received a vote representing only 25 per cent. of this potential total.

Here is a table showing how percentages ran in the States covered by the statement:

States.		Percentages. Tot. Vote.	Win'r's Vote.
Arizona, Henry F. Ashurst	D.	42	28
California, H. W. Johnson	R.	47	27
Connecticut, G. P. McLean	R.	51	27
Delaware, T. F. Bayard	D.	50	30
Florida, Park Trammell	D.	10	9
Indiana, Sam M. Ralston	D.	44	30
Iowa, Smith W. Brookhart	R.	43	24
Maine, Frederick Hale	R.	42	24
Maryland, W. Cabbell Bruce	D.	37	23
Massachusetts, H. C. Lodge	R.	47	26
Michigan, W. N. Ferris	D.	31	16
Minnesota, H. Shipstead	F.-L.	56	36
Mississippi, H. D. Stephens	D.	8	7
Missouri, James A. Reed	D.	50	30
Montana, W. Wheeler	D.	55	30
Nebraska, R. B. Howell	R.	54	32
Nevada, Key Pittman	D.	68	42
New Jersey, E. I. Edwards	D.	46	26
New Mexico, A. A. Jones	D.	55	35
New York, R. S. Copeland	D.	30	25
N. Dakota, L. J. Frazier	R.	68	35
Ohio, Simeon D. Fess	R.	46	26
Pennsylvania, W. Pepper	R.	55	19
Rhode Island, F. G. Gerry	D.	55	32
Tennessee, K. D. McKellar	D.	18	13
Texas, E. B. Mayfield	D.	18	16
Utah, W. King	D.	58	28
Vermont, F. L. Greene	R.	35	24
Virginia, C. A. Swanson	D.	14	10
Washington, C. C. Dill	D.	30	17
West Virginia, M. M. Neely	D.	55	28
Wisconsin, R. M. La Follette	R.	25	25
Wyoming, J. B. Kendrick	D.	61	35

The table covers all States in which a United States Senator was elected last year.

OPIUM ODOR CAUSES ARREST

Mistaken for Gas, It Leads Police to Girl's Room.

An odor thought to be that of escaping gas, but which proved to be that of opium, led to the arrest of Kitty Gordon, 20, of 302 Cherry Street, who was held in $1,000 bail yesterday for examination on Monday by Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb in Essex Market Court on a charge of violating the narcotic law.

Tenants in the Cherry Street house had thought for some time that the gas pipes there were leaking. Friday night they notified Patrolman Walter Martin of the Clinton Street station, who summoned the emergency crew of the Consolidated Gas Company. The odor was traced to a room, where the Gordon girl opened the door. Two opium pipes were found in the place.

$25,000 Bail in Purse-Grabbing Case

Bail of $25,000 for a charge of snatching a handbag valued with its contents at $20, was set by Magistrate Henry M. R. Goodman, in Yorkville Court yesterday. The prisoner was Benjamin Burns of 531 East 134th Street. Mrs. James R. Bull of 122 East Seventeenth Street, said that Burns snatched her bag containing $3 in Gramercy Park Friday.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING HIT BY WARCRAFT DROP

But Head of Employers Urges Running the Doubled Plants Despite Tonnage Surplus.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Dec. 29.—The serious position of the British shipbuilding industry is the subject of an article in the Glasgow Herald by Grant Barclay, President of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation.

Mr. Barclay emphasizes the loss to both employers and workers by the reduction in warship construction and says that during the last generation the building of warcraft formed a considerable proportion of the annual output of ships; however, this cannot be expected in the future.

In consequence of the increase in plant and personnel for war work, there is now nearly double the number of men to be maintained in the shipbuilding industry as compared with the pre-war days, the article asserts, adding that all enterprise and efficiency possible would be needed to find future work and markets.

Mr. Barclay stresses the decline in output since the war, though he says there has been an improvement in the past year, which, however, was only possible because both employers and employes made sacrifices. He urges that the plants must keep running notwithstanding the present surplus in the world's merchant tonnage of 30 per cent. over 1914, and despite the fact that restricted world trading has made unlikely the completion of the new building programs begun some time ago.

The article dwells also on the increased foreign competition and the consequent difficulty of finding orders. In conclusion, it sounds a hopeful note for the future of the industry.

ONE DAY LEFT FOR AUTOISTS

License Plates for 1924 Can Still Be Obtained Tomorrow.

For the first time in the history of the New York State Automobile Bureau, there was no long line of waiting applicants yesterday at the main office or the branches for 1924 license plates. This was due to the establishment by the State Tax Commission of more than twenty branch offices in the five boroughs. All of the offices remained open yesterday until 5 o'clock and they will be open until that hour tomorrow for the benefit of late comers. The 1924 license numbers must be placed on all cars driven in the city streets on Tuesday, as failure to do so will render the driver liable to arrest.

Deputy Commissioner Charles A. Harnett of the main office at 220 West Fortieth Street, announced that up to the close of business yesterday a total of 106,206 plates had been issued which was 64,224 in excess of the number issued at the same time last year. The heaviest day of the week was Friday when 13,664 plates were distributed.

OPPOSE ROBBER'S PARDON.

Officials Protest Against Clemency for Looter at Glenwood Inn.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Dec. 29.—Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser and two other public officials have just entered a protest against the application for a pardon for Joseph Deprisio, 22, who was sentenced to nineteen years in Sing Sing three years ago for robbery and assault.

Deprisio pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him and three others with robbing Glenwood Inn at West Newburgh, N. Y., stabbing Frank Garoff, the proprietor, and getting away with $20,000 worth of loot. When the Orange County authorities were informed that the prisoner had asked Governor Smith to pardon him, Justice Morschauser, District Attorney Charles Wilson Jr. and Chief of Police Gilmore Bush of Tuxedo conferred and decided to present a united front in opposition to executive clemency.

Indians Best Resist Mental Fatigue

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 29.—Nomadic or Western Indians resist mental fatigue to a greater extent than any other group of individuals on the American continent, according to results of an extensive test outlined to the annual convention of the American Psychological Association here today by Professor Thomas Garth of Denver University. The following ranking in ability to resist mental fatigue was presented: First, Nomadic Indians; second, Indians of mixed blood; third, sedentary or Southwestern Indians; fourth, white persons; fifth, negroes.

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is at the bottom of most digestive ills.
KI-MOIDS
FOR INDIGESTION
afford pleasing and prompt relief from the distress of acid-dyspepsia.
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WILL SELL AT UNRESTRICTED AUCTION
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MODERN & ANTIQUE
Household Furnishings
Gardea Marbles, Oriental Rugs and Carpets, China and Glassware, Bric-a-brac, Bronzes and a Library of Books.
TO CLOSE VARIOUS ESTATES AND CONSIGNMENTS
Preliminary Notice
THE CONTENTS OF THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE
1162 Dean St., Brooklyn
WILL BE SOLD
Monday, Jan. 7th, 1924
JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer
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$20,000 SABLE COAT
NEVER WORN
Exceptional Value. Reasonable offer entertained.
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ANNUAL AUTOMOBILE SECTION
The New York Times
Sunday,
January 6, 1924
Remarkable progress of the American motor car industry, development of good roads, advance in motor transportation and motor bus growth, motor traffic problems, touring conditions abroad and automobile insurance will be presented by authorities. There will be articles illustrative of the increasing utility of the motor vehicle, its future possibilities in this country, and the influence of the American-made car upon the foreign markets of the world.

GUTHRIE AND VESTRY ASK FOR FAIR PLAY

Continued from Page One, This Section.

known that untrue headlines, which have no justification in the text, cause a rush to buy newspapers for a while, but in the long run the American people want the truth and will insist upon getting the truth.

Dances Were "Eurhythmic Rituals."

"In the common understanding of the word 'dance,' there has never been a 'dance' in the Church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie. What we have had are eurhythmic rituals, expressions of Christian religious ideas and emotions through moving sculpture, draped, and in a mysterious light—the personality of the performers wholly obliterated—accompanied by religious music, poetry, hymns or prayers, sometimes with the added appeal of religious painting or sculpture presented through the stereopticon. Our best example is the eurhythmic ritual in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, rendered regularly for the Feast of the Annunciation.

"The same kind of misrepresentation is responsible for the report that pagan services have been conducted at St. Mark's. We wish to state that there never has been a service in St. Mark's Church that was not a Christian service—one definitely intended and conducted to represent the claims of Jesus Christ on the allegiance of the world. Services and religious exercises popularly called 'pagan,' and so misconceived as anti-Christian, have actually been services which instil Christianity by the use of the noblest selections from the Scriptures of other religions. They expose the areas where these religions overlap Christianity to show the essential unity of human religion.

"We believe that Christianity is no more hostile, no less opposed to Buddhism, Vedantism, Islam, Taoism, Confucianism, or to the religion of our American Indians, than it is to Judaism, ancient or modern. We feel that all religions are alike from God, in that they are the inspiration of divine ages and races in different stages of civilization. Christianity has as much of Hellenism at least as great as to Judaism.

Other Religions Preliminary.

"All these religions must be regarded as preparatory and auxiliary to the highest and most inclusive religion and therefore capable of contributing to a yet imperfect Christianity, restoring to it or re-emphasizing elements which must be recaptured and set in right relation, for its enrichment and invigoration, so that Christianity may ultimately become the religion of a united world. Our so-called 'mission' services are pre-eminently Christian services, wherein living witness, through the reverence of the participating congregation, to the fact that there is but one human soul and one God.

"St. Mark's regards itself, if not as a feeder to other churches, at least as a supplement to them, but always as an essentially Christian enterprise. It does not aim to create precedents for other churches. It does not recommend its methods except to churches situated like our own, where traditional methods cannot be worked with success. We definitely repudiate the charge that St. Mark's is a 'freak' church. On the contrary, St. Mark's is trying to serve intelligent people in normal ways, that are only unusual because those ways have not hitherto been necessary. We believe our old church has placed itself at the very centre of new religious power by showing that outward forms are secondary and plastic; that the creative worshipful spirit is what counts; that one can be loyal to old forms and yet seek new expressions to supplement the old and even to revive interest in them. We feel that St. Mark's is 'constant to constant change,' obeying the law of organic growth.

Describes Three Services.

"In the pulpit of St. Mark's all doubtful questions—economic and theological—have ever been discussed in a way not to interfere with the presentation of the Gospel. All fitting ancient customs, ceremonies, traditional pieties and symbols have been cherished without being presented in a 'sectarian' spirit.

"At the morning service the offices are taken from the book of Common Prayer, the New Testament and the Church Hymnal; in the afternoon they are drawn from the New Testament, the Hymnal and portions of the world's religious literature held sacred by large bodies of the human race. Many of the artistic, patriotic, cultural or socially progressive movements in our community are presented at least once a year, in programs calculated to bring into touch with the Christian religion all who share those mainfold interests of our day. The night service is one of meditation and prayer, supported by music, silence, colored lights, darkness, incense, ceremonial fire, &c. The object of the night service is to make the sacraments real by bringing back the reverent poetic feeling, once common to mankind, associated with the natural world—earth, air, fire, water, &c.—as God's creation, and the vehicle of His Spirit.

"St. Mark's makes, therefore, deliberately a threefold appeal to three different congregations, averaging together a thousand each Sunday, during the season. We cannot but think that the deep reverence and intense interest of our congregations—drawn from everywhere, and never the same from Sunday to Sunday—are a witness to a real service rendered.

"St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie has endeavored to enlist the arts themselves in the vital expression of Christianity. We in America are accustomed to think only of oratory as preaching with a meagre ritual tradition surviving from the medieval Church, and of the haphazard use of hymns, scripture readings, and extempore prayers as the only legitimate vehicles or modes of public worship.

"At St. Mark's we have shown that poetry, sculpture, painting, music, pageantry, drama and even the religious dance can be used to furnish a body for the Christian spirit, through which it can lay hold on modern men and women, forego the help of the arts and to leave them merely secular, by failing to advance them to their religious function, effects the practical exclusion of the artists themselves, and is a real loss to religion. Active people must serve through action, and best through that activity in which they are expert. If the Church fails to use and consecrate their work, the Church itself will suffer. In the beauty of holiness and the holiness of beauty is a challenge of great spiritual significance. It is our reverent belief that St. Mark's has been able in some degree to answer this challenge.

"It has been said recently, 'The religion about Jesus is passing away; the religion of Jesus is coming at last into its own.' What St. Mark's stands for is an evolving Christianity, emancipated from traditional legalism—a Christianity interpreted through modern intelligence, adapted to present needs and rightfully adorned and harmonized with all that is true and beautiful in human endeavor. We draw our officers from the religious treasury of mankind. As St. Clement of Alexandria says, 'There is one river of Truth, but many streams fall into it on this side and on that.' We hold, therefore, that St. Mark's is attempting to do today on its own scale what the ancient teachers of Christianity—such men as Clement of Alexandria, Origen and Paulinus of Nola—did so successfully in their day, to make the teaching of Jesus acceptable to a society built upon the education of the classical world.

Says St. Mark's Fills a Need.

"Those to whom they appealed were like our own people—alert, critical and intelligent—willing to learn, but unwilling to be trained by the methods of a drillmaster. The ancient Church believed and practiced a liberty which made such experiments possible. We feel that our Church today must be so administered as to meet the needs of this new, restless and searching age. The field for experiment for the kind of experiment that St. Mark's is undertaking—must be at least as large and as generous in its limits as it was in those ages when what we call 'Christian civilization' came to be an accepted fact and a progressive possibility.

"It cannot seem amiss then to patriotic New Yorkers that St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie should fulfill its trust as custodian of the resting place of Petrus Stuyvesant, by actively rendering a new but vital service to the community of today. Our old monument has found its new function in a changing world. With its rose-dimed old tower, it preaches a Gospel of Joy. It has many devoted adherents. It has naturally its critics. But it has a right at this juncture to special consideration, both from the Church and from the community. It asks only for fair play. In view of our history and situation, and of the thirteen years of sacrifice to reclaim a neighborhood and find a function for our edifice, beneficial both to the city and to true religion, we feel entitled to ask that sensational misrepresentation of our actions should not be added to our obvious difficulties."

Announcing
the Splendid New
SEVILLA-BILTMORE
HAVANA, CUBA
Opens with the New Year
January 1924

Gay, romantic Havana offers a winter vacation of surpassing delight with never a weary moment. It is a city of fascinating contrasts. Outdoor sports—golf, tennis, motoring, swimming, yachting, racing and polo—under ideal conditions. Sightseeing rambles in quaint byways of the old quarter. Dining and dancing in environment of cosmopolitan brilliancy
JOHN McENTEE BOWMAN
PRESIDENT
E. D. JOUFFRET
MANAGER

POLITICAL AMNESTY SOUGHT IN RUSSIA

Mensheviki Ask European and American Socialists to Plead With Soviet Chiefs.

WHOLESALE EXILE ALLEGED

Bolsheviki Stick to Czarist Methods of Holding Down the Opposition Parties.

The millions of European and American workers belonging to parties forming the Socialist Labor International are called upon to start a drive upon the Communist Government of Russia in favor of amnesty for political prisoners in an appeal recently issued by the Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Party (Mensheviki). Incidentally, the appeal throws some light upon recent Moscow dispatches telling of the wholesale exiling of "gamblers and profiteers" and indicates that most of the deportees are not criminals at all, but more or less active members of the political parties opposed to the Bolshevist régime.

In the Menshevist plea, which is addressed to the Socialist Labor International and was printed in Het Volk of Amsterdam on Dec. 4, it is said that the news of the adoption by the Hamburg Congress of last May, which resulted in the uniting of the old Second International and the Two-and-a-Half International into a single body, of a resolution calling upon the Russian Government to release its purely political prisoners has finally seeped through to such prisoners and their comrades in Russia, despite the Soviet censorship. The appeal reads, in part:

"The acts of the capitalist reaction in Europe are as nothing compared with those of the Russian Soviet Government. Here the Socialists are outside the law. In reality they are robbed of all personal and civic rights. They are being rooted out. During the last months there have been arrests by the wholesale. In Moscow about 1,000 persons have been arrested; in Odessa more than 200; in Rostof, 70, and as many more in other towns.

"This is the fate not only of those declared to be leaders in the Social Democratic Party but also of their families and friends. * * * Under the pretext of not hampering the preliminary investigation, the prisoners are cut off from communication with the outside world. It often happens that even before their shipment away to the concentration camps or to their places of exile, they have no chance to say good-bye to their relatives or to provide themselves with necessaries. In the Butyrki prison women political prisoners have been abused. Hunger strikes occur every day.

"Every Friday a batch of prisoners leaves Moscow for the new 'Socialist katorga,' formerly located in Pertominsk, now on the Solovetsky Islands. Young and old, men and women, students and working men, are banished to the ice fields of the White Sea, are cut off from life for years by a stroke of a pen. Political prisoners are also sent to Siberia, Turkestan, Narim and Turuchansk. All the places of exile of Czarist days, even the worst, are again in honor. * * * Of the horrible conditions on the journey, of the hopeless hunger strikes, of the mad deeds of the men condemned to death, the public hears nothing. The official press (and there is no other) doesn't print a word about it. The hangman works in the dark."

In an open letter to the Council of People's Commissars, written by the Central Bureau of the Association of Left Wing Social Revolutionists and the Maximalists and given out in Berlin by George Ledebour's International Information Bureau, protest is made against the banishment of political prisoners and the Soviet Government is requested to cease persecuting its peaceful opponents and to allow them at least the freedom of organization and agitation that exists for the Communists in most European countries.

Soviet Makes Money on Farmers.

That the farmers of Southern Russia get less than half of the price paid for their wheat by the buyers in London is brought out by data published by the Russian Commissariat of Agriculture in the Ekonomitcheskaya Zhisn of Nov. 18 and quoted in Commerce Reports. The cost of getting a pood (six-tenths of a bushel) of wheat from a point within 65 miles of the port of Novorossiisk to London, including a charge by the State Trading Organization of ten gold kopecks (about five cents), was 48.87 kopecks. The selling price in London was 138 kopecks, leaving a difference of 89.13 kopecks, but the State Trading Organization paid the farmers only 62 kopecks, pocketing the extra 27.13 kopecks, in addition to the 10 kopecks already charged for overhead. In pre-war days the cost of shipping a pood of wheat from Southern Russia to London was about 13 kopecks.

Political Murder in Kovno.

A former leader of the Lithuanian Young Communist organization named Alecsa was recently shot to death on the streets of Kovno by an unknown man, according to a report received in Vienna. The crime is regarded as political in the Lithuanian capital, as the victim had but recently returned from a visit to Russia, where he had been investigating conditions under the Bolshevist régime. Alecsa was reported as renouncing Communist principles as the result of his trip and promising to give his former comrades a view of inside conditions in Russia calculated to lower the prestige of the Soviet Government. Among his papers was found a sort of confession of his mistake in having embraced communism. It is asserted that the Russian Embassy in Kovno at once informed its home Government of Alecsa's murder.

Communists Sweep Moscow.

Details of the recent elections to the Moscow Soviet show that the Communist Party won 1,187 seats, against 171 for the non-partisans. In the provinces where the propaganda work of the Communists and their control of the electoral machinery apparently are not so effective, the elected non-partisans greatly outnumbered the Communists.

FARM COURSES TO BE GIVEN

Subjects to Apply to Commuters as Well as Agriculturists.

Special courses for farmers and others, such as commuters, interested in country life, have been arranged by the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I., which announced yesterday that the courses would open for eight Winter weeks on Jan. 2. The announcement says in part:

"The course will include a study of soils, their management and the crops adapted to them, as found on Long Island and in the lower Hudson River Valley; work in poultry, horticulture, including fruit and vegetable growing; a study of farm machinery, including gas engines and tractors, and a brief consideration of the fundamentals of dairy farming.

"A course which the institute is featuring for the first time is a six weeks' course beginning Jan. 15 in home economics. It considers food, its preparation and serving; clothing, its selection, design and the making of simple garments; the use of family budgets; home nursing and first aid.

"All courses are open to residents of the State without tuition charge. Living quarters are available at the school; board is provided at cost and expenses are very moderate."

WEALTHY GERMANS CALLED SLACKERS

Relief Conference Attacks Failure of Profiteers to Aid Fellow-Countrymen.

Wealthy Germans, especially war and post-war profiteers, who stand idly by and let their millions of unemployed and famishing fellow-countrymen suffer from hunger and cold, relieved in some degree by foreign charity, are bitterly denounced in resolutions adopted by a conference on the food situation in Germany held in Berlin Dec. 9 under the auspices of the International Workers' Relief Committee. The delegates from fifteen countries, including representatives of various Communist, Socialist and other radical organizations, did not stop with mere denunciation, but urged sympathizers everywhere to do their best to relieve the situation in Germany, and the International Relief Committee itself promised to try to duplicate the effective work it had done in Russia during the food shortage there.

It was reported by a representative of the Charity Organization of Berlin that the International Committee already had fifty food kitchens operating in the German capital, feeding about 6,000 persons daily, and that its relief work had also been extended to Saxony, Thuringia and several places in Central Germany. The conference was opened by Willy Münzenburg, a leading figure in the Russian relief work, and was presided over by Mathilde Wurm, a member of the Reichstag.

Among the foreign delegates who promised to rush the relief work was Edo Fimmen of Holland, former Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions and present Secretary of the International Federation of Transport Workers. Dr. Goldenburg, speaking for the Russian Commissariat for Health, told of the relief work for Germany being done by Russia and said that already $80,000 had been subscribed and an initial gift of 60,000 bushels of grain placed at the disposition of the Berlin office of the International Workers' Relief Committee. He also reported the organization of 20,000 Russian women into a league to aid German children.

M. Baptiste, a former French soldier, received an especially warm greeting when, in the name of the French branch of the Workers' Relief, he declared that there was plenty of sympathy in France for the suffering German workers and that his organization would continue its agitation for permission to care for hungry German children until M. Poincaré changed his mind and allowed such children to enter France. Helen Crawford said that, despite England's own troubles, active work was being done there toward helping Germany. The resolutions adopted, as printed in German papers, read, in part, as follows:

"The conference regards it as the first duty of the State to use all its powers to provide food, clothing and shelter for the menaced population of Germany. The State must seize the conscienceless extortioners and speculators in foodstuffs with a firm hand and put a speedy end to their criminal and injurious activities. The State and the communities must at once provide rooms for feeding the people and use all means to support the various classes of the people in their efforts at self-help.

"The conference denounces the indifference and selfishness thus far displayed by certain sections of the propertied circles in Germany. The conference demands that the well-fed slackers in Germany do everything in their power to relieve the desperate misery of their fellow-countrymen."

Ludendorff Seems Peeved.

Since the Hitler-Ludendorff beer saloon "revolution" in Munich on Nov. 8 occasional reports from Germany have told of the bitterness toward Gustav von Kahr, Bavarian dictator, displayed by the ex-Quartermaster General of the Kaiser's armies because of von Kahr's "betrayal" of the Hitlerites. A sample of Ludendorff's remarks is found in a letter congratulating a reactionary candidate upon his election to the Bremer Senate, as quoted in the German press. Ludendorff said: "This is good news after the troubles of the last few days of broken German promises and German lies. Work for the people, so that it doesn't die of hunger. We must look after the people and supply it with food. Use this against the words of Kahr's crowd: 'The people doesn't concern us!' In no other German city has there ever been such cursed lying as in Munich. The people is all right; the leadership is rotten." A recent dispatch said that all of Ludendorff's mail was being censored by the State Prosecutor and correspondence found on his visitors confiscated. Hitler and Ludendorff are scheduled to be tried for treason some time in January.

Toller Still Under Iron Regime.

According to a report from Bavaria printed in the Berlin Vorwärts of Dec. 6, Ernest Toller, the author of "Masse Menschen" and several other successful plays, and his comrades, who are serving long sentences in the Niederschönenfeld fortress for their share in the Communist uprising in Munich in the Spring of 1919, are still being subjected to petty persecutions and genuine hardships by the jailers of Dictator von Kahr. They are not allowed to receive food from the outside, while at the same time the prison fare has been materially reduced by a ministerial order. On the other hand, ex-Count Arco-Valley, the youthful monarchist murderer of Kurt Eisner, Socialist Premier of Bavaria preceding the Communist régime, is alleged to enjoy all kinds of liberties at the Landsberg fortress, where he is confined, including that of carrying on propaganda for ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht among the people of the countryside.

Professor Brunner Wins Libel Suit.

Professor Karl Brunner, the leading figure in the war upon trashy and obscene publications in Germany during the last few years, recently won a suit for civil libel against the responsible editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung. It appears that the newspaper had printed a satirical piece to the effect that it was remarkable that a book written by Professor Brunner should have been placed upon the forbidden list for young people by the Frankfurt police. The charge of hypocrisy against Herr Brunner was very lightly veiled and the suit followed. The Court ordered the editor to pay a fine of five trillion marks (about $1.25) and publish the verdict in his paper and several other leading German journals. The book in question was called "German Deeds" and gave such realistic accounts of war horrors as to make it unsuited for the eyes of young folk, at least in the opinion of the Frankfurter police censor.

Bismarck's Works on the Index.

A Dresden communication to the Kölnische Zeitung of Nov. 27 averred that the Socialist Minister of Economics in Saxony had forbidden the issuing of Bismarck's "Thoughts and Recollections for the Young" to the pupils of the trade and middle schools.

TO SPAN AFRICA IN AUTOS.

Baron Fiorio and Six Others to Go From Egypt to Cape.

A 10,000-mile automobile journey through desert and jungle from Alexandria, Egypt, to the Cape of Good Hope will be undertaken next Spring by Baron Fiorio of Rome and six other experienced explorers, including the Duke of Spoleto, son of the Duke d'Aosta. According to the announcement yesterday the party will travel in four large cars being built especially for them in Italy.

The cars will be equipped with heavy tires and have mechanism to enable them to go through heavy underbrush and forest. Baron Fiorio is now in Paris arranging the final details of the expedition. He is the donor of the cup annually raced for in the Fiorio cup race in Europe.

A MEDICAL COLLEGE ON MOUNT OF OLIVES

Hebrew School and Hospital to Be Completed in June, Says Dr. Ratnoff.

AMERICANS GAVE THE LAND

Educational Project Is a Part of Palestine Development Fund's Program.

A modern medical college and hospital will soon look down on Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives, according to an announcement yesterday by Dr. Nathan Ratnoff, President of the American Jewish Physicians' Committee, which has purchased eight acres of land for this purpose for $50,000.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, former Health Commissioner of New York and an authority on hospital construction, has volunteered to visit Palestine next Summer and complete the plans for the hospital building. The hospital project is the result of a trip of inspection to Palestine last Summer by a committee of New York physicians, including Dr. Ratnoff, Dr. David J. Kaliski and Dr. Samuel J. Kopetzky. The college and hospital are to be departments of the Hebrew University which is being built in the general scheme of Palestine development on which the Palestine Foundation Fund, Keren Hayesod, already has spent about $5,000,000.

The money for the medical college was contributed by physicians in the United States through the efforts of the American Jewish Physicians Committee. The first building in the group has cost $125,000. A check for $25,000 to complete the structure was handed by Dr. Ratnoff to Dr. Chaim Weizmann of the World Zionist Organization on his recent arrival here from London. In order to cover the construction and operation cost of the hospital, the physicians will ask individuals to endow beds, of which there will be 250. Dr. Ratnoff said that the building now being erected will be ready for occupancy next June.

A textbook on medicine in the ancient Hebrew tongue, for which there has been coined an entirely new terminology in Hebrew for medical terms, has been completed by Dr. L. Goldin, Dr. A. Goldstein and Dr. L. M. Herbert, all of New York.

The medical college will be administered by a Board of Governors, to consist of five representatives of the American Jewish Physicians Committee, five representatives of the World Zionist Organization and one member to be chosen by these two groups.

In the Current Week

Today.

Metropolitan Museum of Art lectures: "A Beautiful Palace of the Moors in Spain," Anna O. Chandler, 2 and 3 P. M.; "Byzantine Textiles, Enamels and Ivories," 3 P. M.; "The Fine Arts—Definitions and Education," Walter Scott Perry, 4 P. M.

"The Year's Events in Europe," P. B. Noyes, Community Forum, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, Walter Pater," Dr. Will Durant, 5 P. M.; "The Passing of the Old World and the Dawn of a New Day," the Rev. Leon R. Land, 7:15 P. M.; "The Community of Love," William Simpson, 8:15 P. M.

"The Inside History of the Motion-Picture Industry," Harold D. Emerson; Hebrew Educational Society Forum, Sutter and Hopkinson Avenues, Brooklyn, 8:30 P. M.

"The Ku Klux Klan," ex-Congressman Walter M. Chandler, Institutional Synagogue Forum, 37 West 116th Street, evening.

Tomorrow.

Seventh annual meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, Earl Hall, Columbia University; sessions at 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.; continues Tuesday at 10 A. M.

Tuesday.

Festival of Humanity of the Humanist Society of New York. Speakers: Dr. Felix Adler, Professor Morris R. Cohen, William H. Short and Dr. Charles H. Lyttle, Society for Ethical Culture, 2 West 64th Street, 3 P. M.

Testimonial performance of "Tosca" to Antonia Scotti at the Metropolitan Opera House in celebration of his services to grand opera in this country. Speakers: Otto H. Kahn, Acting Mayor Hurlbert and others, evening. To be followed by dinner at the Hotel Biltmore, where Signor Scotti will receive from the Italian Ambassador, Prince Gaetani, the decoration of the Order of San Maurizio e Lazzaro.

Wednesday.

League for Political Education, "Foreign Affairs," Mrs. Jackson Fleming, The Town Hall, 113 West Forty-third Street, 11 A. M.

The New Society of Artists varnishing day reception, Anderson Galleries, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 3 to 6 P. M.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, "Mediterranean Sky-Cruisings," Burton Holmes, Academy of Music, 3:30 P. M. and 8:15 P. M.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, "Europe Today and During the Fall of Rome," Professor Ian C. Hannah, Academy of Music, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "Triumphs of the Silver Screen," Dr. Henry R. Rose, High School of Commerce, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "The Care of the Child," Dr. William H. Stander, Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "The Monroe Doctrine," George Gordon Battle, Cooper Institute, Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "Music We All Should Know—Philharmonic Program Analyzed and Illustrated," Marie Josephine Wiethan, New York Training School for Teachers, Seventh Avenue and 119th Street, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "Australia, the Land That Is Different," M. P. Greenwood Adams, P. S. 46, 104th Street, between Briggs and Bainbridge Avenues, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "Beneath the Blazing Aurora," Dr. Frederick W. Johnson, P. S. 47, Randolph Street, St. Lawrence and Beach Avenues, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "Brazil, Her Beauties and Commercial Possibilities," Mrs. Ethel G. E. Passon, Woodstock Branch, N. Y. P. L., 759 East 169th Street, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "This Way Up," Chancellor George M. Bradford, P. S. 101, 113th Street West of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Same lecture Friday at P. S. 66, Eighty-eighth Street East of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M., and Saturday at Aldermanic Chamber of City Hall, 1:30 P. M.

Labor Temple, "Spencer: The Rise of Sociology," Dr. Will Durant, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8:30 P. M.

Thursday.

Meeting and installation ceremonies of the School Children's Welfare League, Hotel Pennsylvania, 3 P. M.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, "The Twilight of Gothic Architecture," Professor Ian C. Hannah, Academy of Music, 4 P. M.

Metropolitan Museum of Art lectures, "Principles of Design," Fiske Kimball, 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.; "Historic Textile Fabrics," F. M. Kiefstahl, 3 P. M.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, "My Mediterranean," William McFee, Academy of Music, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lectures, "Africa of the Arabian Nights," Willard Price, Y. W. H. A., 81 West 110th Street, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "The Pyrenees, the Mountains of Romance," Garrot P. Serviss, Public School 92, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "Rolling Round to Rio," Paul Vanorden Shaw, Public School 52, Broadway, Academy Street and Vermilyea Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "Siberia and Japan" (in Yiddish), Joshua Goldberg, Public School 65, Hester and Essex Streets, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "David Livingstone, an Interpretation," Chancellor George M. Bradford, Public School 165, 109th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Same lecture Saturday at Townsend Harris Hall, C. C. N. Y., 138th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "Romance and Tragedy of Mexico," Lieutenant W. Nephew King, Washington Irving High School, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "Republic of Panama," Herbert Muirhead, Tompkins Square Branch, N. Y. P. L., 331 East Tenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "Brazil and Her Centennial Exposition," Annie E. Peck, Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

The New York Academy of Medicine, "Child Health," Dr. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, Dr. Charles Reuben Smith, Dr. Arnold Gesell, Dr. George E. Vincent, 17 West Forty-third Street, 8:30 P. M.

Friday.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, "Current History," Dr. William Starr Myers, Academy of Music, 8:15 P. M. Same subject Saturday 10:30 A. M.

League for Political Education, "Impressions of Mussolini Gathered During Three Months in Italy," Eleanor Marsel, The Town Hall, 113 West Forty-third Street, 11 A. M.

Annual meeting of the New York Microscopical Society at the American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

Metropolitan Museum of Art lectures, "Materials of Decoration," Fiske Kimball, and R. M. Riefstahl, 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; "French Interiors, Decoration and Furniture," William M. Odom, 3 P. M.

Public school lecture, "Democracy in the Orient," J. L. McLaughlin, Public School 17, Fordham Street, near City Island Avenue, City Island, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "Italy on the Seas" (in Italian), Dr. E. Petrunelli, Public School 46, 139th and Hoffman Streets, 8:15 P. M.

Concert, including address by Eugene D. Hossom, Wadleigh High School, 115th Street west of Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science, Philharmonic concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, Academy of Music, 8:15 P. M.

Fifth Annual Entertainment and Reception of the General Lafayette Police Post, No. 496 American Legion, Hotel Commodore, evening.

Saturday.

Luncheon of the Twelve Policy Association, Hotel the Observer, Speakers, Irving T. Bush, Colonel William N. Haskell and James G. McDonald, Hotel Astor, 12:45 P. M.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, "A Monkey on Safari," Carl Akeley, Academy of Music, 3:30 P. M.

Metropolitan Museum of Art lectures, "A Beautiful Palace of the Moors in Spain," Anna O. Chandler, 10:30 A. M.; "Outlines of the History of Painting, North Italian Art in the Fifteenth Century," Edith R. Abbot, 11 A. M.; "Armor in the 'Hall of Princes,'" Bashford Dean, 2 P. M.; "The Formative Influences in Medieval Art," Henry Osborn Taylor, 3 P. M.

Daughters of Ohio in New York, annual dinner dance at the Waldorf-Astoria, 7 P. M.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, "Other Worlds Than Ours," Dr. A. M. Harding, Academy of Music, 8:15 P. M.

Public school lecture, "The Middle Ages," Dr. Hubert H. Harriman, N. Y. P. L., 125th St. Branch, 160 West 135th Street, 8:15 P. M.

INSTRUCTION

Other Instruction Advertisements, Section 8, Page 10.

Miscellaneous. | Miscellaneous.

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Other Amusement Advertisements, Section 7, Pages 3, 4 and 7.

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Business Review and Forecast

The Financial Section of The New York Times January 1 will include a summary of the outstanding features of the business situation in the United States during the past year and a survey of the prospects for next year. The latter will give forecasts from the principal financial markets of Europe—London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Rome.

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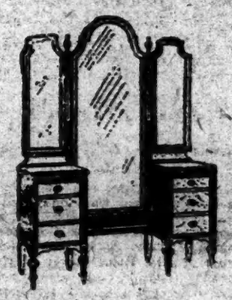

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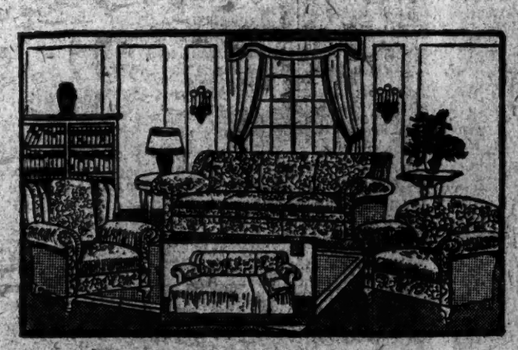

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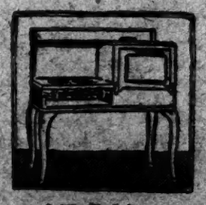

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1923.

GET SOMETHING DONE.

The proposed Tax bill is now not only before Congress, but before the country. The public has an opportunity to examine it in detail. We believe that the general and overwhelming opinion will be highly favorable. At any rate, it is obviously the first and most urgent business before Congress. Let it be disposed of without delay.

Until it is finally disposed of every day will mean a heavy loss to the business of the country. The measure proposes important and we believe salutary changes in rates and methods of taxation. While these proposals are pending many business enterprises will be held up. Men who cannot go ahead until they know the terms under which they will have to do business must wait till Congress gets the tax question out of the way, and much productive industry must wait with them.

This braking of the industrial machine will be felt by the poor more than the rich, just as excessive taxation falls on the poor rather than the rich. Everything possible is passed on to the ultimate consumer, whose outstanding characteristic is his ultimacy. He cannot pass it on. We believe that there will be more relief for the ultimate consumer than for anybody else in Mr. MELLON'S proposals. But above all things Congress should be diligent in getting to them, thrashing them out, and taking action. The sentiment of the country is evidently that government at present costs too much. If action on the proposed changes in the tax laws, and operation of the multitude of new business enterprises which are waiting on the establishment of these laws, are delayed to give long-winded Congressmen opportunity to make speeches which they can pass around under the frank as campaign arguments next Fall, one will begin to suspect that Congress costs more than it is worth.

No political party publicly announces that it favors high taxes. Let us see if Democrats and Republicans are wise enough to put their theories into practice. Mr. MELLON has shown the way; and whether or not his views are accepted in detail by Congress, the business of paramount importance is to get the tax question settled as soon as possible.

A SEA MEMORIAL.

The proposal to raise in Washington a memorial symbolizing the sea power of the United States and perpetuating the memory of those who have died in the service of the country, often to save life, cannot fail to make a powerful appeal to the imagination of the American people. In accepting membership on the Honorary National Committee Secretary DENBY wrote:

> Our people hardly realize how great the dangers encountered and how hard the life of those that go down to the sea in ships, especially in time of war, nor do they, I fear, appreciate fully the transcendent importance of the sea, and those who serve us on the sea, to our national defense.

Upon the committee which has charge of the undertaking are Admiral ESTERLE, Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral COONTZ, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet; Rear Admiral HILARY P. JONES of the General Board of the Navy; Rear Admiral HENRY B. WILSON, Superintendent of the Naval Academy; Rear Admiral CHARLES P. PLUNKETT, Rear Admiral BRADLEY A. FISKE, Rear Admiral LOUIS M. JOSEPHTHAL, Colonel ROBERT M. THOMPSON, Honorary President of the Navy League, and Colonel EDWARD A. SIMMONS, President of the American Merchant Marine Association. These names attest the value of the Navy and Marine Memorial as an example and inspiration. There are monuments in Washington to individual officers of the navy who distinguished themselves in war, but there is no tribute to the combined naval and merchant marine services, which include the Coast Guard, indefatigable in salvage. Beyond the idea of honoring them is that of reminding our people that the United States is one of the great sea Powers of the world, owing its security to its fleets and much of its prestige to a flag that is now displayed in every port.

There can be no doubt that this proposal of a sea memorial at Washington will be received with enthusiasm. The model is already on exhibition: a pedestal of surges breaking on a rocky eminence with sea birds flying above it. Of the design DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH says that it is an entirely original and effective idea, bringing home to one a spiritual sense of the dangers and sacrifices of the sea services. Secretary DENBY speaks of it as a tender and beautiful memorial. The waves and birds will be fashioned in bronze on a marble and stone base, with symbolic reliefs and ornamentation.

A LESSON IN GOVERNMENT.

In some minds still the wonder grows that President COOLIDGE could have so easily and quietly shaped the chief political issue of next year. There was nothing dramatic about it. The President indulged in no magnificent flourishes, and scarcely raised his voice above the conversational tone. He did not set out from the White House in the crusader fashion of THEODORE ROOSEVELT. He made no lofty and impassioned appeals in the style of WOODROW WILSON. Yet fully as well as either of them, he hit off the hopes and longings of his fellow-countrymen and rode into great favor with them on an issue which seemed humdrum in the extreme. Merely severe economy at Washington! Nothing but a reduction of the ordinary citizen's taxes! What was there in those tame proposals to fire the popular heart?

That they have done so is conceded by all impartial political observers. Other parts of the President's message to Congress have been largely forgotten already, as is the fate of such documents, but his words about the one great service which Congress could render to the country by giving tax reduction the right of way over all other measures have continued to echo around the country. Senators go home from Washington and report that they never before found anything like the general and enthusiastic approval of the President's stand in this matter. Students of American politics rack their brains to think of a parallel to the extraordinary way in which Mr. COOLIDGE'S plan has instantly won over great multitudes, who before thought of him only with indifference or cold respect. Consider the reports which come from women's clubs. They occasionally vote for their Presidential preferences, and Mr. COOLIDGE'S name leads all the rest, in the South as well as in the North. A canvass of its readers recently made by a magazine devoted to the household brought from them expressions favoring President COOLIDGE fifteen or twenty to one over any of his rivals. They recognize the fact that he was setting about a thorough bit of national housekeeping.

The President has shown that there are more ways than one of leading the people. Doubtless, different periods require different methods. Happy is the ruler who can read the signs of the times aright! Mr. COOLIDGE has clearly done that. As by a stroke of genius he has revealed to his fellow-countrymen what they were thinking about most deeply, yet did not know exactly how to formulate. And the peculiar merit of the whole is that the President has not summoned the nation to some heroic enterprise, but has simply pointed out to it the need of giving much more care to the work of administration and much more thought to the removal of unnecessary burdens from the average citizen.

The latter feels that he can spend his own money to much better advantage, both for himself and the public, than can the Government. The ordinary American sees today a clearer meaning than ever before in the saying of President CLEVELAND: "Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation." Mr. COOLIDGE is making that motto his own, and thereby is setting a notable example to all Executives of the States. The President has demonstrated the eagerness of the country for administrative reform. Leadership in that work today is now seen to carry with it a large and spontaneous following.

TAX ADMINISTRATION.

The Department of Justice reports that the number of suits for refund of taxes approaches 600, "and all indications point to a very rapid further increase." These cases cover fifty distinct questions, involving nominally $7,000,000. The department states that it is impossible to give exactly the real sums involved, because "when a particular point of law is determined by the court all claims involving that point will be paid on the authority of the decided case." In the fiscal year beginning with July last $37,691,000 has already been refunded, and the full year's refunds of taxes wrongfully collected are likely to reach $100,000,000.

Not all the refunds are due to defects of the law, although these are bad enough to entitle taxpayers to statutory relief. They are also entitled to more considerate treatment in tax administration. The usual rule is that tax laws are construed strictly in favor of the taxpayer. During the war they were construed strictly in favor of the Government. Yet the income tax rates were on "a level never before approached in the history of civilization," according to Professor SELIGMAN. Nevertheless, "the American taxpayer is honest. Perhaps there are 2 or 3 per cent. who will lie, if you let them; the rest will tell the truth without any great pressure." The words are those of a Treasury official, Dr. T. S. ADAMS. The praise is high considering the mess Congress made of its legislation. Experts declared that the laws could not have been enforced as written, and that only Treasury administration saved the situation.

Congress and the Treasury have both made records. The Treasury administrative proposals are not new law. They are enactment of Treasury decisions necessary to make the laws practicable. In time it may be hoped that the tax laws will be stabilized so that only rate changes will be necessary. It would be a tax blessing to be relieved from the almost annual necessity of studying new laws, none of which will be entirely construed by the courts for another decade. The Treasury is as much entitled to relief as the taxpayers.

THE HUNDRED NEEDIEST CASES.

The steady growth of the Hundred Neediest Cases fund in the twelve years since its inception has been as follows:

1912	$3,630.88
1913	9,646.36
1914	15,032.46
1915	31,819.92
1916	55,792.45
*1917	62,103.47
*1918	81,097.57
*1919	106,967.14
*1920	111,126.00
*1921	125,011.10
*1922	157,421.08
†1923	175,085.17

*Two hundred cases provided for.
†Three hundred cases to date—1,200 individuals.

PROGRESSIVE AND REACTIONARY.

Senator LA FOLLETTE and his little company in the House and in the Senate call themselves Progressives. Mr. COOLIDGE, as they and HIRAM JOHNSON and Mr. CORDELL HULL have assured the country, is a reactionary. Such is the magic of names and words that there are innocents who accept this summary classification. Forget the name for a minute and look at the fact. The prime policy now before the people is Federal tax reduction, with which the improvement of business and the lowering of the cost of living are vitally connected.

The reactionary COOLIDGE offers this program of progress. The so-called Progressives are hot for high surtaxes, with their palsying effect upon enterprise; for the bonus, that makes real tax relief impossible; for the revival of the excess profit taxes—that is, the reimposition of a burden laid in an emergency, found oppressive and deadening, and only too tardily taken off. These taxes are paid, in the last result, by the community, the ultimate consumer. To regress is to be progressive. To favor progress, economy, lower taxes, the diminution of the cost of living, the common prosperity and welfare, is to be reactionary!

"AMERICA" AND "AMERICANS."

There appears in THE TIMES today a reproduction of a portion of the earliest known printed map showing the discoveries in the New World. The name given to this strip of coast, first evoked from the unknown, is "Terra Crucis." It was not till the next year, 1507, that the famous map printed in St. Die, France, appeared, giving to this continental fringe, referred to as "the fourth land," the name "America," which was written, however, upon what is now known as the South American Continent. In time this name America spread to embrace the entire Western world from Alaska to Patagonia, the several parts being called South America, Central America, North America. Then the United States came to appropriate to itself this generic, hemispheric name and its people began to call themselves "Americans."

Before the war, when a reference was made to America by a Frenchman, the chances were that he had in mind South America. This was true also of communities in other parts of Europe, from which there had been a large volume of emigration to the other American side of the Equator. But the war has given Europe a new acquaintance with American geography, has differentiated North America from South America in its consciousness, and has even distinguished between "Americans" and "Canadians," though they were fighting side by side. The State Department some time ago authorized the use of "America" as an abbreviated designation of the United States of America in official communications. So the names "America" and "Americans," when appearing without any geographical qualification, will probably always hereafter mean our land and our people in the world's vocabulary as well as in our own presumptuous use. This puts, incidentally, an added obligation upon us who have taken the name to give it a higher definition than any of the other peoples would have given the name "American."

But there is a further obligation. It is that we, in taking the generic name to ourselves, should not stretch it on occasion to the comprehensive use again and claim something which does not belong to us as "Americans." An instance of this inadvertent use of the name was the headline which appeared a few weeks ago in an article applauding the award of the Nobel Prize to "Three Americans." The text of the article showed that two of those who won this high honor were Canadians and that only one of them was an American, in the definition which we now give to the name. There was honor enough to go around; but the greater part of it belonged beyond the invisible lines of latitude and the borders "written in water," which alone separate us from that people who are so cordially related to us and to whom we are so closely bound in friendship and interest that we sometimes forget that we are not of the same political family—Americans all.

NO SIGNS OF ISOLATION.

Attempts have been made from time to time since the war to measure American interest in foreign affairs by the amount of space devoted to them in publications of various sorts. It was said that the dead line for novels of the war was reached as early as 1920. That depends. A certain type of war novel is still written and read. Attention was also given to the relative amount of foreign news in the press, and to discussions of European politics in periodicals, lectures, and so on. The statistics thus gathered have sometimes been pointed to by isolationists as justifying their doctrine of aloofness. But even they must have been made aware recently of a marked revival of American concern over events abroad, even if it waned for a time.

Take the January number of Current History. One aim of this periodical is to make an impartial survey of important occurrences during the month, whether at home or abroad. A glance at its table of contents for January will show how easily foreign topics predominate in interest. Articles, speeches, texts of documents, descriptions—all cover a remarkably wide range, and all show once more how impossible it is for the people of the United States to draw themselves apart from the rest of the world as if they were not in the least affected by what goes on there.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

There is hardly a State in which the direct primary exists in which there is not much dissatisfaction with the working of this mechanism of which such extravagant hopes were entertained. The Daily Oklahoman says that in that State of impeachments "no Gubernatorial campaign of any character can be waged with any hope of success for less than $50,000. Few men who have that much money desire to hold State office. The man who lacks the money must get it, and he cannot get it without obligation." That is a plain statement of the price of a nomination for Governor in Oklahoma. There is no implication that a poor successful candidate sells himself, but he can hardly help being under obligations to his "angels"; and there must always be the hideous suspicion that his official acts may be influenced or dictated by his promises to those who have paid for his campaign.

The necessary use of money in Presidential primary campaigns has caused violent indignation or the pretense of it in many States and in Congress. But how can there be such a campaign without a lot of money? The thing for the virtuous to do is not to denounce the use of large sums in the primaries, but to restore older and cheaper methods of electing delegates to National Conventions.

AN OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.

One of the advantages of the new freedom for women is that it has removed the individous distinction between the terms "adventurer" and "adventuress." Our age has come to realize that out in the great open spaces women are women just as much as men are men. Among these venturesome ladies is the far-riding explorer who, though at present a mere Mrs. MCGRATH in private life, will continue to be known to the stay-at-home universe as ROSITA FORBES. She isn't afraid of the Hyrcanian tiger or the Sheik of the Senussi. In today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE is the first of a series of articles in which she describes her visit to the stronghold of none other than RAISULI, the Moroccan bandit.

It is a glimpse of a mode of life and a concept of life which at first sight seem wholly different from our own. A decade ago this would have been enough to condemn it in the view of nearly all Europeans and Americans. But our own theory of life has not worked out so well of late that we can afford to despise different views. In the early nineteenth century Morocco was a field for the beneficent agency of European civilization. Various Powers competed for the privilege of introducing our nobler type of culture into Morocco, and came near fighting over it. Eventually they did fight over another question, and the result can hardly have been a good advertisement of European culture to the Moroccans. RAISULI has good excuse for thinking ill of Europe, and not much reason to think better of life United States, whose Government used one of his exploits as the occasion for a grand-stand play which resulted only in proving to RAISULI and the world that banditry was a profitable business.

RAISULI has a bad reputation, in part because he dared to lay violent hands on a naturalized American citizen. That is the chief business of the Ku Klux Klan; it is a practice apparently looked on with some favor by various representatives of the traditional American culture who are not yet Klansmen except at heart. After the lapse of years we ought to be able to forgive RAISULI for being just a little ahead of the times. As ROSITA FORBES depicts this modern Old Man of the Mountain there is nothing terrible about him; he is merely a man of sense, looking after his own interests in the manner prescribed by the conditions of his place and time.

Those conditions, after all, are not so different from those of our own civilization. RAISULI is no mere bandit; he started out to be a scholar. He tells Mrs. FORBES: "I wanted to know everything that happened in the past, for in those days I believed that wisdom lay in books." He became learned in law and jurisprudence, which in Morocco is apparently regarded as a branch of the higher learning rather than a gainful occupation. Then one day there came to town a woman of the hills, who complained that her family had been murdered and her property stolen by robbers. "The wives of the village would have taken her in and comforted her, but she asked only for a gun to go back and take her revenge. 'Is there no man who will go with me?' she asked, and the soles of my feet itched"—and so RAISULI found his life work.

Banditry for him was no rude pastime; it was a business, and highly lucrative. Let no college professor who has left respectable poverty for the business world, where he can get plenty of action and perhaps plenty of money, cast the first stone at RAISULI, who has learned in Morocco, as men have learned elsewhere, that wisdom is to be found in the study of one's neighbor—and, perhaps, that it can be found there more easily by one who has previously sought it in books.

RHODES SCHOLARS.

The selection of American Rhodes Scholars to enter Oxford University next Fall was recently announced, and it was observed that, taking the States as a whole, there were on the average more than ten candidates for every vacancy. The number was even higher at last year's elections, averaging more than fifteen per scholarship. In some States the competition is still sluggish, while in Ohio, a year or two ago, there were forty-one aspirants for a single appointment. But a dozen years back the competition for forty-eight scholarships was apt to attract less than a hundred candidates.

In quality as well as in quantity the grade of Rhodes Scholars seems to be improving, though here perhaps the improvement is rather in the committees of selection, which are no longer inclined to interpret CECIL RHODES'S stipulated qualification of moral leadership as meaning activity in some college anti-cigarette league. Nineteen years after the first American Rhodes Scholars were appointed it may fairly be said that in respect of attracting a fair number of American college men of the best class the Rhodes scholarships have passed the experimental stage.

Other conclusions cannot be announced with such confidence. Certainly the American scholarships have justified none of the inflated expectations of either good or evil that were entertained by many persons when the migration to Oxford began. RHODES'S hope and the Irish fear that England, Germany and America would be drawn closer together by a common education of their leading public men has not been realized, so far as America is concerned, because ex-Rhodes Scholars have shown no tendency to become leading public men. True, the oldest of them are not much past forty; but a record in public life which shows nothing more imposing than a Chairman of the Rhode Island Democratic State Committee, a few ex-members of Legislatures and a member of the City Council of Metuchen, N. J., is nothing for the Irish patriots to get excited about. More men have gone into the administrative branches of the Government, and here the international education begun at Oxford has probably been highly useful.

A compilation of the records of all scholars—Americans, British Colonials and Germans—appointed up through the year 1916 was lately published. That year was taken as the terminus on the ground that scholars appointed after that—those only two or three years out of Oxford, and many of them still in other graduate schools—were hardly in any proper sense out in the world. Those who had had some opportunity to show what they were going to do numbered about 700. Nearly a third of them had studied law at Oxford—more than twice as many as applied themselves to any other subject. But the law ranked second in popularity among occupations followed after leaving college—there were 223 teachers, 177 lawyers, 78 business men and 57 in Government service.

The few German scholars went, almost without exception, into the Government service or business, and an inclination to medicine was unusually strong in Australia. Aside from that the proportion probably ran fairly evenly through the various national groups. Certainly most ex-Rhodes Scholars in the United States are teachers or lawyers; and in these fields, allowing for the handicap of youth, a reasonable number have attained fair distinction.

Such visible "effects" as have been produced are in Oxford rather than in the United States—Oxford, which has at last begun to give serious consideration to graduate study to satisfy the American demand. Oxford-trained teachers have persuaded several American universities to institute something like the British final examinations, which insure that the student shall at least know something about something instead of nothing about everything. Aside from that, it does not appear that there has been any effect except on the lives and habits of thought of the individual scholars, which may be much or little, according to the individual temperament. Perhaps no further "effect" need have been looked for, if life is an end rather than a means.

CENSORSHIP FOR OTHERS.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Mr. John Galsworthy lately emitted some gloomy thoughts on science. It was likely to become "a monster which will devour us," for there were too many wicked scientists using their discoveries for base purposes. Mr. Galsworthy thought that science should be curbed. Yet Mr. Galsworthy would probably deplore the idea that the writing of plays and novels should be curbed because there are wicked authors whose writings are not to sell see. A VIRTUOUS AUTHOR.
New York, Dec. 22, 1923.

BY-PRODUCTS

An advertisement in today's TIMES BOOK REVIEW asks, and in full face type at that, "And what is the waiter thinking?" One could, perhaps, try to be funny about that; but it is a tragic rather than a comic theme. A nation which has been trained by the only preacher it hears regularly, and the only one to which it pays any attention, the advertising page, to be afraid of what the waiter is thinking, is the sort of nation that would naturally produce Presidents who are afraid of what Hiram Johnson and George Harvey are thinking.

Privations of Army Life.

From THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Lieutenant Wood's bank account has fluctuated considerably, sometimes running as low as $150,000.

In the opinion of this column, the King of Denmark is a poor sport. His cousins Prince Erik, who is about to marry forty millions in Toronto, and Prince Viggo, about to marry an unknown but probably considerable number of millions in New York, have had to renounce their claims of succession on the throne before they could mingle the blood of commoners with the sacred strain of the Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburgs.

This is according to precedent, but it is hard on a couple of boys who have brought back considerable meat for the royal icebox; and worse than that, it is unnecessary. For, granting that the royal blood will be debased by admixture with that of Peter Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt; granting, as not all of us do, that it makes any difference who is King of Denmark, the fact remains that Prince Erik is only No. 11 in succession to the throne and Prince Viggo No. 12. Their chance of succession to the throne is less than the Secretary of Labor's chance of succession to the Presidency. If they stood anywhere near the throne, they might feel that the King was making them coldly furnish forth their wedding feast with the baked meats of their own funeral, yet as good Glücksburgs they could yield gracefully for the sake of the throne. As it is, the King is taking away a fictitious distinction that could never do the throne any harm and might make the new Princesses happy. This looks like rubbing it in.

The Greek branch of the Glücksburg family was more practical. Knowing that, in so far as any Greek prince is safe from being set on the throne by Venizelos, Prince Christopher was safe, they were willing to trade absolute ownership of a title for a life interest in an estate. The King of Denmark trades a life interest in a title, but it is a safe bet that the stocks and bonds that go over to Denmark will go there to stay. However, the Greek Glücksburgs were in a jam and had to take what they could get; and Princess Anastasia proved in her last marriage, as in her semi-final, that she was a good business woman.

These Are Bad News.

From Cape Cod Sand.

The first number of The Celestial Gazette of Yarmouthport appears today. For some time I have had an agent over in the other world and he has seen Jacob Stone Howes, formerly of Dennis. He says that those who think that our Heavenly Father loves loafers will find that Heaven is not a great resting place where there is nothing to do but play a harp and wear a halo. Not much!

Most criticism of newspapers is ill-founded, yet there is a good deal in the complaint that only bad news is news; that the emphasis is always on the deviation from normalcy, the falling short of man's aspiration to peace, quiet and virtue. For instance, THE TIMES on Dec. 26 had a front-page head: "Christmas Liquor Kills Three." Why not say, with equal truth, "Christmas Liquor Didn't Kill Three Million"; or "Christmas Liquor Made Day Endurable for 987,826"?

Perils of the Great City.

Dispatch from Detroit.

"I went to Indianapolis an unsophisticated country girl," Miss Callahan said. "Then I got into the wrong sort of company."

We are glad to see Current History taking its place in the front rank of the defenders of morality. Replies to Miss Alyse Gregory's recent article on "Woman's Changing Morality" are still pouring in, and are beginning to pour out. In the latest issue Mrs. Henry W. Peabody says, in effect, that woman's morality isn't changing because (1) the ladies are moral now, and (2) they never were. Certainly Mrs. Peabody paints a terrible picture of the '70s, when "girls were allowed to ride out with young men in very narrow buggies and sleighs, though then, as now, the really best people protected girlhood."

But apparently we fall short of the standard of our ancestors in virtue as well as in vice. Discussing militant moral ladies, Mrs. Peabody asks:

> Have we reached, even in our new political life, the standard of a Deborah? We might compare her with the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, that young woman into whose hands our Government has committed the most difficult issue of our age, the enforcement of the Volstead act as it relates to the Supreme Court.

With no disrespect to Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, who plays Deborah to Harry Daugherty's Barak, one must remark that though Deborah did her bit to upset Sisera, it took Jael, the Carrie Nation of her time, to finish him off.

And what is the meaning of that dark phrase, "the enforcement of the Volstead act as it relates to the Supreme Court"? Were the names of robed Justices on that missing Washington bootleggers' list? One has heard stranger things than that.

The Herald, its humane feelings excited beyond endurance, announces that "the submarine, the bombing airplane and poison gas have got to go." How can we make them go? "By calling another conference to deal with these problems President Coolidge could do a master stroke for humanity." We have not seen so great faith, no, not in the whole League of Nations.

A Harvard savant has discovered that the modern flapper possesses the lowest degree of intelligence. Now all that remains to be established is this learned gentleman's definition of a flapper. When he says, for example, that flappers chafe under discipline and enforced tasks, dislike to bother with burdensome mental problems, and can appreciate only that phase of a question that directly affects them, one is inclined to fear that all of us flap a little now and then.

One finds it hard to understand the dissatisfaction of captious citizens with the recent liquor raids in Williamson County, Illinois, where a prohibition agent from Washington enlisted the Ku Klux Klan as a posse comitatus. This is not the first time the Klan has acted as the secular arm of the Anti-Saloon League, an organization whose fundamental philosophy is identical with that of the Klan, and whose membership in some places seems to be largely composed of Klansmen. We'd have had a Klan dictatorship here if there had been enough of the sheeted warriors to rise at the impassioned appeal of Mr. Anderson, the local pasha of the Anti-Saloon League.

Edward W. Bok has put up some more money for a peace prize, and one can't help wondering who will arrest Mme. when Mr. B. has passed away.

"FRIENDS OF THE LEAGUE."

Interest in the Suggestion to Favor an American Society.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Coolidge, in the message to Congress, positively declared himself against the League. He may well be selected as the candidate representing that side of the issue in the approaching Presidential campaign. Friends of the League will rejoice in accepting the other side.

Obviously, this must be adopted as a primary plank in the Democratic platform, and candidates selected pledged to its support.

Your suggestion that contributions of $1 from each friend who wishes to assist in supplying the $400,000 out from the budget will speedily develop an interest in the subject. A reliable central body may be formed to receive and protect the fund. One dollar from each friend of the cause will suffice for the main purpose. Additional funds may be received by the committee and employed to support the project. Through State and Congressional associations the canvass should be carried into every Assembly district and election district, and the advantages of the League of Nations explained to every voter and his support obtained.

JOHN R. KUHN.
Brooklyn, Dec. 27, 1923.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article approving the suggestion of Professor Mitchell of the University of Richmond, Va., that friends of the League of Nations subscribe a sum of $400,000, equivalent to the cut in the budget of the League, should appeal strongly to every unprejudiced American. I am ready with the first dollar, and I know scores who will follow.

GEORGE REID ANDREWS.
New York, Dec. 27, 1923.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article "Friends of the League" is most timely, and we sincerely hope that the idea, as suggested, will become a reality. The aims of the League have been distorted for political convenience, but true light is coming on this national issue, as the main object of the League is to save the nations of the world from being entangled again in another great war by an united effort in common to remove the causes that made it possible. As a nation we would not deviate from our path in being foremost to support any move for peace and law.

R. D. T.
New York, Dec. 27, 1923.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to see Professor Mitchell's letter with its admirable proposal of voluntary contributions for financial support of the League of Nations from friends in America. Your editorial article on "Friends of the League," in pursuance of the same thought, must be welcomed in like manner by thousands of your readers who have long desired some means of expressing in a tangible way their attitude.

I am one of the multitudes who have been ardent believers in the League from the beginning, and who voted for President Harding with no purpose of dissociating our country from the great and beneficent undertaking represented by it, but in the expectation that the ends thus proposed would be kept in view and attained in some "association of nations," as we were given to understand. The construction that has been put upon the significance of the last Presidential election is exasperating beyond all expression to friends of the League. They will be eager, I am sure, to join in this movement and give to it a substantial support which will be less liable to misinterpretation than a ballot.

G. S. DICKERMAN.
New Haven, Conn., Dec. 27, 1923.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my copy of THE TIMES this morning I find a letter from Professor Mitchell of the University of Richmond which appeals to me strongly.

Being of Colonial New England ancestry, I have felt deeply humiliated by the attitude forced on the United States by politicians and aliens toward France and England from the very beginning of Germany's treacherous attack.

I shall be very glad to add my name to those of any others who, like myself, wish to show their sympathy and to aid in the support of the League of Nations in its fine work.

Mrs. AARON WARD.
Roslyn, L. I., Dec. 28, 1923.

REGISTERED LETTERS IN 1866.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following excerpt from Godey's Lady's Book seems pertinent to the article you published on the subject a day or so since, with especial reference to the matter of subscriptions and methods of payment:

"Registered Letters—Any person who has the folly to send a registered letter must take the consequence of it. If a loss is reported to us—of a registered letter containing money—we shall take no notice of it. Let this be distinctly understood."

The date is January, 1866. There was evidently something wrong with one department of our postal service in those days.

M. C. G. WITTE.
Clinton, Conn., Dec. 27, 1923.

"I MUST FORSWEAR THIS HASTE."

I must forswear this haste, and strive to go
More steadfastly upon my road. I know
How the dense hurrying and eager throng
Sweeps down the thoroughfare. The flood is strong.
It were a stalwart swimmer who could breast
The swift full tide. . . . There is no need of rest
Abroad in all the land—no leisure, none.
Unto the going down of every sun
This seething, feverish and bootless race
For some blind goal. . . . Look, how on every face
Is set a seal of grim and hard intent
To labor, battle—spend, ay—and be spent
Always and always in some mill of power,
Calling it industry! . . . One little hour
I stood—last night—to counsel with the stars
Out in the silence . . . by the meadow bars.

O stars, I said, with all your myriad eyes,
Teach me your way, inscrutable and wise.
You have no haste, no turbulence, no sounds
Though all the infinite universe goes round
Its far eternal circle, day by day,
Yet not one little world of all makes prey
Of any lesser world. . . . And I would know
Likewise, a straight and separate way to go
To lie alone, at noonday, if I will,
And read some little poet. . . . Or be fill
My empty hands with dreams that swallows bring.
And to have time to hear the skylark sing
And time to gather fagots, and to build
A little fire when dusk her dew has spilled,
Upon a hill, along the upward road!

The stars were still. The young moon, silver-bowed,
Silent as they. . . . But all at once I knew!
A sudden radiance in my spirit grew. . . .
Now, I am quit of haste. And say at noon—
At dusk . . . to every star, to every moon,
Good Stars, Good Friends, here's one soul is
no slave—
Hurrying, eager for the end, the grave,
And some hereafter. . . . See, how I shall go
Loitering down the highroad, wot and slow,
Turning a field, to kiss me every flow'r
Some golden sheaf of song to bear away.

BARBARA YOUNG.

$175,085 FOR NEEDY; 300 FAMILIES AIDED

Hundred Extra Cases Taken Care Of by Exceptionally Generous Response This Year.

PRAISE FOR THE FUND

Managers for Association for Improving Condition of the Poor Voice Appreciation.

9,520 GIVERS TO DATE

Total of Memorial Contributions Reaches 687—Appeal Reached Even to Foreign Lands.

Contributions of $731.50, received yesterday for the Neediest Cases, increased the total of the fund to $175,085.17. This sum, including the forty-six persons and groups who gave yesterday, has been contributed by $9,520 givers.

All doubt about 300 needy families being provided for passed as the fund went beyond the $175,000 mark. In the last seven years 200 families have been relieved each year, but an exceptionally generous response this year has added another hundred to the happy ones. Approximately 1,200 persons, thanks to the liberality of friends of the funds, face the new year with confidence and light hearts.

The following letter was received yesterday:

Dec. 29, 1923.

Editr THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dear Sir: I am sending you herewith a copy of a resolution which was adopted by the Board of Managers of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor at its regular meeting today. You have rendered an unusual service to the community in the campaign this year. It represents a very generous outpouring of Christmas spirit on the part of the many people who have participated in it and the rapid natural growth of the idea of the Hundred Neediest Cases is most encouraging.

Not only in our behalf, but in behalf of the families whom we shall be able to aid as a result of this campaign, please accept our warm appreciation. Sincerely yours,

CORNELIUS N. BLISS JR.,
President.

The resolutions inclosed were as follows:

Whereas THE NEW YORK TIMES has again during this Christmas period rendered as important public service in placing before the public the need of a group of families in this city, who are in distress because of sickness, death or other misfortune, and

Whereas, this effort has resulted in the support of a larger number of persons and a larger total of contributions than any previous similar effort and has put the organizations participating in this work in a position to render much more effective aid to a larger number of families, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Board of Managers of the Association For Improving the Condition of the Poor express its warm appreciation to THE NEW YORK TIMES for the effective services which it has rendered, and be it further

Resolved that it express, through the medium of THE NEW YORK TIMES, its hearty thanks to the large number of people who have contributed so generously to the needs of these families.

Excerpts from mail bringing contributions yesterday were as follows:

B. Y. K.—Merry Christmas to dear Mrs. K., the widow, blind and 63 years old. My dear father was blind and I send this in his memory.

C. R, Hoboken—Please accept this from one unable to walk during the past three years, but who hopes to be able to walk and work again.

Albuquerque, N. M.—Please credit the enclosed check to "Leeds and Lillian." With it goes a wish that all the 200 Neediest Cases might be as happy as we are.

A. T. K.—This check comes from three little children, Edward, Myra and Janet, who are grateful to the Almighty for having blessed them with a father and mother and enough of the good things of life.

Box 546—I read yesterday in The Times the case of two young girls who had been forsaken by their mother. This $5 is just a kiss for the one who wants to learn dressmaking.

A. P., Oriente, Cuba—Please find enclosed my check and give it to the least popular of the Hundred Neediest Cases.

F. T. K., Springfield, Mass.—Please list the enclosed go toward helping Case 125. Would it be against any rules to let me have the name and address of this case My wife would like very much to write a few words of encouragement and cheer to this brave woman from time to time, if you think it would help.

In cases where, as in he letter of F. T. K., iformation is sought that would add to the happiness of any case, a personal letter is sent giving the information desired.

The growth of the appeal for the Hundred Neediest Cases has been as follows:

1912	$3,630.88
1913	9,646.36
1914	15,032.46
1915	31,319.02
1916	55,792.45
*1917	82,108.47
*1918	81,097.57
*1919	106,967.14
*1920	111,128.00
*1921	125,011.10
*1922	157,421.08

*200 cases each year since 1916.

In the list of contributions published yesterday the donation of Miss E. T. Shaw was listed as $1 instead of $5.

Including the six gifts in memory of the dead received yesterday, the total of memorials so far forwarded to the fund is 687.

Plans to Tax Small Italian Incomes.

ROME, Dec. 29.—Minister of Finance de Stefani has presented to the Cabinet a measure making 5,000 lire the minimum income on which a tax will be levied. Under the present law the minimum is 10,000 lire.

Contributions Still Arriving for Neediest; More Than 9,000 Givers Have Aided Fund

Contributions for the Neediest Cases yesterday amounted to $731.50, making a total of $175,085.17 received so far this year. Contributions were received as follows:

By The New York Times	$606.50
By Association for Improving Condition of the Poor	82.00
By the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	18.00
By the State Charities Aid Association	19.00
By the Catholic Charities	6.00
Total	$731.50
Previously acknowledged	174,353.67
Complete total	$175,085.17

Contributions received direct by The New York Times:

A. B.	$5	Jolliffe, Ruby M.	10
Anonymous	30	Jones, K. M.	$20
Bennett, J. D.	50	Kavanagh, Thos. P. and John A.	5
Dermody, Marie T.	1	Kramonnt, V. A.	10
Ellsworth, J. W.	50	Krosel, Margery R.	25
Frank, Mrs. J. A.	10	Levy, Lottie	10
Gardiner, H. & J.	5	Lewis, Margaret E.	5
Graham, W. T.	100	Little Children Beginners' Dept. St. Paul's Congregational S. S.	3
Hoffman, H. B.	35	Nonkanahwa, Pa.	15
In Memory of— Elsie A. Foster	6	Noyes, C. E.	1.50
In Memory of— E.N.T. and A.S.T.	10	Oettinger, Jeannette	15
In Memory of— H.J.S. and E.Z.S.	10	Poa Chen Kuang	10
In Memory of— Herbert, who gave his life in the World War	1	Quinn, W. F.	25
In Memory of— My Dear Husband, H. T. D.	5	Richardson, N. B.	5
In Memory of— Dear Mother, H. T. D.	5	Rollenhagen, C.	1
J. E. S.	2	Transplanted Jerseyite in Cal.	10
Total	$606.50	Wallace, M. E.	10
		Weldenbach, E.	10
		Werner, Selmo	10
		Werth, Josephine	82

Contributions received by the Association for Improving the condition of the Poor:

Foxcroft, F. V.	$27	Vail, Melissa G.	$50
Rutherford, Margaret	5		
Total	$82		

Contributions received by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities:

Eastwood, Margaret S.	$15	E. C. K.	$3
Total	$18		

Contributions received by the State Charities Aid Association:

Barrea, Mrs. W. H.	$15	Nievistaedt, Mrs. M.	$1
Carter, W. W.	5		
Total	$19		

Contributions received by the Catholic Charities:

Not given	$1	M. L. N.	$5
Total	$6		

12,000 MAIL PLEAS FOR CHRISTMAS AID

Salvation Army Adjutant Took Eight Weeks to Read Letters of Charity Seekers.

MANY FRAUDS DETECTED

Some of Those Appealing for Help Were Found Wearing Diamonds and Fur Coats.

The Salvation Army announced yesterday that 12,000 letters appealing for Christmas charity had been received and read by Adjutant Mary Metz, whose method of culling the genuine cases of distress from the enormous pile of holiday mail is revealed in the statement of that organization. In the last twelve years Adjutant Metz, official letter expert at the relief department of the Salvation Army, 122 West Fourteenth Street, has read approximately 125,000 Christmas letters, in addition to many other thousands of regular appeals for help. It required eight weeks for her to read the 12,000 Christmas letters this year.

"You cannot always apply general rules," said Adjutant Metz yesterday, "but there are certain tell-tale points which invariably indicate insincerity or professional and habitual waywardness. Excessive use of lugubrious adjectives is perhaps the first point. Persons who are not only willing to classify themselves as 'wretched' or 'desperate' or 'pitiable' or 'forsaken,' but seem to glory in it, are nearly always found to be unworthy in that they have no intention of trying to help themselves. Such persons have usually settled in a rut from which they have not a healthy desire to extricate themselves.

"Excessive use of religious language is another point. Many applicants indulge in this because they know we are primarily a religious organization. When people start out to write about God it isn't very hard to tell whether they mean what they are saying.

"Letters from certain foreign groups always have to be carefully investigated before any help is given. When we see a signature that indicates one of these particular nationalities we invariably set the letter aside. The reason is that these particular groups have huge families and are known for their clannishness and it is pretty safe to assume that there is some relative somewhere who could help if th circumstances rally warranted it. Surprise visits to some of these homes have sometimes revealed the writers of the letters wearing diamonds and fur coats.

"We are always wary when we are given a too careful enumeration of details as to the number of children, their ages and particular needs, and too explicit information as to just how to find the apartment or flat or rooms in which the family is living. This nearly always indicates that the writer 'knows the ropes,' and is depending upon charity instead of his own efforts.

"We look askance at letters that come in weeks before Christmas. They say the early bird gets the worm. But that is about all he does get in this instance. People who write early in November asking for a Christmas basket are obviously making a little effort, if any, to better themselves."

BILL TO DELAY TAX FINE.

Would Withhold Penalty Pending Capital Levy Test Cases.

Because court proceedings are pending which would test the legality of the new State Moneyed Capital Tax law, State Senator Thomas I. Sheridan announced yesterday that a bill is being drafted which would remove the penalty of $100 a day for failure to pay the tax when due, tomorrow. The proposed bill would remove all liability under the penalty section of the law, while the test cases are pending in the court, thus allowing those required to pay the tax to withhold payment until the law is tested.

Senator Sheridan said: "Hundreds of citizens are now resorting to the courts to review their assessments and the municipal authorities as well as the public are interested to have final judicial interpretation of the terms of this novel law. While this interpretation is being awaited, it is unduly harsh to subject the taxpayer to liability for this extremely heavy penalty."

MAIL FOR IRELAND HELD UP.

Strike of Queenstown Porters Delays American Bags a Day.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, Dec. 29.—One thousand sacks of American mail brought from New York on the President Polk missed the rail connection for Dublin last evening because of the refusal of the porters to handle the bags unless their staff of 10 men was increased to 20. This the agent of the United States Line refused to do and the men quit work at the quayside.

An appeal was made to the Military Commander and a party of troops transferred the sacks, but too late to make the train. The mail reached Dublin today.

NEWARK'S AUTO TOLL 102.

Third of All the Accidental Deaths This Year.

More than one-third of the accidental deaths in Newark in 1923 were caused by automobiles, according to figures made public yesterday by City Clerk William J. Egan. Of the 295 accidental deaths reported, 120 were involved automobiles.

Nine deaths were attributed to alcohol. There were 26 homicides, twelve of the victims being shot to death.

PERSIA MAKES BID FOR OUR ATTENTION

Announces Opportunities Await American Capital and Enterprise in Ancient Land.

NATURAL RESOURCES RICH

Sinclair Oil the First Corporation From New World to Tap Undeveloped Wealth.

Following the announcement that the oil concession in Persia had been granted the Sinclair Oil Corporation, Romaine A. Philpot, who has just been chosen head of the new Government Bank of Persia, subject to ratification by the Persian Parliament, made public a statement yesterday in which he urged American firms to take a keener interest in Persia's resources. He is Chairman of the Bankers' Forum, and is in constant communication with the Persian Legation.

"The Persian Government is most desirous to enter into negotiations with American companies for the construction of railways and roads," he said. "Persia business men have approached American manufacturers for the introduction of American machinery and the establishment of textile plants, there being a great deal of cotton and wool in Persia. The silk industry, which has always been important in Persia but which has suffered much during the war, is reviving and efforts are being made to produce silk adapted to the American market. In short, it is the policy of the Persian Government to encourage as much as possible the home industries and to foster commercial intercourse with the United States.

"It is perhaps not realized that Persia's natural resources are very considerable. Besides oil she has iron, copper, coal, lead, nickel, manganese, &c.

"A very important step in the direction of securing equality of opportunity for America and enlisting the assistance of American companies in the exploration and exploitation of Persia's potential wealth has just been taken. An agreement was signed last week between the Persian Government and the Sinclair Oil Corporation regarding the granting to the latter of a concession for the exploitation of the four northern provinces. The Sinclair proposal follows closely the oil law passed by the Persian Parliament some six months ago, laying down necessary restrictions and safeguards, and will be submitted to the Legislature as soon as that body meets.

"American firms are in fact invited to send representatives to Teheran, where many opportunities for investment, actual and potential, await them. In order to compete with the British, Russians and Germans, American companies should have a man on the spot with the project in question and with the documents establishing status.

"Dr. A. C. Millspaugh, the American Administrator General of the Finances, recommended to Persia by the American Department of State, has just presented his fourth quarterly report to the Persian Government, in whose employ he is on a five-year contract. This document shows that notable improvement has taken place in the finances of the country within the last year, the budget being balanced.

"Financial reforms having been inaugurated, attention is now being turned to the economic and industrial development of the country. The employment of American experts and advisers for the improvement of transportation and agriculture, which are still in a rudimentary state, is being seriously considered."

FAVORSS A 6TH AV. SUBWAY.

Should Replace the Elevated, Says 34th Street Board of Trade.

Declaring that the city should take immediate steps to provide relief for the ever-increasing vehicular and pedestrian traffic on Sixth Avenue, the Thirty-fourth Street Board of Trade yesterday issued a statement endorsing Borough President Miller's plan to remove the Sixth Avenue elevated structure and construct a subway to take its place. Vivian Green, President of the Thirty-fourth Street Board of Trade, in announcing the board's decision, said:

"The Executive Committee believes that if the project can be carried out Sixth Avenue would immediately take its rightful place as the central artery of traffic to and from the great hotel and shopping centre of midtown Manhattan.

"The Board of Trade wishes to point out, however, that in establishing a subway to take the place of the elevated the route should be one that will enable the residents, who now use the elevated in that wide area in upper Manhattan north of Fifty-ninth Street, to reach the midtown Sixth Avenue district with even greater ease than at present."

WILLIAM P. CLYDE'S WILL.

Leaves House to Widow and Rest Goes to Children.

The will of William P. Clyde, filed for probate yesterday, leaves only the residence at 1 West Fifty-first Street and its contents to his widow, Emeline F. Clyde. He states that he made no further allowance for her "because I made ample provision to her satisfaction otherwise in my lifetime." The residuary estate goes equally to the children, Marshall H. Clyde, Mabel C. Henshaw, Thomas Clyde, William P. Clyde Jr., George W. Clyde and Ethel Clyde. A trust fund of $100,000 is left to Georgie Isabella Clyde, a niece, and $20,000 and $15,000 a year go respectively, to George M. Holstein and John Glimsil Jr. Mr. Holstein and the sons, Thomas and George W. Clyde, are named executors.

DR. NICOLL TALKS ABOUT COMPLEXIONS

Nature Can Give Better Ones Than Drug Stores, Says State Health Commissioner.

HOW TO GET RID OF ACNE

Proper Diet, Shampoos, Exercise and Proper Sleep Will Banish Pimples, He Says.

Taking as his subject "Complexions and Health," Dr. Matthias Nicoll Jr., State Commissioner of Health, broadcast recently a health talk from Station WGY of the General Electric Company at Schenectady. He called attention to the fact that the condition of the skin is largely dependent upon general health, and that attention to details of personal hygiene will improve both.

"Job had his boils," continued Dr. Nicoll, "and, we are told, suffered greatly therefrom, but the physical pain borne by the patriarch was as naught compared to the mental anguish of the boy or girl with pimples. Plain everyday pimples is one of the stubbornest yet one of the commonest skin diseases to which the flesh is heir. The proper name for this disfiguring condition is 'acne'—a short name for a long-drawn-out affliction.

"Acne is essentially a disease of youth. Its natural tendency is to last for a few years and to disappear when the boy or girl grows up. Sometimes scars remain which never disappear, and in some people these are so numerous as to make them look as if they had had smallpox. Acne never causes ill-health; rather it is often the effect of some general bodily disorder. It tends to lower the personal pride of the one who suffers with it.

"Acne is caused by the growth of a germ in the skin, and is more likely to develop when the skin is greasy or oily. To do away with this oiliness as much as possible care of the scalp and face is very important. The scalp and hair should be shampooed once a week, using hot water and liquid green soap, which can be purcased in any drug store. A generous supply of lather should be rubbed in vigorously. Afterward all of the soap must be rinsed out, for it is distinctly harmful to let soapy water dry in the hair.

"If you suffer with acne, besides washing the scalp as I have just described, wash the face every night with ordinary white bath soap and good hot water, rubbing hard with a coarse washcloth. Follow this with plain hot water to remove the soap, and finally sop the face for five minutes with cold water. This treatment will loosen many of the blackheads, which are a part of the disease, and thus allow them to be removed more easily, which should be done once a week. In removing blackheads, never use the finger nails—use only a blackhead extractor with a rounded surface and shaped somewhat like a long letter 'S'; this can be purchased in the drug store. Any other method may do more harm than good.

"Although acne is caused by a germ infection of the skin, nevertheless there are other underlying factors necessary to bring about the disease, and it is to these that I particularly want to call your attention, because they are matters largely of personal hygiene and are within your control.

"One of the most frequent underlying causes is incorrect diet. Any one of you who eats excessively of sweets can hope to get rid of acne; it just thrives on sugar. Therefore you must go without candy, soda water, sundaes, sweet desserts, cake, and so forth. Coffee, tea and cocoa are also harmful and should be omitted from your diet. You ask, 'What may I eat?' Drink plenty of milk and eat lots of raw fruit and vegetables, and meat not oftener than once a day.

"Disorder of the stomach and intestines is often one of the causes of acne, but if you pay attention to your diet and eat your meals regularly, chewing your food thoroughly, and take only those foods I have indicated, you will find that your digestive tract will regulate itself.

"Another thing which will improve your general physical condition as well as your skin is exercise out of doors. This is necessary for everybody, and it is remarkable how often the complexion will be improved in this way. Spend as much of your spare time as possible out in the fresh air. Even if you don't take part in any of the usual out-of-door games and sports, most of you are able to take long walks; six miles on Saturday will bring color to the palest cheek. Not only will exercise increase your resistance to acne, but it will help to build up a general resistance to other more serious diseases.

ADDS 27,000 MILES TO WIRE.

New England Telephone Co. Plans Big Extension in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 29.—The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company wil ladd 27,000 miles of conductor wire in Central Massachusetts in 1924, enough to encircle the globe and lap over two-thirds across the American continent. Over all these miles persons will be talking a year from now. Nearly one-half of it will be used in extending the city's local service. The rest will be for improved suburban and toll service.

The cost of this wire work alone will be upward of $500,000. In addition, very large improvements and extensions will be made to switchboards, batteries and the like.

The grand total to be expended on improvements has not been definitely determined, but it is estimated it will be in excess of $1,000,000.

BLACK ESTATE $1,000,000.

Will Leaves Most to Widow and $10,000 Each to Two Employes.

John H. Black, head the the Black New England Theatre Co., Inc., who died two weeks ago at 128 Richmond Avenue, South Orange, N. J., left an estate approximating $1,000,000, according to the will filed for probate yesterday with Surrogate Isherwood. The widow, who is made executrix, will receive out right the sum of $300,000 and the residue of the estate. Two brothers, Alfred S. and Frank C. Black, each will receive $10,000. An equal amount is left to Christian A. Decker, Mr. Black's secrtary; Martin A. Connolly, his chauffeur, and Miss Kathryn Tankner of Chicago.

CONGRATULATE MAN OF 96.

Philip H. Kinkel Spent Part of Birthday Reading World's News.

Special to The New York Times.

BEDFORD, Dec. 29.—Congratulations were being received by Philip H. Kinkel, who was 96 years old today, and many messages reached his home here. Despite his age his sight and hearing are good, and he spent part of the day reading the news of the world.

Kinkel, who retired several years ago from the polishing business in New York, tells how when 18 years old he crossed the ocean from Germany to New York in a sailing vessel and was two months in making the trip, because the boat was blown out of its course. He settled in New York in 1845 and fifty years ago moved to Bedford. He was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1827. He says his health is fairly good considering his age.

Art School to Show Work.

An exhibition of the work of students of the Metropolitan Art School, of which Michel Jacobs is director, will be held at the Art Center from Jan. 2 to 14. On Thursday Mr. Jacobs will give a lecture based on his book, "The Art of Color." The exhibitions will include portraits, figure studies, landscapes in oils and water colors, pastels and illustrations, interior decoration, poster and costume design.

DR. BAEKELAND HEADS CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Inventor Elected President for 1924—Career of a Famous Belgian.

Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland of New York, famous for the invention of bakelite, and Honorary Professor of Chemical Engineering in Columbia University, has been elected President of the American Chemical Society for 1924. Although a native of Ghent, Dr. Baekeland is "inseparably identified with the most fruitful era in the advance of chemical science in this country," said the statement of the society, made yesterday, announcing his election.

Dean H. P. Talbot of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and George D. Rosengarten of Philadelphia have been selected Directors of the society, which has named the following Councillors at Large:

Dr. C. A. Browne, Chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, Washington; Professor H. N. Holmes of Oberlin College, Chairman of the Committee on Colloid Chemistry of the National Research Council; Professor L. W. Jones, Princeton University; H. S. Miner, industrial chemist, of Gloucester, N. J.

Dr. Baekeland, who succeeds Professor E. C. Franklin of Leland Stanford University, is described as one of a group of leaders whose triumphs mark an era in the progress of American science and invention.

"Dr. Baekeland's crowning work," it was said by Dr. C. F. Chandler, Mitchell Professor Emeritus of Chemistry in Columbia, "is the solving of the mysteries involved in the action of formaldehyde upon phenols, and giving to the world the new material bakelite."

Dr. Baekeland was born in 1863 in the old Flemish City of Ghent, where he received his early education. In 1889 he was appointed Associate Professor at the University of Ghent. Upon his arrival in America he became a research chemist and began at Yonkers, N. Y., the manufacture of a photo printing paper, which he had worked to perfect as far back as 1882 while he was still a student in Ghent. Discovery of this process made Dr. Baekeland a leader in the development of the photographic art, and he finally sold his entire enterprise to a company which manufactures kodaks.

Dr. Baekeland next turned his attention to electro-chemistry in his student days. He spent a Winter at the Technological Institute at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, in the electro-chemical laboratory, and on his return to America equipped a private laboratory at Yonkers.

He undertook direction of the works preliminary to the industrial development of the newly invented electrolytic cell for producing caustic soda and chlorine from salt. The result was the estabslishment at Niagara Falls of one of the largest electro-chemical plants in the world.

SHOW CHINESE PORCELAINS.

Samuel S. Laird Collection to Be Sold Jan. 7 to 12.

One of the largest collections of Chinese porcelains ever offered at public sale will be placed on exhibition at the American Art Galleries on Wednesday, and will be sold from Jan. 7 to Jan. 12. The collection was made by the late Samuel S. Laird of Philadelphia, and consists mainly of Eastern pieces, although there are some European articles, including rare paintings. There are some superb examples of jade, including a white jade double vase of lifform.

A great many of the porcelains are from such famous collections as those of Charles A. Dana, General Bertron Ives, M. C. D. Borden, Thomas J. Waggaman, Cyrus J. Lawrence, Yamanaka & Co., Long Sang Ti, E. A. Bischoff, Edward Wasserman, S. S. Carvalho, A. W. Bahr and Frederick W. Hunter.

In the European group are nineteenth century decorated porcelains from the kilns of Royal Crown Derby, Minton, Coalport and Cauldon, which include seevral rare specimens of pate sur pate by Solon and Boullemier. The paintings include examples by Clays, Jabey, Jacque, Zien, Martens, Woltz and Blommers.

HOSIERY CONCERNS UNITE.

Merger of Three Paterson and Philadelphia Corporations Announced.

Announcement was made yesterday that he Paterson Knitting Mills of Paterson, N. J., the Mutual Hosiery Mills of Tacony, Philadelphia and the Hugo Huettig Company of Paterson have combined their interests and will be united in future as the Paterson-Mutual Hosiery Mills, with main offices in Paterson and a New York office at 267 Fifth Avenue.

The merger brings under one control three well-known concerns which have long been identified with the manufacture of women's silk hosiery for the domestic and export markets. The officers are Hugo Huettig, President; Reinhard Huettig, Vice President and General Manager; Fred R. Huettig, Production Manager; Frank S. Henderson, Sales Director, and John T. Miller, Sales Promotion Manager.

MRS. ALLEN LEFT $70,000.

Founder of Working Girls' Society Gave Estate to Husband.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Alice H. Allen of Scarsdale, who for a quarter century was identified with philanthropic work in Brooklyn and at Scarsdale, left personal property valued at $70,000, according to the will filed for probate here today. Mr. Allen died on Dec. 10. The entire estate was left to Mrs. Allen's husband, John P. Allen, a retired wall paper manufacturer of New York.

"I have thoroughly discussed with my husband the final disposition of my estate," said a clause in the will.

Mrs. Allen was a founder of the Farming Society in Brooklyn in 1876. The society provided a home for working girls.

VENICE GETS DUCAL PALACE.

Italy Will Cede Historic Building to the Municipality.

ROME, Dec. 29.—The old Ducal Palace, one of the sights of Venice, will become the property of the municipality by virtue of a decision of the Cabinet.

The palace is now held by the Italian Government, but Premier Mussolini, in presenting the proposal for ceding it to the city, said that in keeping with the ancient character of the building and its place in history of the republic and Venice, it should be transferred.

R. M. Jesup New Under-Sheriff.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Sheriff-elect Arthur S. Maudlin, who is now Under-Sheriff, announced today the appointment of Richard M. Jesup of Rye, a retired New York stock broker, as Under-Sheriff. After Jan. 1, the office of Under-Sheriff, which heretofore has paid $7,000 a year, will be an honorary one, at a salary of $1 a year.

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WASHINGTON OPENS SEASON OF GAYETY

Holiday Colorings, Matched by Gowns, Mark Diplomatic Dinner at White House.

NEW GOLD PLATE IS USED

Ultra-Smart Gowns Displayed at House Warming Given by Metropolitan Club Annex.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—For the majority of men and women in society at the National Capital the season has just begun.

Another State Dinner at the White House has passed into history, bringing increased admiration for the hostess and the dignified simplicity with which she received her guests at what is generally described as the Diplomatic Dinner.

In keeping with the season, the decorations were in Christmas coloring, with Poinsetta blossoms glowing among Farleynse ferns. The hostess wore a gown of red velvet of much the same tone as the Poinsetta blossoms, made on simple, draped lines with V-shaped top. She wore no ornaments and her hair was waved and drawn back in the fashion she has followed since her first season in Washington.

The new gold plate ordered by Mrs. Harding and used for the first time at the dinner for the Cabinet on Dec. 6 is evidently to be reserved for State occasions and was used for the Diplomatic Dinner. It was not used, however, at either of the large luncheons given in the last month, and is never used by the President and his wife when they are alone or when they are entertaining personal friends.

The dozens of gold forks and spoons are the sterling silver of previous Administrations gold plated at the order of Mrs. Harding.

While several shades of crimson, a deep French blue and some green tones are crowding gold and silver evening gowns for first place, day functions reveal black and white in ultra-smart lines as the favorite costuming for smartly dressed women. The house warming given by the members of the Metropolitan Club last week for the Metropolitan Annex, which is the former apartment house adjoining the club on H Street, made into a big ballroom, with additional club chambers, brought out the smartest street dresses of the Winter. Invitations were limited strictly to the immediate families of the members and every woman within this sphere seemed to have been present in new attire.

Mrs. Breckenridge Long, Mrs. Louis Titus, just back from California to pass the Winter at her Washington home, and Mrs. Joseph Leiter were among the younger matrons showing preference for black and white, with ermine supplying the white note. Mrs. Long wore a coat dress in black velvet with the collar of ermine in a broad revere coming to a point in front several inches below the waistline, the back practically a cape of ermine, falling loose from the shoulders and cut in sharp straight line like an exaggerated sailor collar. Her hat was plain and of black velvet.

Mrs. Titus wore a short black cloth gown with hip length jacket of broadtail and a small black hat edged in ermine with a chue of the same fur against the crown. Long pendant earrings of small seed pearls added to the attractiveness of this costume.

Mrs. Leiter's gown was black velvet with V neck and skirt fully eight inches from the ground. She wore a large, round velvet hat with rosette of unspotted ermine against the rather stiff crown. A short string of pearls was her ornament.

Mrs. Woodbury Blair, wife of the Club's President, received and Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Secretary of State, poured tea.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, who is passing the holidays in Florida with her daughter, the Princess Cantacuzene and her husband, was a noticeable figure at the last White House reception, wearing a draped gown of heavy white silk with a particularly graceful train and shoulder drapery, the latter of old lace.

Mrs. Grant will return to her Washington house early in the year and later will have her granddaughters, the Princesses Bertha and Ida Cantacuzene with her for a few weeks.

Mrs. George Wickersham of New York, wife of the Attorney General of the Taft Cabinet, who was in town recently, wore at a dinner a gown entirely of black lace draped on dull finished satin with the top of jet and crystal. With this Mrs. Wickersham wore a diamond and emerald necklace and diamond corsage ornaments.

Mrs. Cary Grayson, who received the guests at the first Junior League dance which opened the series of Small and Earlys last week wore a golden gown of lace and tissue, showing a suggestion of the Spanish flounce of a generation ago and the new square decolletage and broad, long shoulder line.

MEDICAL CENTRE UNDER WAY

Chicago University Plans to Spend $11,300,000 on Great Project.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Plans are maturing at the University of Chicago for the organization of the faculty of the great new medical centre at the university and for the new hospital and associated buildings which it is planned to build near the campus.

The recent appointment of Dr. Franklin Chambers McLean, formerly Director of the Peking Union Medical College, to a professorship in the University of Chicago Medical School has made possible the creation of a representative committee of the faculty on organization and development of the new medical centre. The plan when completed will bring Rush Medical College, already affiliated with the university, to the campus.

The conditional pledges of $1,000,000 each from the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation have been paid into the treasury of the university, to be held perpetually for endowment of medical work.

The entire $5,300,000 pledged in 1916-17 for the medical centr ehas been paid in, but the present costs of building call for not less than $6,000,000 additional.

HOME RULERS GAIN IN INDIA.

Election Results Give Them Fourth of Legislative Seats.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Returns from the Indian election are now sufficiently complete to indicate the strength of the Swaraj, or Home Rule, Party, in the Assembly and in the Provincial Councils.

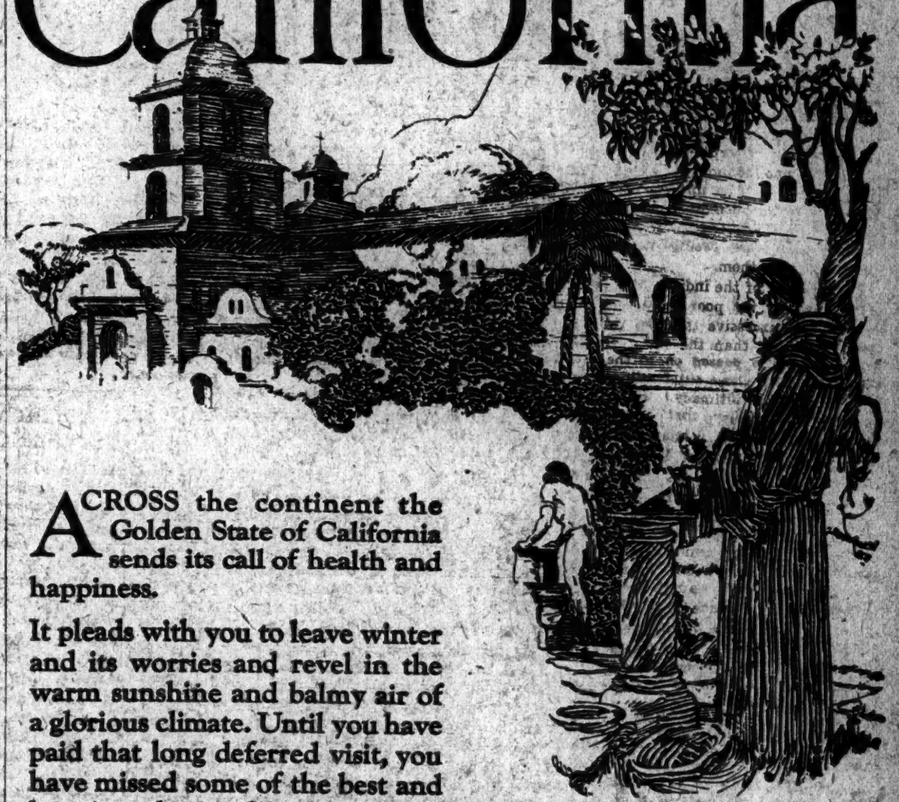
Returns from 91 of the 105 districts show that the Swarajists obtained 41 Assembly seats, while in the Councils avowed Home Rulers will hold 206 of the 637 places filled. There are, however, 26 independents, who probably will support the Swaraj on any "national" question.

As the nominated and official members of the Assembly total 40 and as the Council members thus chosen total 179, the Swarajists will, roughly, be in the minority of one to four.

Women Lawyers Honor Ohio Judge.

The New York Council of Women lawyers gave a luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday in honor of Judge Florence E. Allen of Cleveland, the only woman Judge in Ohio. Twenty-five women lawyers attended. The luncheon was presided over by Mrs. Olive Scott Gabriel.

California



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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Upward Movement of Stocks, With Active Trading—Sterling Lower, Franc Higher.

With the business done on the Stock Exchange larger than that of any other Saturday but one in 1928, the stock market as a whole moved up yesterday. There were declines as well as advances, and the greater number of the day's changes were only fractional; but the general trend was toward a higher level. The railway shares were in several instances particularly strong; partly, it was thought, because of repurchases against previous sales made to "establish losses" under the still imperfectly guarded machinery of the income tax law.

Changes for the week as a whole have been quite uniformly upward, running in a very large number of shares to two points or more. The week's bond market has made a different showing; few important changes have occurred, and net declines are almost as numerous as net advances. It does not follow that this means doubt of a large "reinvestment demand" next month; it has often enough happened that a very large movement of that nature came after an inert or even reactionary December bond market.

But it is also true that a rise in the last weeks of the year has almost always preceded an unusual converging of the investor's interest on bonds—such as came at the end of 1921, for instance, when merchants were freely placing in fixed-revenue securities the capital for which there was no employment in the period's idle trade. It is perhaps still early to draw long inferences from the stock market's strength at the year-end. A rise in the stock market often causes cheerful financial prediction first and then occurs as a result of the prediction.

On the foreign exchange market, the week ended with recovery in francs and decline in sterling; both markets closing, however, with an appearance of indecision. At Paris the franc declined in terms of sterling. Possibly several weeks will have to elapse before the real position of either market is defined. There will be news developments very early in the year, from which the exchange markets can hardly fail to take their cue.

It was recalled by many Wall Street people yesterday that exactly a year ago both sterling and francs were advancing on the assumption that "reparations" would be settled in the next week's Paris conference. They have been declining this month largely on the belief (which may have no better grounds) that nothing will be done to solve the problem.

MONEY.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1923.

No Stock Exchange call money loaned. Friday's trades carrying over week-end. Range of 4¾@6 per cent., compared with 4½@4¾, previous week. Market's stiffness attributed to heavy calling of loans incidental to Jan. 1 settlements, maximum charge being highest since Oct. 1. Time money continued dull throughout at 5 per cent., only minimum amount of new money being loaned. Call loans against acceptances were ½ higher, at 4¾ per cent. at close over week's opening, but futures discounted without variation. Merchants' notes were moderately active at prevailing discount of 4¾@5 per cent.

Call Loans.

Following is the range of call money loans in this week for a series of years:

	High.	Low.	Rul'g.		High.	Low.	Rul'g.
1923	6	4½	5	1919	20	10	12
1922	6	4½	5	1918	6	6	6
1921	6	4½	5	1917	6	4½	5½
1920	7	7	7	1916	3½	2½	3

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60-90 days: 4, 5 and 6 months.
All industrial collateral, 60-90 days: 4, 5 and 6 months.

Range in this week for a series of years, 60-90 days' mixed collateral:

	High.	Low.		High.	Low.
1923	5	4¾@5	1920	7¼@7¾	6@7
1922	5	4¾@5	1919	6@7	5@6
1921	5	5@5¼	1918	5¾@6	5@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months: 4½@5
Other names, 4 to 6 months: 5@5½

Range in this week for a series of years, 60-90 days' commercial paper:

	High.	Low.		High.	Low.
1923	4¾@5	4½@4¾	1920	7@8	5@6
1922	5	4½@5	1919	6@7	5@6
1921	5	5@5¼	1918	5¾@6	5@5¾

Rediscount Rates, Federal Reserve Bank

Commercial paper, 15 days, 4½; 60 to 90 days: 4½
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 4½; 60 to 90 days: 4½
Rediscount rate at this date in a series of years:

1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
4½	4	4½	7	4½	4½

Bankers' Acceptances.

Call loans against acceptances: 4¾
Prime bankers' acceptances, eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase:

	Bid.	Asked.
30 days	4¾	4
60 days	4¾	4¼
90 days	4¾	4½
Four months	4¾	4½
Six months	4¾	4¾
Non-member and private bankers, 60-90 days	4¾	4¼

London Money Market.

Money in London unchanged, at 1% per cent.; short bills, unchanged, at 3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, unchanged, at 3⅜ per cent.

Gold bullion, unchanged, 94s 10d. per fine ounce. Taking the British Mint standard price of 85s per fine ounce as par, the market quotation of gold would represent a price of 111⅛ at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold this year to date was 114, on Nov. 19. The highest price since open trading in gold was resumed at London in September, 1919, was 140⅝, on Feb. 6, 1920; the lowest 102⅛, on Feb. 21, 1923. Highest price last year, 136, on Jan. 3.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, $1,002,000,000; balance, $116,000,000; Federal Reserve credit balance, $72,000,000 exchanges this day a year ago, $1,192,284,752.

Total exchange of checks for the week in New York City, as reported by the Clearing House, was $5,812,811,752, compared with $4,819,510,625 the previous week and $4,575,651,113 the week before.

Following is the comparison with the corresponding weeks in previous years:

1923	$5,812,811,752
1922	4,070,302,673
1921	3,277,288,557
1920	4,825,095,798
1919	4,658,560,344
1918	4,073,177,744

*Five days.

Total exchange of checks for the week for the country as a whole, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, was $8,781,104,787, compared with $6,765,334,[illegible] (61 the previous week and $6,371,435,479 the week before. Following is the comparison with corresponding weeks in previous years:

1923	$8,781,104,787
1922	6,765,334,[illegible]
1921	5,371,435,479
1920	7,[illegible]
1919	[illegible]
1918	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1923.

Day's Sales.	Friday.	Thursday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.
748,985	1,096,679	1,304,101	569,876	444,475

Year to Date.	Same Period 1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
236,685,211	260,958,997	171,547,598½	224,739,496½	312,887,450

1923 High.	1923 Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.
19½	6½	2,100	Advance Rumely	10	10½	9⅝	10⅜	+ ⅞	10⅜	11
54½	24	600	Advance Rumely pf. (8)	34½	34½	33½	33½	+ ⅝	33½	34½
72⅝	56	400	Air Reduction (4)	67¼	67⅝	67½	67⅝	+ ⅜	67⅝	67⅝
14⅞	4¼	2,310	Ajax Rubber	5⅞	6⅛	5¼	6	+ ⅛	6	6⅛
1⅞	⅞	250	Alaska Gold Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞			
1⅞	⅞	1,100	Alaska Juneau	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛	1	1⅛
80	59½	5,200	Allied Chem. & Dye (4)	69⅝	70⅝	69⅝	70	+ ⅝	70	70⅛
112	105¼	300	Allied Chem. & D. pf. (7)	111¼	111⅜	111	111⅜	+ ⅜	110⅝	112
51⅛	37½	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. (4)	46	46⅞	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛	45⅝	46⅛
39⅝	10¼	2,800	Am. Agricult. Chemical	12⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13⅞	+ ⅝	13¼	14
69⅝	29¼	1,600	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	45	45	44⅝	44⅝	+ 1⅜	44½	45
46	25	400	Am. Beet Sugar	41¼	41¼	41	41		41	41⅛
69	65	100	Am. Best Sugar pf. (6)	76	76	76	76	+ 2½	73	76
60	22½	800	Am. Bosch Magneto	35¼	36	35¼	36		35	36½
107⅝	73½	4,400	Am. Can (16)	104¾	105	104¼	104⅜	− ⅛	104⅜	104⅝
150	143½	100	Am. Car & Foundry (12)	161½	161¼	161½	161½	− ¼	161½	163
100	99½	300	Am. Chain, Class A (2)	22½	23	22½	23		22½	23
17⅝	17⅛	500	Am. Chicle	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛	17⅛	17⅝
107½	102	900	Am. Cotton Oil cfts	104	104½	104	104½	+ ½	104	104½
94¼	84½	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf. ctfs	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ½	91½	92
7⅝	4¼	200	Am. Druggist Syndicate	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼		5¼	5⅝
143½	67	1,000	Am. Express (6)	89½	91	89½	91	+ 2½		
15⅜	6¼	200	Am. Hide & Leather	9	9	9	9		9	9½
29⅝	14½	1,000	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	50¼	51	50	51		51	51½
111½	78	700	Am. Ice (7)	85	85	84½	85¼	+ ¼	85¼	87
28	16	5,100	American International	23½	26⅝	22¾	23⅞	+ 1	23	23¼
97	96	100	Am. & F. P. pf., w. l., 2% pd.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼		96	96½
19	10¼	100	Am. La. F. Fire Engine (1)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛	10⅝	11
20	12	1,800	Am. Linseed	17⅜	17⅝	17	17	− ⅛	17	17⅛
59	28½	600	Am. Linseed pf.	34	34½	34	34½	+ ⅝	34½	35
78¼	64¾	2,100	Am. Locomotive (6)	75¼	76⅝	75	75		74⅝	75
55⅞	40½	1,100	Am. Metal (3)	42⅞	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛	42⅜	43
97	76	200	Am. Radiator (4)	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ⅜	95¾	96½
8¼	4⅝	600	Am. Safety Razor (50c)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		6⅝	6⅝
21⅝	10⅝	1,700	Am. Ship & Commerce	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		10⅝	10¾
64⅞	51½	1,800	Am. Smelting & Ref. (5)	58⅝	58⅞	57⅞	58⅜		58⅜	58⅝
40⅞	31½	500	Am. Steel Foundries (3)	38½	38½	38	38	− ½	38	38⅝
85	48	1,100	Am. Sugar Refining	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¼	− ⅛	55¼	55⅝
102⅝	92	100	Am. Sugar Refining pf. (7)	96½	96⅞	96½	96½	+ ⅛	96	98
20⅝	16	400	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	20⅝	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛	20¼	20½
125⅝	110¼	200	Am. Telephone & Tel. (9)	125	125	125	125		124½	125
161½	140¼	100	Am. Tobacco (12)	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	− ½	148	150
154½	146	200	Am. Tobacco, Class B (12)	147¼	147¼	147¼	147¼		147	147½
105⅞	100¼	100	Am. Tobacco pf. (6)	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅝	100	102
94	71¼	600	Am. W. W. & E. pfd. (4)	85⅝	86	85¾	86			
87½	48¾	1,600	Am. Woolen (7)	73⅝	75¾	73	73	− ¼	73	73¼
3⅜	1¼	300	Arkansas Natural Gas	2	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞		2	2
3⅜	1¼	300	Art. Paper pf. cfts.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛	1⅜	2
16⅞	6⅛	800	Am. Zinc, Lead & S.	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜	8¼	8½
34⅞	24⅜	600	Am. Zinc, Lead & S. pf.	28	30	28	29	+ 1	28	29½
58⅞	32⅝	4,100	Anaconda Copper (3)	36	36⅝	35⅞	36	+ ⅛	35	35⅝
98¾	92¾	400	Armour & Co. pf. Del. (7)	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼		92½	93½
20⅝	10⅝	2,000	Arnold, Constable & Co.	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛	12⅝	13½
87⅝	42½	1,000	Associated Dry Goods (5)	78⅝	78⅝	77½	78¼	− ⅛	78¼	78⅞
25½	24½	1,300	Associated Oil (1½)	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛	28⅝	29
103⅝	94	500	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (6)	96⅝	97	96⅜	96⅞	+ ⅛	96½	97⅛
89⅝	85⅜	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. (5)	86	86	86	86	+ ⅛	85⅝	86
2	1	400	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		1⅝	1⅝
127	100¾	2,300	Atlantic Coast Line (7)	112⅝	113½	112⅝	113	− ⅛	113	113½
3⅜	1⅞	800	Atlantic Fruit	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		1⅞	1⅞
2⅝	1	400	Atlantic Fruit ctfs.	1	1	1	1		1	1⅛
34	9½	600	Atlantic, Gulf & W. Indies	17⅜	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛	17	17⅛
27	6½	500	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I. pf.	14	14	13½	13⅝		13⅝	14
100	98⅝	1,900	Atlantic Refining (4)	127⅞	131½	127⅞	131½	+ 4½	131½	132
120	115	100	Atlantic Refining pf. (7)	117	117	117	117		117	118
1,400	1,400		Atlas Tack							
35⅞	17	300	Austin, Nichols	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	− ⅛	23⅝	23
89⅞	78¾	100	Austin Nichols pf. (7)	84½	84½	84¼	84¼		84½	86
29⅛	6¾	300	Auto Knitter Hosiery (8)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾			
144⅞	110¾	4,100	Baldwin Locomotive (7)	125⅞	127½	124¾	124⅝	− 2	124⅝	125
69½	40⅜	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio (5)	55⅞	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝		55⅝	56⅜
39⅝	20⅝	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf. (4)	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝		30⅝	30⅞
34⅝	9¾	1,400	Barnsdall Corporation	15⅝	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛	15⅝	15¾
22	8	600	Barnsdall Class B	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10⅝		10⅝	10⅝
⅝	⅛	300	Batopilas Mining							
84½	48¾	2,100	Beech-Nut Packing (2.40)	56	56	55⅝	55⅝	− ⅛	55⅞	56
71⅞	41⅜	4,000	Bethlehem Steel (5)	53⅜	53⅞	53⅛	53⅜	− ⅛	53⅜	53⅝
97½	67	100	Bethlehem Steel pf. (7)	90½	90½	90½	90½		91	95
7⅝	5⅜	100	Beth. Fisheries	6	6	6	6		5⅞	8½
9⅞	5	100	British Empire Steel	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		3⅜	4½
121⅝	104¼	100	Bklyn. Edison Electric (8)	109½	109½	109½	109½		109⅝	110
15⅝	6¾	200	Bklyn. Manhat. Transit	13⅝	14⅜	13½	14		13⅞	14
129⅛	81⅜	6,900	Bklyn. Manhat. Tran. pf.	47	49⅝	47	48½	+ 2⅝	48½	49½
128⅜	116	100	Bklyn. Union Gas (8)	116	116	116	116		117	118
108	100	600	Burns Brothers (4)	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½		103	108
28⅛	23	100	Burns Bros. Class B (2)	25¼	25¼	23½	25¼	+ ¼	23¼	24
5⅝	3⅛	200	Butte Cop. & Zinc (50c)	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞		4⅝	5
16⅝	13	2,000	Butte & Superior	14⅝	15	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛	14¾	14⅝
21⅝	18½	100	Butterick Co.	18⅝	18¾	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛	18⅞	18⅝
2	1	600	Caddo Cent. Oil & R.	2	2	2	2		1⅞	2
87	77	100	California Packing (6)	80½	80½	80½	80½		81½	82
29⅝	17⅜	4,000	California Pet. (1¾)	26⅛	26⅝	26	26	− ⅛	26	26¼
110½	90⅞	1,000	California Pet. pf. (7)	101¾	101¾	101¾	101⅝	− 1	99	101
3⅝	3⅛	1,400	Calahan Zinc Lead	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½		4⅜	4⅝
46	42½	100	Calumet & Arizona (2)	43	43	43	43	+ 1	42	44½
26⅝	25⅛	7,000	Calumet & Hecla (50c)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛	25⅛	25⅜
148	139¾	7,000	Canadian Pacific (10)	146	147	145¾	147		146¾	147
1½	½	200	Case (J. I.) Plow	½	½	½	½		½	¾
70	56	100	Case (J. I.) Th. Mach. pf. (7)	68	68	68	68	+ 1	67	70
13⅝	12⅜	4,600	Central Leather Co.	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝		12¾	12⅝
89⅝	77⅝	1,100	Central Leather Co. pf.	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¼	+ ¼	87	87½
210	175	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J. (12)	205	205	205	205	− 5	205	234
48⅝	30½	600	Cerro de Pasco Copper (3)	45⅝	45⅝	45½	45⅝		45⅝	45⅞
80	76	400	Chandler Motor (6)	66	67	66	67		66½	67
75⅝	68⅛	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio (4)	69¾	70⅜	69¼	70	+ ⅝	70	70¼
99	98	100	Ches. & Ohio pf. (6½)	98	98	98	98		98½	99
27⅝	24	500	Chicago & Alton	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼		25	25¼
11⅝	8⅝	1,000	Chicago & Alton pf.	9½	10	9½	10	− ⅛	9⅝	10
29⅝	25⅛	400	Chicago & East. Illinois	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅝	− ⅛	25	25½
49⅝	40⅝	500	Chicago & E. Illinois pf.	49¾	49¾	45½	48½	− ⅛	47⅝	48
4⅝	2¼	400	Chicago Great Western	4½	4½	4	4		3⅞	4¼
12⅝	10⅜	1,800	Chicago Great Western pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10	10		10	10⅜
34⅝	24⅝	4,000	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	29½	30⅛	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛	29⅝	29¾
34⅝	24⅝	3,100	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	23½	23⅝	23½	23½		23½	23⅝
49⅝	30¼	10,000	Chicago & Northwest.	49½	50¼	46	49¾	+ 1	49⅝	50
99⅝	90¾	200	Chicago & Northw. pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛	99⅝	99⅞
25⅝	22¼	5,800	Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	22	22¾	21½	22	+ ⅛	22	22¼
76⅝	70	600	Chicago, R. I. & Pac. (6)	76	76	76	76		76	76½
69⅝	64⅝	1,400	Chicago, R. I. & Pac. pf.	68	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜		68⅜	68⅝
31⅝	30⅛	2,200	Chic. St. P., Minn. & Om.	30	30⅜	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛	30¼	30½
28⅝	27⅛	1,000	Chile Copper (2½)	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27½	+ ⅛	27½	27⅝
18⅝	17⅛	1,400	Chino Copper	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17⅜		17⅜	17⅝
90	60	900	Chusti, Peabody (5)	72	72	72	72½	+ 1	72½	73
79⅝	62	2,100	Coca-Cola (7)	75	76⅝	74½	76	+ 1	75⅝	76
25⅝	15⅛	1,200	Colo. Fuel & Iron	23½	25⅛	23½	25⅛	+ 1¾	25	25¼
50⅝	30⅝	500	Colorado Southern	49⅜	50⅛	49⅜	49⅝		49⅝	50
36⅝	20⅝	1,400	Colum. Gas & Elec. (2.80)	35	35	34⅜	35		34⅝	35
61⅝	37⅝	2,300	Columbian Carbon (4)	51	51	50	50⅜	+ ⅛	50⅜	50⅝
98⅝	87⅛	500	Comp. Tab. Record. (6)	97⅝	97⅝	96	96	− 1	96½	97⅝
46⅝	41⅝	1,200	Congoleum Co.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	− ⅛	44⅛	44⅜
14⅝	10⅝	1,200	Consolidated Cigar	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ 1	18	18⅛
63⅝	61⅜	3,000	Consolidated Gas (5)	61⅝	61⅝	61	61⅛	+ ⅛	61⅛	61⅜
46⅝	45	3,100	Consolidated Textile	45⅝	45⅝	45	45	− ⅛	45	45⅛
58⅝	56	4,500	Continental Can (4)	56	58⅜	56	58¼	+ 1	58¼	58⅝
6⅝	6	1,800	Continental Motors	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜		6⅜	6½
1⅝	1⅛	9,300	Corn Products Ref. (10)	154	155⅞	153⅞	155⅜	+ 1¾	155⅜	156
119⅝	110⅝	100	Corn Products Ref. pf. (7)	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	− 1	119⅝	121
17⅝	6⅝	17,000	Cosden Co.	8⅝	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜	+ ⅝	9⅜	9⅝
		900	Cosden Co. pf. (7)	92½	92½	92½	92½		92½	92⅝
23⅝	22	900	Crex Carpet	22	23	22	23		22	22½
69⅝	57⅝	2,800	Crucible Steel (4)	67¼	67⅝	66¾	67		66⅝	67
16⅝	15⅛	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	15⅝	15⅞	15¾	15¾	− ⅛	15⅝	15⅝
3⅜	2⅛	2,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛	2⅝	2¾
39⅝	32⅝	2,800	Cuban Amer. Sugar (3)	34	34	33⅝	33⅝		33⅝	33⅞
6⅝	6	600	Cuban Dominican Sugar	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝			
70	70	100	Cuyamel Fruit (4)	70	70	70	70		69½	70
8⅝	6⅝	5,400	Davison Chemical	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛	6⅝	7⅛
109⅝	100⅛	200	Delaware & Hudson (8)	108	108½	108	108¼	+ ¼	108	108¼
112⅝	111⅛	600	Del., Lack. & West. (6)	112	112⅝	111½	112	+ ⅛	111⅝	112⅞
20⅝	20	100	Detroit & Mackinac	20	20	20	20		20½	
35⅝	35	100	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	35	35	35	35		36	
19⅝	19⅛	200	Dome Mines (8)	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛	19⅜	19⅝
11⅝	11⅛	100	Douglas-Pectin (1)	11½	11½	11½	11½		11½	11⅝
132⅝	129⅝	3,100	Du Pont de Nemours (8)	129⅝	130⅝	128⅝	129¼	+ ⅝	129⅝	130
108⅝	108	500	Eastman Kodak (18)	108	108½	108	108½		108	108¾
24⅝	23¼	400	Eaton Axle & Spring (2.60)	23¼	23⅞	23	23	− ⅛	23	23⅞
60⅝	60⅛	200	Electric Stor. Bat. (75%)	60½	60½	60¼	60¼		60	60⅝
13⅝	12⅝	400	Elk Horn Coal	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞		12⅝	12⅝
7⅝	7⅛	1,400	Elk Horn Coal pf.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛		7⅛	7⅜
125⅝	108	4,100	Baldwin Locomotive (7)	125⅝	127½	124¾	124⅝	− 2	124⅝	125
58⅝	55⅝	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio (5)	55⅞	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝		55⅝	56⅜
30⅝	20⅝	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf. (4)	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝		30⅝	30⅞
7⅛	4⅜	600	Barnsdall Corporation	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛	7⅛	7⅜
15⅝	6¾	1,400	Barnsdall Class B	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝		10⅝	10⅝
⅝	⅛	300	Batopilas Mining							
84½	48¾	2,100	Beech-Nut Packing (2.40)	56	56	55⅝	55⅝	− ⅛	55⅞	56
71⅞	41⅜	4,000	Bethlehem Steel (5)	53⅜	53⅞	53⅛	53⅜	− ⅛	53⅜	53⅝
97½	67	100	Bethlehem Steel pf. (7)	90½	90½	90½	90½		91	95
7⅝	5⅜	100	Beth. Fisheries	6	6	6	6		5⅞	8½
9⅞	5	100	British Empire Steel	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		3⅜	4½
121⅝	104¼	100	Bklyn. Edison Electric (8)	109½	109½	109½	109½		109⅝	110
15⅝	6¾	200	Bklyn. Manhat. Transit	13⅝	14⅜	13½	14		13⅞	14
129⅛	81⅜	6,900	Bklyn. Manhat. Tran. pf.	47	49⅝	47	48½	+ 2⅝	48½	49½
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BOND MATURITIES SMALLER IN 1924

Total $591,894,030, Against $865,681,150 This Year and $1,259,241,590 in 1922.

DECREASE IN INDUSTRIALS

Aggregate for Next Year Was $135,089,510, Against $207,795,210 in 1923.

A total of $135,089,510 industrial bonds and notes fall due in 1924, according to a compilation made public yesterday. This falls far short of the $207,795,210 total which fell due this year and is also smaller than the total of $214,949,740 which fell due last year. It is a coincidence that, in addition to the smaller total of industrial bonds maturing next year, the total maturities of railroad, public utility and foreign bonds also are smaller than the total for 1923. Total maturities of all classes of bonds next year aggregate $591,894,030, against $865,681,150 in 1923 and $1,259,241,590 in 1922.

Details covering the industrial maturities by months next year, as compiled by Dow, Jones & Co., follows:

JANUARY.

Due.	Corporation.	Rate.	Amount.
Jan. 1	Rem. Typew. conv.	6	$539,000
Jan. 1	Invincible Oil notes	6	480,000
Jan. 1	Boston Store, Chi. note	6	870,000
Jan. 1	Western Coke 1st	5	450,000
Jan. 1	S.F. Bowser & Co. n	6	400,000
Jan. 1	Brunswick Balke-Col. notes	6	400,000
Jan. 1	Powell Riv. Lbr. conv.	6	400,000
Jan. 1	Rogers-Br. Iron ref.	5	214,000
Jan. 1	Sun Shipbuilding 1st	5	200,000
Jan. 15	Atl. Gulf & W. Ind.	5	1,000,000
Jan. 15	Hilo R.R. 1st & ref.	7	744,000
Jan. 15	Hartshell-Spill Mot. cv.	5	300,000
	Miscellaneous		6,162,550
	January total		$11,836,550

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 1	Fisher Bdy. cur. n	6	2,300,000
Feb. 1	Penn. Sug. 1st. ext. n	7	1,439,100
Feb. 1	Ry. & El. 10-mo. n	6	1,000,000
Feb. 1	Ont. Sy. Prod. Coke 1st	7	907,000
Feb. 1	Gets Mills 1st	6	843,500
Feb. 1	Gorham Mfg. Co.	7	350,000
Feb. 1	Butler Bros. ser. n	5	335,000
Feb. 1	Old Ben Coal Cp.	6	300,000
Feb. 1	Abitibi Pow. & P. 1st	6	292,500
Feb. 1	Haas Steel Corp. 1st	6	275,000
Feb. 1	Old Miss. Port. Cem. 1st	6	743,500
Feb. 15	Gen. Am. Tank Car ec. tr.	6	825,000
	Miscellaneous		3,621,550
	February total		$13,183,900

MARCH.

Mar. 1	Loco. & Mach. 1st	6	1,500,000
Mar. 1	Keystone C. & I. n	6	1,000,000
Mar. 1	Pocahontas Coal 1st	6	500,000
Mar. 1	Wellman Tr. Fur. n	7	500,000
Mar. 1	Pitts. Cru. St. 1st ser.	5	1,000,000
Mar. 1	Mengel Co. 1st ser.	7	750,000
Mar. 15	Titusville Ir. Wks. n	7	750,000
	Miscellaneous		3,067,000
	March total		$7,819,000

APRIL.

Apr. 1	Un. Oil of Cal. Ser. B	6	2,000,000
Apr. 1	Beth. Sl. mar. eq. tr.		1,000,000
Apr. 1	Russ. Silk Mills ser.	6	1,000,000
Apr. 1	Continental Mot. n	7	750,000
Apr. 1	Mineloplat Dam	7	650,000
Apr. 1	WaxeGold Ir. ser. n	6	500,000
Apr. 1	Fraser Cos., Ltd., ser.	6	250,000
Apr. 1	S.H. Greene & Sons 1st	6	240,000
Apr. 1	Drake Hotel, Chicago, 1st ser.	6	210,000
Apr. 1	Whitestone Co. 1st ser.	6	200,000
Apr. 15	Pierce-Ar. M. Co. 1-yr.	6	5,000,000
	Miscellaneous		4,063,250
	April total		$14,703,250

MAY.

May 1	Leh. Coal & Nav. gen.	4½	3,906,000
May 1	Shaffer Oil & Ref. n	6	950,000
May 1	Int. Pa. Pulp & P. 1st	5	826,000
May 1	Fruit Growers Express ser. tr.	6	650,000
May 1	Fisk Rub. Bldg. 1st	6	225,000
May 1	Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills ref.	6	215,000
May 1	Harrison Bros. & Co. 1st	5	201,000
May 1	Dart Mot. C. 1st ser.	7	200,000
May 15	Beth. Steel eq. tr.	6	286,000
	Miscellaneous		4,503,000
	May total		$12,955,000

JUNE.

June 1	Maxwell Mot. n	7	4,200,720
June 1	Constantin Ref. 1st	8	500,000
June 1	David Eccles Co. col. tr.	7	483,000
June 1	C. L. Best Trac. n	6½	300,000
June 1	Conn. Val. Lum. 1st ser.	6	300,000
June 1	U. S. Envelope n	7	100,000
June 15	Koppers eq. tr. serial	7	208,000
June 30	Nat. Casket Co. deb.	7	800,000
June 30	Un. Mfg. & P. col. tr.	5	300,000
	Miscellaneous		5,585,000
	June total		$11,935,720

JULY.

July 1	U. S. Ry. & Imp. cv.	5	4,953,000
July 1	Alan Wood I. & S. 2-yrs	6	2,000,000
July 1	Val. Mould & Iron 1st	7	1,537,000
July 1	Am. Manganese Mfg.	6	741,400
July 1	H. C. Frick Coke p.m.	5	600,000
July 1	Spokane Val. L. & W.	6	504,000
July 1	Fred Ruesing Leth. n	6	500,000
July 1	Utah-Idaho Sug. 1st ser.	7	400,000
July 1	Am. Refrig. Tr. eq. tr.	6	325,000
July 1	Bellas Hess notes	7	300,000
July 1	Downey Shipb. 1st ser.	7	250,000
July 1	China Mail SS. Co. ser.	8	250,000
July 1	Nordyke & Marmon ser. notes	6	250,000
July 1	Rainey-W. Coke 1st ser.	6	250,000
July 1	Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Atl. City	6	212,000
July 1	De Bardeleben Coal 1st ser.	6	200,000
July 15	Durant Mot. N.J., ser.	6½	291,000
	Miscellaneous		6,544,000
	July total		$20,086,900

AUGUST.

Aug. 1	St. Oil, Cal., ser notes	5	2,300,000
Aug. 1	Inter. Oil & Gas cv.	7	902,300
Aug. 1	Parker-Young 1st ser.	5	325,000
Aug. 1	Butler Bros. ser. n	5	325,000
Aug. 1	Am Fruit Grow. notes	7	276,000
Aug. 15	Foster's Dye Wks. 1st	6	230,000
	Miscellaneous		3,150,000
	August total		$7,353,300

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 1	Hadfield-Pen. Stl. col.	5	500,000
Sept. 1	Van Sweringen Co.	7	500,000
Sept. 1	Gen. A. T. Car eq. tr.	6	497,000
Sept. 1	Am. Cotton Oil notes	6	7,000,000
Sept. 10	Shreve, Fr. & R. 1-yr.	8	315,000
	Miscellaneous		3,947,500
	September total		$13,759,500

OCTOBER.

Oct. 1	Lake Sup. corp. inc.	5	3,773,000
Oct. 1	Beth. Stl. mar. eq. tr.		1,000,000
Oct. 1	Lima Loco. Wks.		800,000
Oct. 1	Ry. Oil & R. col. tr.	7	470,000
Oct. 1	Minn. & O. Paper ser.	6	400,000
Oct. 1	Chal. Ir. & Coal 1st	6	390,000
Oct. 1	Amb. Steel Corp.	6	320,000
Oct. 1	Gen. Phonog. notes	7	300,000
Oct. 1	Fruit Gr. Exp. eq. tr.	6½	270,000
	Miscellaneous		4,548,350
	October total		$13,711,300

NOVEMBER.

Nov. 1	Low M. Ir. of Va. 1st	6	500,000
Nov. 1	Gen. Motors Hldg. 1st	7	329,000
Nov. 15	Brown Co. deb. serial	6	175,000
	Miscellaneous		4,800,000
	November total		$5,804,000

DECEMBER.

Dec. 1	Stand. Ir. & Imp. ctf.	6	1,000,000
Dec. 1	Chain. Rail. co. notes	6	675,000
Dec. 1	Grace Bk. Co. serial	6	667,000
Dec. 1	Gen. Asphalt 1st	6	1,000,000
Dec. 1	Gen. A. T. Car ct. tr.	6	500,000
Dec. 1	Pitts. Glove & R. 1st	6	277,000
Dec. 1	J. R. Watkins ser.	6	250,000
Dec. 1	Beth. Steel eq. tr.	6½	240,000
Dec. 1	Lord Dyer Corp. ser.	7	200,000
Dec. 1	Gray Prod. C. 1st ser.	6½	200,000
	Miscellaneous		4,508,000
	December total		$9,316,000

Industrial bonds and notes maturing in:

January	$11,836,550
February	13,183,900
March	7,819,000
April	14,703,250
May	12,955,000
June	11,935,720
July	20,086,900
August	7,353,300
September	13,759,500
October	13,711,300
November	5,804,000
December	9,316,000
Total indus. issues maturing during 1924	$135,089,510
Total public utility issues maturing in 1924	196,532,520
Total railroad issues maturing during 1924	147,567,970
Total corporation issues maturing in 1924	$487,489,700
Total foreign Govt. issues maturing in 1924	104,404,330
Grand total maturities	$591,894,030

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20 railroads	87.19	87.19	87.19	+ .21
10 industrials	94.14	93.77	94.14	+ .37
30 stocks	90.66	90.48	90.66	+ .29

DAILY RANGE OF 30 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Dec. 22	90.37	90.08	90.37	+ .29
Dec. 24	90.66	90.48	90.66	+ .29
Dec. 26	90.51	90.22	90.51	— .15
Dec. 27	Holiday			
Dec. 28	90.37	90.22	90.37	— .14
Dec. 29	90.66	90.37	90.66	+ .29

MONTHLY RANGE OF 30 STOCKS.

Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1923	94.14 Dec. 29	81.91 Dec. 13		90.66
1922	96.88 Dec. 19	87.46 Dec. 1		90.66
1921	88.36 Dec. 31	78.41 Dec. 7		88.36
1920	85.38 Dec. 11	67.61 Dec. 31		67.61
1919	79.17 Dec. 31	64.83 Dec. 11		79.17
1918	90.46 Dec. 28	78.41 Jan. 19		84.39

YEARLY RANGE OF 30 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1923	92.52 Mar. 6	77.18 Oct. 23	90.66
†1922	96.66 Oct. 18	66.21 Jan. 10	90.66

Full Years.

1922	96.66 Oct. 18	66.21 Jan. 10	90.66
1921	78.13 May 5	64.70 June 21	78.13
1920	94.47 Apr. 6	64.70 June 21	67.61
1919	91.66 Nov. 8	80.08 Jan. 21	79.17
1918	90.14 Nov. 12	84.18 Jan. 15	84.39

DOMESTIC BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	76.66 —.01	+.24	+2.57

DAILY RANGE OF DOMESTIC BONDS.

	High.	Change.	Low.	Change.	Last.
Dec. 26	76.66	—.04	Dec. 21	76.55	+.02
Dec. 27	76.66	—.01	Dec. 22	76.53	—.07
Dec. 28	76.61	—.06	Dec. 18	76.50	
Dec. 29	Holiday		Dec. 19	76.60	—.02
Dec. 26	76.67	+.03	Dec. 17	76.62	+.02
Dec. 22	76.62	+.01	Dec. 15	76.60	—.02

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1923	79.46 Jan. 31	75.50 Oct. 2	76.55
†1923	82.54 Aug. 25	75.01 Jan. 3	79.13

Full Years.

1923	82.54 Aug. 25	75.01 Jan. 3	79.13
1922	79.31 Nov. 29	67.55 June 26	79.27
1921	78.14 Oct. 31	63.17 May 31	66.88
1920	79.62 June 7	71.66 Dec. 21	71.97
1919	82.80 Nov. 15	78.05 Sep. 27	78.19

FOREIGN BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change. Day.	Week.	Month.
10 Govt. issues	97.77 +.05	—.14	—.94

DAILY RANGE 10 FOREIGN BONDS.

	High.	Change.	Low.	Change.	Last.
Dec. 26	97.74	+.01	Dec. 21	97.92	—.15
Dec. 27	97.78	+.07	Dec. 22	97.77	+.01
Dec. 26	97.65	—.14	Dec. 17	98.06	—.01
Dec. 25	Holiday		Dec. 18	98.07	
Dec. 27	97.80	—.11	Dec. 17	98.07	
Dec. 22	97.91	+.03	Dec. 15	98.07	+.03

YEARLY RANGE 10 FOREIGN BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1923	101.14 June 17	96.93 Jan. 10	97.77

*To date.
†To corresponding date last year.

EARNINGS.

RAILROADS.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe System—

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Nov. gross	$22,562,474	$22,845,314	$20,294,795
Net op. inc.	5,383,487	5,407,881	5,075,007
11 mo. gr.	219,771,561	209,447,760	212,633,439
Net op. inc.	42,676,068	44,764,972	41,076,083

Bangor & Aroostook—

Nov. gross	820,446	619,064	700,510
Net op. inc.	334,513	197,744	138,122
11 mos. gross	6,815,787	6,299,964	6,716,685
Net op. inc.	1,779,959	1,424,041	1,616,513

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio—

Nov. gross	740,396	635,930	670,005
Net op. inc.	302,567	219,707	230,972
11 mos. gross	8,309,778	6,898,803	6,880,058
Net op. inc.	3,470,645	2,302,145	2,307,100

Central of New Jersey—

Nov. gross	4,719,547	4,707,197	4,176,504
Net op. inc.	909,268	900,027	1,231,115
11 mos. gross	53,145,784	49,666,830	48,824,288
Net op. inc.	4,974,884	5,614,791	6,075,251

*Deficit.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—

Nov. gross	14,268,971	15,610,190	13,803,117
Net op. inc.	5,060,832	5,625,157	1,000,011
11 mos. gr.	157,601,456	140,855,910	138,227,926
Net op. inc.	52,581,064	52,066,763	30,655,781

Chicago & Eastern Illinois—

	1923.	1922.	Decrease.
Nov. gross	2,250,129	3,371,048	919,927
Net op. inc.	276,561	613,673	337,112
Surp aft. chgs.	84,674	140,535	64,851

*Increase.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Nov. gr.	18,681,462	14,945,280	11,506,815
Net op. inc.	4,925,292	3,418,207	1,571,035
11 mos. gr.	156,329,775	142,361,070	135,617,094
Net op. inc.	17,732,969	12,123,099	5,067,068

Chicago & North Western—

Nov. gr.	13,745,492	12,653,707	10,880,944
Net op. inc.	1,609,653	1,327,163	*19,008
11 mos. gr.	147,991,981	134,150,513	104,196,749
Net op. inc.	14,045,813	15,971,144	7,160,024

*Deficit.

Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis—

Nov. gross	7,573,084	7,296,013	4,392,587
Net op. inc.	1,078,376	1,078,434	690,155
11 mos. gr.	87,875,266	79,791,805	73,782,094
Net op. inc.	16,197,597	13,545,653	7,156,943

Grand Trunk Western—

	1923.	1922.	Increase.
Nov. gross	1,654,407	1,389,324	265,083
Net op. def.	276,291	476,582	*200,291
11 mos. gr.	18,530,362	14,988,780	3,541,582
Net op. inc.	1,878,715	580,456	1,076,260

*Decrease. †Income.

Hocking Valley—

Nov. gross	1,598,402	1,382,638	1,142,952
Net op. def.	181,511	87,127	1,227,147
11 mos. gr.	18,906,201	13,946,873	13,232,148
Net op. inc.	2,445,705	1,008,687	1,180,687

*Income.

Long Island—

Nov. gross	2,358,286	2,277,497	2,150,872
Net op. inc.	116,425	340,342	238,149
11 mos. gross	31,307,778	28,000,028	28,711,727
Net op. inc.	4,804,101	4,844,035	5,378,975

Missouri Pacific—

Nov. gross	10,905,814	8,584,302	9,394,886
Net op. inc.	1,901,963	770,317	1,138,643
11 mos. gr.	106,022,963	91,194,506	103,010,816
Net op. inc.	8,066,847	6,782,751	9,072,070

Mobile & Ohio—

Nov. gross	1,692,962	1,788,328	1,471,891
Net op. inc.	350,978	552,578	455,462
11 mos. gross	18,574,306	16,382,268	16,555,756
Net op. inc.	2,597,174	3,446,273	906,444

New York, Chicago & St. Louis—

	*1923.	*1922.	1921.
Nov. gross	4,620,905	4,564,328	3,695,853
Net op. inc.	129,748	281,905	908,403
11 mos. gross	53,084,326	48,153,776	53,194,265
Net op. inc.	5,737,607	5,104,914	4,067,352

*Includes Toledo, St. Louis & Western.

New York, New Haven & Hartford—

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Nov. gr.	11,038,299	10,941,804	10,270,439
Net op. inc.	1,294,747	485,313	1,524,780
11 mos. gr.	112,320,362	112,488,011	104,565,810
Net op. inc.	11,430,626	11,414,412	*2,409

*Deficit.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie—

Nov. gross	3,167,505	3,077,335	3,048,765
Net op. inc.	966,697	1,141,038	1,225,464
11 mos. gross	41,612,310	42,450,766	41,317,912
Net op. inc.	15,100,697	16,254,908	13,747,497

Seaboard Air Line—

Nov. gross	4,320,049	4,329,461	3,904,178
Net op. inc.	1,021,527	1,041,578	1,015,000
11 mos. gross	47,940,961	41,161,598	39,149,756
Net op. inc.	7,016,976	8,716,977	7,182,617

Southern Railway—

Nov. gr.	13,780,044	13,176,615	11,139,236
Net op. inc.	2,942,765	2,946,803	2,598,902
11 mos. gr.	159,085,130	148,985,584	118,810,852
Net op. inc.	35,318,986	37,980,855	18,182,884

Virginian Railway—

Nov. gross	1,439,540	1,420,088	1,405,979
Net op. inc.	788,466	811,021	1,046,840
11 mos. gross	19,176,051	17,819,971	16,936,411
Net op. inc.	8,949,111	8,139,352	4,660,980

*Income.

Western Maryland—

Nov. gross	1,795,910	1,812,747	1,338,420
Net op. inc.	393,410	374,945	290,827
11 mos. gross	21,102,016	19,299,264	16,216,167
Net op. inc.	4,377,170	3,810,094	3,777,867

Wheeling & Lake Erie—

Nov. gross	1,077,344	1,196,888	1,164,865
Net op. inc.	261,061	397,117	180,588
11 mos. gross	17,983,373	13,112,016	12,832,508
Net op. inc.	3,513,962	881,758	1,504,295

*Deficit.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

American Electric Power—

Nov. gross	1,096,796	1,009,089	83,007
Bal. af. pf. div.	194,166	117,327	6,839
11 mos. gross	12,099,470	11,492,615	1,207,855
Bal. af. pf. div.	1,136,000	920,542	215,248

United Gas & Electric Corp.—

Nov. gross	4,500,198	1,362,328	137,870
Net op. inc.	1,845,744	1,345,744	20,000
Bal. af. chgs.	1,845,744	1,345,744	20,000
12 mos. gross	49,414,170	13,775,842	1,500,000
Bal. af. chgs.	5,116,000	1,345,744	581,415

GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS.

Following are the prices paid in the open market for United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness and notes of the different issues:

Month.	Year.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
March	1924	99	99	4.76
March	1924	99	99	4.76
March	1924	99	99	4.76
March	1924	99	99	4.76
March	1927	100	100	4.75
June	1924	100	100	4.75
June	1924	100	100	4.75
June	1924	100	100	4.75
September	1924	99	99	4.12
September	1924	99	99	4.12
December	1927	100	100	4.12
December	1924	99	99	4.12
December	1924	99	99	4.12

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1923.

Day's Sales—	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
United States Government bonds	$2,844,450	$5,201,600	$4,812,350	Holiday.	$4,350,600
Other domestic bonds	5,464,000	4,713,000	3,223,000	Holiday.	1,950,000
Foreign bonds	899,000	1,298,000	689,000	Holiday.	426,000
Total all bonds	$9,107,450	$10,814,600	$8,724,350	Holiday.	$6,726,600
Year to date—					
United States Government bonds	$302,241,550	$1,612,816,827	$8,119,875,550	$2,969,091,950	$2,879,683,675
Other domestic bonds	1,511,842,450	1,883,167,600	1,024,419,550	793,429,500	615,541,969
Foreign bonds	435,162,600	592,297,500	362,275,400	292,512,450	275,205,100
Total all bonds	$2,749,246,590	$4,088,281,427	$5,517,570,330	$3,955,033,900	$3,770,410,764

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Range Since Jan.	Range Since Jan.	Data of Issue.	Issue.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Yield.
High.	Low.	Date.									
100.1	98.1	June 1,'23	3½%	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1		100.1	100.2	3.40
102.6	Dec. 15,'06	July 2,'23	4s	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6		102.6	102.7	3.50
101.30	July 2,'23	July 2,'23	4½%	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.30		101.30	102.1	3.50
101.26	July 2,'23	May 15,'23	4½%	101.26	101.26	101.26	101.26		101.26	101.27

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DIVIDENDS.

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey

Dividend No. 66 on Common Stock
Dividend No. 39 on 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock
Dividend No. 4 on 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey has declared dividends at the rate of 6% per annum on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock, being $2 per share; at the rate of 7% per annum on the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, being $1.75 per share, and $1 per share on the non par value Common Stock, for the quarter ending December 31, 1923, dividends payable to stockholders of record December 14, 1923.

T. W. Van Middlesworth, Treasurer

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting will be held at its banking house at Nassau Street, Tuesday, January 8, 1924, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

THOMAS W. ROWEN,
Second Vice President.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and to act upon any other matters which may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the banking house, No. 57 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1924, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. P. HOLLY, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Maurice Reiss is no longer connected with the above firm.

REISS MEN'S SHOP,
HERMAN B. REISS,
HENRY REISS.

COTTON PRICE DOWN ON FORCED SELLING

Persistence of Liquidation Upsets Rallies and Loss Is 20 to 38 Points.

A further decline occurred in cotton yesterday under liquidation of contracts bought earlier in the week. While frequent rallies developed, each upturn brought out cotton so that the market closed at the bottom with May at 35½ cents. This was virtually the early quotation on Wednesday before the sharp advance of a cent a pound followed deliveries on January notices. Private advices from mill quarters regarding the necessity of a larger volume of new business to avert more general curtailment in production had an unsettling influence on sentiment. Prices lost 20 to 38 points.

A sharp decline occurred at the opening abroad, but most of this loss was recovered before the close. July contracts in Liverpool showed a decline of only 4 points for the day, and as this did not meet the local decline of Friday, initial quotations were slightly over previous closing. The feature of early trading was the purchase of 10,000 bales of March for a prominent spot house, which lifted that month 20 points before the order was filled. From 35.80 to 36.86 room operators supplied all contracts wanted, and immediately after the opening cotton seemed to be for sale from every direction. Selling orders were not large, but persistent, and so general that the aggregate soon exerted a depressing influence on prices. March ran off 30 points, to around 35 1-3 cents, before the market steadied. New Orleans exhibited a similar degree of nervousness. The moment pressure lifted prices rallied 10 to 15 points easily, but recoveries failed to attract new business and only served to bring out further scattered realizing. After each slight upturn the market sagged.

White sales at Southern markets aggregated 35,000 bales on Friday, the increased quantity of cotton changing hands was attributed to the filling of year-end engagements rather than giving a reliable indication of a growing demand for spot cotton. The fact that several private advices reflected uncertainty over the extent of curtailment probable in mill quarters after the turn of the year tended to restrain buying of contracts. The rapid rise on Wednesday, due to wholly local causes, had apparently supplied all urgent buying and left the market without sufficient demand to sustain the advance.

Important developments of the week have been mostly local in character, without radical change in the cotton situation in its larger aspects. The crop has been moving from first hands so rapidly that insight figures are now in excess of a year ago for the first time in the season, despite the fact that a commercial crop of 11,200 bales for 1922-23 indicated receipts of about 800,000 bales from invisible supplies grown in previous years. This free insight movement has kept visible supply figures increasing each week though the maximum visible was reached as early as Nov. 30 last year and declined steadily after that rate. After passing the four million mark at the end of November, 1922, supplies had decreased over 200,000 bales by Dec. 28. This year the visible supply was 3,298,000 on Nov. 30 and is now 2,418,000. The season has now advanced to a date where visible supply figures generally reach the maximum and they are now being watched with keen interest.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
Jan.	35.15	35.25	34.90	34.95	35.15
March	35.80	35.85	35.32	35.36-40	35.65
May	35.36	35.98	35.50	35.56-57	35.87
July	35.00	35.07	34.55	34.60-62	34.96
Oct.	29.18	29.18	28.77	28.77-80	29.07

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 20 points decrease, 36.45c for middling uplands.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston 35.45c, 25 points decrease; New Orleans 35.50c, 50 points decrease; Savannah 34.65c, 10 points decrease; Augusta 34.69c, 31 points decrease; Memphis 35.25c, 25 points decrease; Houston 35.40c, 25 points decrease; Little Rock 35c, 25 points decrease.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 11 points decrease, 20.51d for middling. Sales 3,000 bales, American 2,000; imports 58,000, American 20,000. Futures opened steady, 20 to 28 points decrease; closed steady, 4 to 12 points decrease. Prices: Jan. 20.83d, March 20.83d, May 20.63d, July 20.10d, Oct. 16.78d.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton as figured by The Financial Chronicle:

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last Year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts	199,767	214,353	113,035
Since Aug. 1	5,878,693	4,479,315	3,962,889
Port stocks	1,065,573	1,012,164	1,062,778
Inter. receipts	187,715	211,994	170,256
Since Aug. 1	1,534,345	5,841,290	5,557,579
Int. shipments	200,687	257,450	159,266
Interior stocks	1,119,113	1,132,917	1,391,872
Amount brought into sight	302,557	287,594	246,978
Since Aug. 1	7,693,308	7,300,951	7,250,439
Northern spinners takings	43,308	86,383	60,780
Since Aug. 1	1,028,948	985,640	1,239,325
Southern consumption	85,000	85,000	88,000
Since Aug. 1	1,775,000	1,690,000	1,797,000
Exports to Gt. Britain	42,381	140,720	15,124
Since Aug. 1	1,128,307	1,085,978	866,358
Exp. to France	5,539	35,504	30,432
Since Aug. 1	442,015	436,779	481,863
Other exports	35,027	61,348	49,786
Since Aug. 1	1,548,518	1,403,616	1,418,600
Total week's exports	102,644	257,572	75,324
Total exports since Aug. 1	3,118,842	3,016,373	2,718,220
World's visible supply	4,604,786	4,546,061	5,815,650
Of which American	3,404,786	3,371,061	3,811,650
Liverpool stks.	571,000	522,000	859,000
Continen. stks.	337,000	329,000	475,000
N. Y. stocks	164,036	138,338	71,472
N. Orl. stocks	295,527	271,446	286,809
On shipboard not clear	173,712	123,784	153,614

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Market Quiet, Rates Generally Steady—Sterling Lower, but Francs Improve.

Transactions in foreign exchanges yesterday had all the characteristics of a half session, nominal fluctuations in rates reflecting the narrow demand and supply of bills. Bankers are of the opinion that rates will finish up the year without any marked change from present levels, asserting that the hectic movement of the last fortnight represented the concluding efforts of London and continental centres in arrangement for year-end obligations.

German marks were again nominally quoted at 23 cents per trillion, or 4,348 billion for $1, compared with 4,166 billion a week ago and 7,000 at this date a year ago.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1923.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Friday's Final.
LONDON	4.35⅝	4.35⅜	4.35⅜	4.34
PARIS	5.13⅞	5.11½	5.12	5.10
ROME	4.34	4.33¼	4.33¼	4.33
AMSTERDAM	38.05	38.00	38.01	38.01
*BERLIN	4.34⅛	4.34⅛	4.34⅛	4.34⅛
MADRID	13.00	12.95	12.95	12.99
STOCKHOLM	26.45	26.40	26.45	26.45

*Value of $1 in billions of marks.

CLOSING RATES.

In the subjoined table the quotation on sterling represents dollars and decimals of a dollar; all others represent cents and decimals of a cent. Quotations preceded by the decimal mark indicate a price measured in fractions of a cent.

Europe.

	Saturday.	Friday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par $4.86⅔ per sovereign.				
Demand	4.35⅜	$4.34¾	$4.35⅝	$4.63⅝
Cables	4.33⅞	4.34¼	4.34⅛	4.64
Com., 60 days	4.30¼	4.31	4.31¼	4.61
Com., 90 days	4.29¼	4.29¾	4.30	4.60
FRANCS—Par 19.3 cents per franc.				
Demand	5.15	5.10	5.05¾	7.24
Cables	5.13⅛	5.10½	5.05⅝	7.34½
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.				
Demand	4.33¼	4.33	4.31¼	5.10½
Cables	4.33⅝	4.33½	4.32	5.11
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.				
Demand	4.49	4.47⅝	4.52	6.75⅝
Cables	4.49½	4.48	4.53½	6.77
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.				
Demand	.00000000023	.00000000023	.00000000024	.0142
Cables	.00000000023	.00000000023	.00000000024	.0142
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.				
Demand	.0014⅛	.0014⅛	.0014⅛	.0014½
Cables	.0014⅛	.0014⅜	.0014⅜	.0014½
CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Par 20.3 cents per crown.				
Demand	2.92	2.92¼	2.92⅜	3.12
Cables	2.92	2.92½	2.92⅝	3.12
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.				
Demand	17.74	17.77	17.72	20.63
Cables	17.77	17.80	17.75	20.65
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.				
Demand	2.48	2.47¾	2.47¾	2.32
Cables	2.48	2.48	2.47½	2.52
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.				
Demand	2.42	2.42	1.88	1.28
Cables	2.45	2.45	1.91	1.31
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.				
Demand	38.01	38.01	37.81	39.55
Cables	38.05	38.05	37.85	39.60
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.				
Demand	.0052¾	.0052	.0053	.0044
Cables	.0052½	.0052	.0053	.0044
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.				
Demand	14.70	14.77	14.80	18.90
Cables	14.73	14.80	14.83	18.92
POLAND—Par 23.8 cents per mark.				
Demand	.000016	.000020	.000020	.0056
Cables	.000016	.000020	.000020	.0056
PORTUGAL—Par $1.0805 per escudo.				
Demand	3.27	3.31	3.64	4.55
Cables	3.40	3.36	3.69	4.65
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.				
Demand	.51⅛	.51⅛	.52½	.57¼
Cables	.51⅜	.51⅜	.52½	.57¼
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per pesetа.				
Demand	12.96	12.90	12.90	15.75
Cables	12.97	13.01	13.01	15.77
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krona.				
Demand	26.43	26.35	26.38	27.03
Cables	26.48	26.46	26.33	27.05
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.				
Demand	17.47	17.49	17.42	18.94
Cables	17.49	17.51	17.44	18.96
YUGOSLAVIA—Par 19.3 cents per dinar.				
Demand	1.13⅛	1.13¾	1.13⅝	1.06
Cables	1.13½	1.13¾	1.13¾	1.06

Far East.

CHINA—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong; per tael for Shanghai and Peking.				
Hongkong—Demand	51.18	51.13	51.12½	53.87⅝
Cables	51.25	51.25	51.25	53.00
Peking—Demand	76.50	76.50	78.00	76.00
Shanghai—Demand	72.38	72.38	72.37⅝	70.98
Cables	72.50	72.50	72.50	71.00
INDIA—Calcutta: Cents per rupee, nominally stabilized at one-tenth of a pound sterling.				
Demand	31.18	31.16	31.08	31.25
Cables	31.30	31.30	31.20	31.375
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: Par 50 cents per silver peso.				
Demand	49.75	49.75	49.75	50.25
Cables	49.875	49.875	49.875	50.50
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.				
Demand	37.25	37.25	37.50	39.75
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.				
Demand	46.28	46.28	46.48	48.78
Cables	46.40	46.40	46.60	48.90

South America.

ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.				
Demand	31.87⅝	32.00	32.00	38.80
Cables	32.00	32.12½	32.12½	38.85
BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per paper milreis.				
Demand	9.80	9.85	9.45	11.60
Cables	9.87	10.00	9.50	11.85
CHILE—Par 36.5 cents per paper peso.				
Demand	10.85	10.85	10.50	12.95
Cables	10.90	10.90	10.55	13.00
PERU—Par $4.8665 per pound.				
Checks	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.19
Cables	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.20
URUGUAY—Par $1.0342 per gold peso.				
Demand	78.12	78.12	78.38	85.12
Cables	78.47	78.47	78.74	85.47

Canada.

MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.				
Demand	97.62	97.62	97.50	98.82

Russian Currency.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows: Par, 51.40 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked
100 ruble notes, per ruble	.07	.13
500 ruble notes, per ruble	.05¾	.06¾

IRON OUTPUT, AND 1913.

Decrease in England, Increase in France and America.

An estimate by the British National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers places iron production in the United States this year at 40,000,000 tons, as compared with 30,956,200 in 1913. England's production for 1923 is placed at 7,450,000 tons, as against a pre-war 10,260,300. For France the present year's output is placed at 5,200,000 tons, against 5,156,000 in 1913.

Of finished steel, the American output is reckoned at 43,400,000 tons this year, the pre-war figure having been 31,300,000; the British output 8,500,000, against 7,663,300; the French 4,800,000, against 4,614,000. No figures are given for Germany.

A CHEERFUL VIEW OF TRADE

Reserve Bank's Summary of Good Points in Situation.

Both manufacturers and merchants, the Philadelphia Reserve Bank reports in its year-end bulletin, "are for the most part entering the new year with only moderate stocks of goods. The disposition toward caution in buying continues, although in some industries it is apparent that purchases for future delivery are growing.

The labor situation, too, is satisfactory."

Gold Reserve for British Currency.

British currency notes approach the year-end secured up to 17 per cent. in gold. Gold held against Bank of England notes and currency notes combined is 35 per cent.

PARIS STOCK MARKET.

Government Bonds Lower, Sterling Higher.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes declined 35 centimes to 53 francs 25 centimes; the 5 per cent. war loan declined 55 centimes to 69 francs 20 centimes.

Exchange on London, 45 centimes higher at 84 francs 80 centimes; the dollar was quoted at 19 francs 61½ centimes against 19.16.

The Bourse will be closed next Monday and Tuesday.

Rising Scandinavian Prices.

Prices in Norway, by the Farmund's index number, advanced in November 3½ per cent., chiefly ascribed to textiles.

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1923.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Allied Pack. new	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 Amal Leath. 11	11	11	
100 Am G & El. 42½	43⅜	42½	
800 Am Maw 5s 14½	15	14½	
20 Am Lt & Tr. 117	117	117	
400 Arch D Mid. 25½	25	25½	
50 Armour Co of Ill. pf.	79	79	79
100 Al Prod. w i 1½	1⅜	1½	
200 Blyn Shoes. 10½	10	10½	
100 BklynCityRR 10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
2,200 Candy Prods 1¼	1¼	1¼	
200 Canadoop pf. 108	108	108	
100 C Teresa S. 1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
400 Cent/C l. 31½	31	31½	
200 Cheek Cab A. 38½	38	38½	
200 Chi Nipple A. 40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	
100 Do cfs. B. 20¾	20¾	20¾	
100 Childs Co. 37	37	37	
100 Clev'd Mtrs 21¼	21⅜	21¼	
3,500 Corn Prod. new. w l. 81⅜	31	31¼	
900 DubilierC&R 11⅛	11	11⅜	
100 Dunhill Int. 25½	25½	25½	
1,000 Durant. Mtrs 30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	
900 Do of Ind. 7½	7⅜	8⅛	
200 East Steel. 6	6	6	
50 El Bd & S. 97½	96½	96½	
200 Fisk T M Co. 6	6	6	
110 Gillette S R. 279	277	277	
800 Glessonite P 12⅜	12¼	12¼	
400 Int Concrete 30	30	30	
100 Goodyear T&R 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
100 Gold Dust Corp, w i. 32	32	32	
1,900 HeydenChem 1¼	1⅛	1¼	
800 Int Concrete 30	30	30	
100 Kresge D S. 43¾	43¾	43¾	
300 Lake T Boat 5	5	5	
100 Lee Tire pf. 97	97	97	
100 Leader Prod 3¼	3¼	3¼	
100 Leh Pow Sec 30	30	30	
75 L V Coal 8. 76⅞	76⅛	76⅝	

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
900 Angio-Am.	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
400 Atl Lobos.	3⅜	3¼	3¼
20 Borne-S Co.	150	150	150
310 Buckeye P L	72	71	72
100 Continental.	42¾	42½	42½
300 Crescent P L	17	17	17
60 Galena-Sig.	66	65½	65¾
4,700 Humble	40¾	38¾	40¾
220 ImpOil(Can) coupon.	114	114	114
145 Indiana P	87	85	87
7,900 Int'l Pet	21⅝	21¼	21¼
695 MagnoliaPet.	163	158	160
200 Nat Transit.	21⅝	21½	21½
1,700 Ohio Oil	71¾	70¾	70¾

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Allied, new	6c	6c	6c
1,200 Am Nat Gas	5	4¾	4¾
700 Carib Synd.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
580 Cities Serv.	142	141	142
800 Do pf.	68	67	68
800 Do bus sh	15	14⅝	15
2,500 Creole Synd.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,700 Derby Oil & Gas	32c	31c	31c
3,100 Gulf O of Pa	60	59½	60
900 Gulf States.	3	3	3
1,000 Hudson	6c	6c	6c
1,000 Key Ranger.	3c	3c	3c
1,500 Lago Pet	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
1,000 Lance C Roy	1c	1c	1c
800 Latin-Am O.	7⅞c	7⅞c	7⅞c
1,000 Mammoth	1c	1c	1c
1,900 Marl'd ofMex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2,000 Mexico	30c	30c	30c
300 Mex Panuco.	50c	50c	50c
100 Mtn & Gulf.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,300 Mtn Prod	19¼	17¾	18¼
5,800 Mutual v t c	12	12⅜	12
2,300 New Bradf'd	6	4¾	4¾
8,000 Noble O & G	10c	10c	10c
4,000 Northwest O	7c	4c	7c
1,000 Omar O & G	7c	7c	7c
3,200 Pan-Am Pet & T rts, w i	2	1⅝	2
200 Peer	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,700 Rey Can sub	3½	3⅜	3⅜
200 Ryan Cons.	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,400 Salt Creek P	22¼	21½	22
1,000 Sapulpa Ref.	90c	75c	75c

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200 Alvarado	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000 Anix Globe	13c	13c	13c
1,000 Belcher Sul.	1c	1c	1c
600 Comanche Cop.	2¾	2¼	2¼
1,000 ButteaWest.	25c	25c	25c
100 Cent Am.	1	1	1
1,500 Cent Cop.new	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000 Cop Canyon.	20c	10c	10c
5,500 Cortez Silver	58c	55c	58c
100 D, L&W Coal	97	97	97
2,000 Dimeffd Blk Butte (reorg)	5c	4c	4c
400 DoloresEsper	50c	50c	50c
2,000 Fortuna Con.	7c	7c	7c
1,000 Gold F Dev.	6c	6c	6c
1,000 GoldfdS Dev.	7c	7c	7c
1,000 Goldf'd Flor	42c	42c	42c
4,000 Hairmill Div.	3c	3c	3c
5,500 Hard Shell.	3c	3c	3c
8,400 Hawthorne	77c	74c	76c
100 Hecla	9	9	9
1,000 HomestkeRlx	74c	72c	74c
2,000 Hilltop Nev.	2c	2c	2c
200 Howe Sound.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,500 Indian Mines	62c	62c	62c
7,000 LoneStarCon.	7c	6c	6c
1,000 Lig Mar Coal	5c	5c	5c
5,000 Mohican Cop	44c	43c	44c
400 NewCornelia	16	15⅞	16

BONDS.
(In $1,000 lots.)

$ Al Pack 8s,'30.	67⅞	66	66
11 Am G & E 6s, deb B 2014	94½	94⅛	94½
2 Am L&T 6s,'25, without war.	101	101	101
5 Am T&T 6s,'24.	100	100	100
4 Amconda 6s,'29.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Anglo-Am 7½s	101⅞	101⅛	101⅜
36 At G & W Ind coll tr 6s,'59.	48	47	47⅜
13 Byrnd 5s,'32.	71	71	71
20 Solar Ref.	172	170	170
50 Southern P L	90	89⅜	90
3520 South Penn.	186	183	183
15 S Pa P 5s	81	81	81
17,500 S O of Ind.	67	66	66⅞
5,500 S O of Kan.	46	42½	46
800 S O of Ky.	130	108	121
10 S O of Neb.	131	131	131
7,500 S O of N Y.	47⅝	46⅜	47⅝
90 S O of Ohio.	310	305	306
5,000 Vacuum Oil.	58¼	57⅜	57⅜

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000 Key Ranger.	3c	3c	3c
1,500 Lago Pet	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
1,000 Lance C Roy	1c	1c	1c
800 Latin-Am O.	7⅞c	7⅞c	7⅞c
1,000 Mammoth	1c	1c	1c
1,900 Marl'd ofMex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2,000 Mexico	30c	30c	30c
300 Mex Panuco.	50c	50c	50c
100 Mtn & Gulf.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,300 Mtn Prod	19¼	17¾	18¼
5,800 Mutual v t c	12	12⅜	12
2,300 New Bradf'd	6	4¾	4¾
8,000 Noble O & G	10c	10c	10c
4,000 Northwest O	7c	4c	7c
1,000 Omar O & G	7c	7c	7c
3,200 Pan-Am Pet & T rts, w i	2	1⅝	2
200 Peer	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 N Mex Land.	4	4	4
10 N 7 Zinc.	145	145	145
10,000 Nat Tin.	12c	12c	13c
400 New Domin.	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,000 NYPorcupine	55c	56c	55c
100 Nipissing.	6¾	6¾	6¾
300 Ohio Copper.	77c	77c	77c
1,000 Red Hill Flor	2c	2c	2c
3,000 Flym'th Lead	33c	30c	33c
500 Ray Hercules	15c	13c	13c
3,000 Rex Con.	2c	1c	2c
5,000 Silver Dale.	5c	4c	4c
5,000 Sil King Div (reorg).	3c	2c	2c
6,000 Silvyn Horn.	8c	8c	8c
3,000 Spearh'dGold	3c	3c	3c
11,600 St Croix.	1¾	1¼	1¼
1,000 Stewart.	1c	1c	1c
5,000 Tex Rights	1¼	1¼	1¼
600 Tonopah Ext	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000 Unity Gold.	1⅛	95c	1
2,800 Walker	3⅛	3	3⅛
2,100 Wenden Cop	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800 W End Con.	60c	60c	60c
3,000 Tex Rich.	3c	3c	3c
200 Yukon-Alaska trust cfts.	15	13	15
200 Yukon Gold.	65c	65c	65c

BONDS.
(In $1,000 lots.)

1 Manitoba Power 7s, A, 1941.	93	93	93
6 Nat Leather 8s	98	98	98
1 New Orl Sve Co Ser A, 1952.	82	82	82
1 Ohio P Co 5s, 1952, Ser B.	84½	84½	84½
2 Phillips Pet 7½s, 1931.	97	97	97
1 Swift & Co 5s, 1932.	100	100	100
1 Virginian Ry 5s, A, 1962.	92¾	92	92
16 Webster Mills 6½s, 1933.	100¾	100½	100¾

FOREIGN BONDS.

5 Argen 6s, '24.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4 King of Nether 5s, B, 1972.	96	95¾	95¾
20 Mex Govt 10-yr 6s, Ser C-A.	55½	55⅛	55½
20 Russ Govt 5½s, 1921.	10½	10½	10½
19 Do 5½s,'21,ctf	10	9¾	10
40 Do 6½s, 1919.	10½	10½	10½
2 Swiss 5s, 1926.	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Do 5½s, 1929.	97¾	97¾	97¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1923.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
250 Al Ch & D.	70¾	69¾	70¾
230 Am Ag Ch.	14	13⅝	14
80 Do pf.	44½	44¼	44½
90 Am Bosch M.	35¾	35¾	35¾
200 Amer Can.	105¼	104¼	104¾
40 Am C & F.	161¾	161¼	161¾
65 Am Chain.	23½	22¾	23½
100 Am Drug.	56	55½	55½
140 Am Internat	22¾	22¾	22¾
60 Am La F.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
40 Am Linseed.	17½	17¼	17½
60 Do pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾
195 Am Locos.	75¾	75¾	75¾
10 Am Radiator	95¾	95¼	95½
80 Am S & C.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
75 Am Sug R.	55¾	55¾	55¾
50 Am Sum T.	20¾	20¾	20¾
72 Am T & T.	124¾	124¼	124½
50 Am Woolen.	73	73	73
150 Anaconda C.	38⅞	38¼	38⅝
290 A. G & E.	117¾	117¼	117¾
710 B

RAIL ACT DEFENDED BY HOWARD ELLIOTT

Chairman of Northern Pacific Opposes Changes in Talk Before Harvard Club.

DEPLORES LEGAL TINKERING

Says Cut in Rates on Farm Produce Would Bankrupt Some of the Western Roads.

A brief for the railroads and against certain proposed changes in the Transportation act of 1920 was made yesterday at a Harvard Club luncheon by Howard Elliott, Chairman of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. He deplored that "regulating and managing railroads by political authorities in Washington has been a favorite pastime for many years."

Mr. Elliott said that the Transportation act was not perfect, but declared it has been helpful in stabilizing the credit of the roads, and insisted that "it would be dangerous to the people of our country to change it hastily."

Eastern roads of late years have shown an annual return of only 5.04 per cent., and Western roads only 3.88 per cent., reminded Mr. Elliott, who warned that "these returns are obviously not sufficient to attract stockholders with the new capital required for expanding railroad facilities to meet the growing development of the country." Mr. Elliott asserted the roads could not go on indefinitely expanding with borrowed money. "The big question before us is how to get money for development and expansion," he said. The speaker went on:

"Under the Transportation law of 1920 the railroads are giving the best and largest quantity of service in the history of the business. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 5, 1923, the number of freight cars loaded was 47,423,000. For the year 1929 it is estimated the number of cars loaded will be 49,844,000. With this very large business there has been no car shortage in fact, a slight car surplus. The freight rates are lower in this country than in any civilized nation. Passenger rates for equivalent service are much lower than anywhere in Europe. With these remarkable facts and results whence arises this agitation to dislocate the situation and break down our marvelous transportation machine, so necessary to the present and future welfare of the country?

Says Consolidation Is Desirable.

"Just now the law of 1920 is being attacked because it announces the principle that rates should be sufficient to make a fair return, which the property is entitled to under the Constitution. This is the so-called 'guarantee clause,' which is no guarantee, as the results for the year show. The clause in the law permitting consolidations of the railroads is also being criticized.

"This clause as drawn is rather difficult to make effective and it would be helpful to modify it so that groups of roads could consolidate, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and not wait for the nationwide plan proposed by the present law. This is a large country and large transportation units are desirable. They would ultimately produce economies in transportation and give better service to the public.

"One cause of the law that disputes about labor in the railroad's business shall be laid before a Labor Board and adjudicated by it is being criticized and attacked chiefly by those representing labor, but it is desirable to have some sort of tribunal to avoid conflicts. In the interest of all the people, the strike ultimately must be eliminated from public utilities and industry supplying society with fuel and water. This will be accomplished within the lifetime of some of you and Harvard men and all reasonable men can help to solve the problem.

"Another attack is that made upon the valuation of our railroads. The valuation is a vital factor to be considered in rate-making. What is the value of the railroads?

"The so-called radicals claim that the total valuation of our railroads upon which a fair return should be made is perhaps $15,000,000,000 this for the purpose of reducing rates, and eventually the Government to buy the roads at a much reduced figure. The plan means confiscation.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission found the tentative value of the railroads on Dec. 31, 1919, to be $18,900,000,000. This valuation was based on costs and prices up to 1914, and therefore includes no wartime inflation of values. The subsequent investment of approximately $1,934,682,000 (1922 estimated) brings the Interstate Commerce Commission valuation for rate-making purposes, as of the end of this year, up to $20,834,682,000.

Railways Must Expand.

"Every thinking man should judge for himself of the fairness of the contention made by Senators La Follette, Brookhart and others of that type of Federal legislator that the Interstate Commerce Commission valuation should be reduced by from $7,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000. Such a confiscation of values would be in effect a denial to the railroads of their chief means of keeping pace with the development of the country. Fair recognition of railroad property values is essential for adequate earning power and credit for further expansion in the interest of all the people.

"To help the farmer, the Farm-Bloc-Farmer-Labor politicians propose to reduce railroad rates on agricultural products 25 per cent. This would benefit some Western roads and cause dividends on others. Such a policy is not sound because the railroads must serve all the people. The revenues of the railroads should not be used to make good the losses of farmers or any class of our citizens resulting from overproduction, errors of judgment, bad management, nor from any cause for which the railroads are in no way responsible. Ruining the Western railroads by reducing the rates below a living basis will in the long run hurt the farmer and the whole country. Inability of the railroads to provide and move promptly refrigerator cars for fruit, box cars for grain and hay, and stock cars for live stock at the time when the market rates result to buy would be exceedingly damaging to the farmer."

Week's Mill Stock Sales in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week include the following:

10	Lowell Bleachery	18½
65	Merchants' Mfg. Co., R. Fall River	125
25	Fairhaven Mills, com.	40
95	Hamilton Mfg. Co.	86½
25	Nashua Mfg. Co.	78½
90	Pittsburgh Yarn	80
5	U. S. Worsted Corp., 1st pf.	31
5	E. A. Burrowes Co., com.	92
5	E. A. Burrowes Co., pf.	90½
215	Boston Belting Co., com.	20½
20	Reed Prentice Co., pf.	31
244	Lafayette Motors, 2d pf.	12@20c
20	Wonnesohn Mach. and Press Co.	55
500	Reed Prentice Co., com.	13¼
50	Walter M. Lowney Co., new	87½
20	Henry F. Miller & Sons Co., 1st pf.	60
20	R. B. and Knit Co., 1st pf.	30
15	American Glue Co., com.	23
45	Gratan & Knight Mfg. Co., pf.	85
100	Fort Rubber Co., 1st pf.	45½
28	Eastern Mfg. Co., pf.	66
5	Beacon Chocolate, pf. ctf. dep.	5
10	Nashua Mfg. Co., com.	24½
10	U. S. Worsted, pf.	30
5	R. B. and K. Knight, pf.	20
25	Great Falls Mfg. Co.	35
5	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	132
10	Emery Mfg. Co., com.	58
10	American Glue Co., pf.	69
65	The Murray Co.	99
9	American Felt, pf.	103½
10	Lafayette International Ltd., pf.	21½
20	Winchester Co., 1st pf.	90
5	E. H. Franklin Mfg. Co., pf.	55
15	Merrian Hat Corp., com.	4½
20	Gratan and Knight Mfg. Co., pf.	86
20	Southwick Chocolate Co., 1st pf.	99½

COMMODITY PRICES.

Spot Cotton Yields Slightly in Cash Dealings—Unchanged Values Elsewhere.

The only variation in cash values reported in the local wholesale markets yesterday was that in spot cotton, this staple yielding 20 points to 36.45 cents. Elsewhere, the grains, groceries, dairy products, provisions and metals were steady and unchanged.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Saturday, a week before, and a year ago:

	Dec. 29.	Dec. 22.	Dec. 30.
FOODSTUFFS:	1923.	1923.	1922.
Wheat, No. 2 red.	$1.23¾	$1.22½	$1.49
Corn, No. 2 yel'w.	.80¾	.82	.80¾
Oats, No. 2 white.	.54½@.55	.54	.39
Flour, Minn., pat.	6.15	6.25	7.60
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.	.10¾	.10¾	.11⅛
Sugar, granulated.	.066	.068	.07
Butter, cr., 92 sc.	.55	.55	.55½
Eggs, fresh gath.			
Hens, per doz.	.43@.45	.42	.48
Lard, Mid. W.	13.20@13.80	13.45	11.60
Pork, mess	26.50@26.50	26.50	28.50
Beef, family	21.00@23.00	22.00	18.00
METALS:			
Iron, No. 2 Phila.	$24.25@24.50	24.50	29.00
Steel billets, Pitts.	40.00	40.00	36.50
Lead	6.05	7.75	7.37½
Copper	12.90	12.90	14.62½
Tin	47.20	46.17½	38.62½
TEXTILES:			
Cotton, mid. upl'd.	$36.45	36.30	26.60
Print cloths	.06	.06	.07⅛

Range of prices, year to date:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$1.24	Feb. 15	$1.12⅜	Aug. 6
Corn	1.13⅜	Oct. 16	.82	Jan. 3
Oats	.57¼	Feb. 15	.42¾	July 13
Flour	7.90	Jan. 2	5.90	July 24
Coffee	.13⅜	Feb. 15	.10¼	Aug. 30
Sugar	.10¾	Apr. 26	.06	Jan. 27
Butter	.55	Dec. 7	.37½	July 2
Eggs	.60	Nov. 12	.23½	June 21
Lard	14.85	Nov. 15	10.95	July 23
Pork	28.50	Jan. 2	24.50	Aug. 7
Beef	35.00	Dec. 4	16.00	Aug. 7
Iron	33.75	Mar. 1	22.50	Nov. 2
Steel	45.00	Mar. 16	36.50	Jan. 2
Lead	8.75	Mar. 5	6.00	July 10
Copper	17.25	Mar. 19	12.50	Oct. 24
Tin	50.50	Mar. 15	37.37½	July 5
Cotton	37.65	Dec. 7	22.45	July 23
Printcloths	.08⅛	Mar. 3	.06⅜	July 31

ERIE'S BUSINESS BOOMING.

Remarkable Increase Shown During First Part of Year Continues.

The report of the Erie Railroad for the month of November continued to show the remarkable increase of business recorded since the first of the year, with a net operating income of $1,827,-688, as compared with $677,157 in the same month of last year. The gross business for the two years was virtually the same and the increase was effected through the decrease in operating expenses, which amounted to $1,087,740.

For the first eleven months of the year the net operating income was $16,-269,598, as compared with a loss of $98,737 in the same period last year.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London ½d. lower, at 33½d. per ounce). New York price ⅛c lower, at 64⅛c.

Range for 1923:

	Highest.		Lowest.	
London	33½d	Dec. 18	30¼d	Feb. 3
New York	65½c	Mar. 27	62½c	July 30

Range for 1922:

London	37⅝d	May 23	30⅛d	Dec. 15
New York	73⅛c	May 22	63⅛c	Dec. 15

MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting
American Bank of...	Dec. 31	Jan. 8	Jan. 8
American Ice Co.	Dec. 15	..	Jan. 4
Am. La. F. Inc.	..	..	Jan. 4
Am. Sum. Tobacco	Jan. 12	..	Feb. 20
Brooklyn U. Gas Co.	Jan. 28	..	Feb. 7
Cent. Coal & Coke	Jan. 7	..	Feb. 1
Chemical Nat. Bk.	Dec. 31	..	Jan. 8
Commerce, Nat. Bk. of	..	..	Jan. 8
Cont. Bk. of N. Y.	Jan. 2	..	Jan. 8
Cont. Ins. Co.	Jan. 24	Feb. 6	Feb. 6
Cont. Motors, pref.	Dec. 31	Jan. 17	Jan. 16
Cuba Cane Sug. Corp.	Jan. 12	..	Jan. 14
Cub. Dom. Sug. Co.	Dec. 19	..	Jan. 7
Duluth-Sup. Tr. Co.	Jan. 3	..	Jan. 23
Fed. Ry. Co.	Nov. 15	..	Jan. 14
Fidelity-Phenix Fire	..	..	..
Ins. Co. of N. Y.	Jan. 26	Feb. 6	Feb. 5
Fisk Rubber Co.	Jan. 15	..	Jan. 28
Glidden Co.	Jan. 3	Aft. Mtg.	Jan. 16
Hudson Motor Car	Dec. 31	..	Jan. 15
Ind. Oil & Gas	Jan. 12	..	Feb. 11
Jeff. & Clear. C. & I.	..	..	..
Pref.	Jan. 5	..	Jan. 15
Kan. City P. L. 1st	..	..	..
pf. ser. A	Jan. 4	Feb. 15	Feb. 14
L. Val. R.R. Co.	Nov. 15	..	Jan. 15
Manhattan Shirt Co.	Jan. 10	..	Jan. 28
Mech. & M. Nat. Bk.	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 8
Nat. Biscuit Co.	Jan. 23	..	Feb. 13
National City Bank	Dec. 31	..	Jan. 8
N. Y. Cent. R.R. Co.	Jan. 31	Jan. 24	Jan. 23
N. Y. Dock Ry. Co.	Dec. 22	..	Feb. 25
Sixth Av. R.R. Co.	Jan. 4	Jan. 16	Jan. 15
South. Pacific Co.	Mar. 24	Apr. 10	Apr. 9
Sup. Oil Corp., Com.	..	..	Feb. 15
Twin City R.T. Co.	Dec. 2	..	Jan. 28
Un. Rys. of St. L. pf.	Jan. 11	Jan. 15	Jan. 15
Un. Rys. of St. L. pf.	Feb. 4	Feb. 15	Feb. 15
Vivaudou (V.), Inc.	Dec. 28	..	Jan. 9

FOR RIGHTS.

	Books Close.	Settlement Day.	Privilege Expires
Am.-La. F. F. E. Co.	Jan. 15	..	Jan. 31
Am-La F. F. E. Co. pf.	..	..	Jan. 31
Com. Exc. Bank	Jan. 15	..	Jan. 31
Mupp Motor Car	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
N. Y. Cent. R.R. Co.	Jan. 2	..	Jan. 31
N. Y. Cent. R.R. Co. Stamped	..	..	..
Realties Co.	Feb. 1	..	Mar. 15
N. Am. Co. opt. 'O'	..	..	Dec. 31
Pan Am. F. & Tr.	Dec. 31	..	Feb. 15
Pan A.F. & T. com.	Dec. 31	..	Feb. 15
P. S. C. N. J.	Nov. 17	Dec. 6	Dec. 31
P. S. C. N. J. 8% pf.	Nov. 17	Dec. 6	Dec. 31
P. S. C. N. J. 6% pf.	Nov. 17	Dec. 6	Dec. 31
Reading Co.	Dec. 17	..	Jan. 1 '24
Reading Co., 1st pf.	Dec. 17	..	Jan. 1 '24
Reading Co., 2d pf.	Dec. 17	..	Jan. 1 '24
White Oil.	Dec. 28	Jan. 8	Jan. 15
White Oil ctfs. dep.	Dec. 28	Jan. 8	Jan. 15

DUE BILLS.

Pan American Petroleum and Transport Co. com. and com. B, from Dec. 31 until further notice.

Reading Co., com., 1st pf. and 2d pf., "unstamped ctfs." from Dec. 17 until further notice.

Pan American Petroleum and Transport Co., com. and pf., "unstamped ctfs." from Dec. 5 until further notice.

Fall River Mill Stocks Quoted.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 29.—Mill stocks are quoted as follows:

American Linen Co.	70
Bourne Mills	130
Border City Mfg.	103
Chase Mills	85
Charlton Mills	136
Davol Mills	119
Davis Mills	108
Flint Mills	150
Granite Mills	97
King Philip Mills	170
Laurel Lake Mills	40
Lincoln Mfg.	112½
Merchants Mfg.	135
Mechanics Mills	97
Metacomet Mills	130
Parker Mills	42
Parker Mills pf.	85
Pilgrim Mills pf.	105
Pocasset Mfg.	67
Sagamore Mfg.	230
Seaconnet Mills	33
Shove Mills	85
Stafford Mills	83
Stevens Mfg.	130
Tecumseh Mills	170
Wampanoag Mills	66
Westmoor Mills	90

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.
4¼s.	December, 1971	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜
4¼s.	July, 1967	103½	104⅛	103⅝
4¼s.	June, 1965	103½	104⅛	103⅝
4¼s.	March, 1963	103½	104⅛	103⅝
4¼s.	May, 1962	103½	104⅛	103⅝
4¼s.	November, 1957	103½	104⅛	103⅝
4¼s.	April, 1972	103½	104⅛	103⅝
4¼s.	April, 1963	103½	104⅛	103⅝
4¼s.	March, 1964	103½	104⅛	103⅝
4¼s.	September, 1965	103½	104⅛	103⅝
4¼s.	March, 1960-30	103½	104⅛	103⅝
4s.	May, 1959	99½	99⅞	99½
4s.	November, 1955	99½	99⅞	99½
4s.	May, 1957	99½	99⅞	99½
4s.	November, 1958	99½	99⅞	99½
4½s.	May, 1954	99½	99⅞	99½
3½s.	November, 1954	95	97	95
3½s.	November, 1954	95	97	95

Corporate stocks are quoted on a percentage basis.

4½s.	1960-1940	4.45	4.35
4½s.	1959-1939	4.50	4.40
4½s.	1958-1931	4.50	4.35

GAINS IN ALL GRAINS IN CHICAGO MARKET

Export Trade Better, and After Dull Start Prices Go to the Best of the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—General short covering was on in all grains, with Mincer, a local operator, buying wheat and selling corn to close a spread preparatory to going away. The action on the markets shows that they congest quickly on the breaks and that whenever the local element get oversold sharp bulges are to be anticipated.

All grains were dull early, but had a firm undertone and, as soon as aggressive buying appeared they moved up quickly, with the close at about the best prices of the day and week, and net gains of ⅛@1¾ cent on wheat, ¼@⅝ cent on corn, ⅛@1¼ cents on oats and ⅞@⅞ cent on rye.

There was nothing in the general run of the news to induce extensive trading, but there was an unmistakably less bearish sentiment both here and at Winnipeg. The Northwest sold July wheat here early against purchases at Winnipeg, and the difference has narrowed to 5½ cents, compared with 6¼ at the finish on Wednesday.

Export demand showed no improvement, although Liverpool cables indicated a better cash demand and deferred futures there were ½@¾d higher. Argentina seems to be getting the bulk of the business and a cargo sold late Friday at actual to ¼ cent over Chicago May f. o. b. Atlantic ports.

It is apparent that some export business is being done at the seaboard and not reported, as a number of cars have been ordered shipped from here during the last few days on export billing. The undertone was distinctly stronger, and while commission houses had May for sale at 14 cents early, the offerings were quickly absorbed.

Oats showed independent strength, with December acting a little light.

Primary arrivals of wheat today was 738,000 bushels; week ago, 966,000; last year, 1,511,000. Shipments were 436,000 bushels; week ago, 469,000; last year, 613,000.

Corn receipts were 1,068,000 bushels; week ago, 1,418,000; last year, 1,494,000, and shipments, 829,000 bushels; week ago, 766,000; last year, 736,000.

Yesterday's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	$1.03¾@1.04	$1.00⅜	1.03¾	$1.01	$1.36
May	1.03	1.00¾	1.03¼	1.00¾@¾	1.29¾
July	1.04¾	1.03¼	1.04¾	1.03⅝@¾	1.18¾

CORN.

Dec.	.70¾	.69¾	.70⅝	.69¾	.75¾
May	.74⅝	.73⅞	.74⅜	.73⅞	.77⅞
July	.75¾	.74¾	.75⅛	.74⅜	.71⅛

OATS.

Dec.	.43	.41¾	.43	.41¾	.43
May	.45¾	.43	.45¾@¾	.44⅝	.44¾
July	.43⅝	.42¾	.43⅝	.42⅜	.40¾

RYE.

Dec.	.89⅜	.87¼	.89⅜		.88⅞
May	.74⅝	.73⅛	.74⅜	.73¼	.93⅛

PROVISIONS.

Lard—				
Dec.	13.00	12.87	12.97	10.97
Jan.	13.15	12.95	13.10@13.05	10.82
May	13.32	13.20	13.30	11.10@13

Hungarian Currency Increased Elevenfold.

Note circulation of the Hungarian Bank showed at the end of November an increase for the year from 72,016,112 crowns to 835,968,569,000.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds issued in this country and in American currency values:

	Bid.	Asked.
Argentine 5s, 1945	M. & S. 93¾	94
Argentine 7s, 1927	F. & A. 101¾	102¾
Austrian Gov. 7s, 1943	J. & D. 96¾	97
Belgium 6s, 1925	J. & D. 97¾	98
Belgium 7½s, 1945	J. & D. 97¾	98
Belgium 8s, 1941	F. & A. 97¾	98
Brazil Cent. Rys. 7s, 1952	J. & D. 93	94
Can. Steamship 7s, '42	M. & N. 106¾	108¾
City of Berne 5s, 1945	M. & N. 103	105¾
City of Berne 5s, 1945	M. & N. 74	77¾
City of Bordeaux 6s, 1934	M. & N. 74	77¾
City of Gt. Prague 7½s, '52	J. & D. 82	84
City of Lyons 6s, 1934	J. & D. 84	86
U. S. of Brazil 8s, 1941	J. & D. 94	94½
U. S. of Brazil 8s, 1952	A. & O. 93	93½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	A. & O. 99¾	100
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1929	F. & A. 100¾	101¼
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	A. & O. 99¾	99¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1952	M. & N. 98¾	99¼
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1965	M. & N. 98¾	99¼
Holland-Am. Line 6s, 1947	J. & D. 94	95
Rep. of Col. 6½s, 1927	A. & O. 94¾	95
Rep. of Chile 7s, 1942	M. & N. 94¾	95¼
Rep. of Chile 8s, 1941	F. & A. 102	103
Rep. of Chile 8s, 1936	A. & O. 103¾	104
Rep. of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	M. & N. 103	104
Rep. of Haiti 6s, 1953	J. & D. 86	87
Chinese Gov. 5s, 1951	J. & D. 41	43
City of Christiania 6s	M. & A. 100¾	102
City of Copen. 5½s, 1944	A. & O. 87¾	88
City of Montidev. 7s, '52	M. & N. 85½	86
Czechoslovak Rep. 8s, '51	A. & O. 94	94½
Rep. of Bol. a. f. 8s, 1947	M. & N. 94	95
Rep. Cuba ext 5s, 1944	M. & N. 94	95
Rep. Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	F. & A. 91	92
Rep. Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	F. & A. 81	84½
Rep. of Cuba 5½s, 1953	J. & D. 94	95
Denmark 8s, 1946	A. & O. 107¾	108¾
Denmark 8s, 1945	J. & J. 92	93
Dan. Mun. 5s, Ser. A	J. & J. 106¾	107
Dan. Mun. 5s, Ser. B	J. & J. 106¾	107
Dutch East Indies 6s, 1947	J. & J. 94	95
Dutch East Indies 6s, 1962	M. & S. 94	95
Dutch East Indies 5½s, '58	M. & S. 90	90¾
Fram. Ind. & Dev. 7½s, '42	J. & J. 91	92
French Gov. 7½s, 1941	J. & J. 91¾	92
French Gov. 8s, 1945	J. & J. 94	94¾
Italy 6½s, 1925	F. & A. 98¾	99¼
Japanese 4s, 1931	J. & J. 80¾	81¾
Japanese 4½s, 1925	F. & A. 90¾	91¾
Japanese 4½s, 1925	M. & S. 90¾	91¾
Oriental Dev. 6s, 1953	M. & S. 88	89¼
Jurgens U. M. W. 6s, 1947	J. & J. 70	73½
City of Lyons 6s, 1934	M. & N. 74	77¾
City of Marseilles 6s, 1934	M. & N. 74	77¾
City of Belgrade 8s, 1936	M. & N. 76	78
U. S. of Mexico 5s, 1954	J. & D. 80¾	81¾
U. S. of Mexico 5s, 1945	Q. Jan. 80¾	81¾
Mex. Irrigation 5s, 1943	J. & J. 80¾	81¾
King. of Neth. 6s, 1972	M. & S. 93¾	94¼
King. of Norway 6s, 1940	A. & O. 111¼	112
King. of Norway 6s, 1952	A. & O. 103	104
King. of Norway 6s, 1944	A. & O. 103¾	104
King. of Sweden 6s, 1939	M. & S. 62	64
City of S. C. & S. 8s, '62	M. & N. 64	64½
Paris-Lyons-Med. 6s, 1958	F. & A. 66	67
Paulista Ry. 7s, 1942	M. & S. 96	97
State of Queensl'd 7s, 1947	A. & O. 100	100¾
State of Queensl'd 7s, 1941	A. & O. 104	104¾
State of Rio Grande do Sul 8s, 1946	A. & O. 92	94
Rio Janeiro 8s, 1946	A. & O. 87¾	89
Rio de Janeiro 8s, 1947	A. & O. 87¾	89¼
Dom. Rep. 5s, 1958	F. & A. 100¾	101¾
Dom. Rep. 5½s, 1942	M. & S. 82¾	83¾
State of Sao Paulo 8s, '43	M. & N. 95	96¾
City of Sao Paulo 8s, '52	M. & N. 95	96¾
Dept. of the Seine 7s, 1942	A. & O. 80	80¾
King. of Sweden 6s, 1939	J. & D. 104¼	104¾
Swiss Confed. 8s, 1940	J. & J. 123¾	124¾
Swiss Confed. 5s, 1946	J. & J. 92½	93
Rep. of Uruguay 8s, 1946	F. & A. 105¾	106
City of Zurich 8s, 1945	A. & O. 110¾	111¾
Un. R. 6½s, 1926	F. & A. 99¾	100¼
Un. R. 6½s, 1927	F. & A. 99¾	100¼
U. S. S. Copen. 6s, 1947	J. & J. 85	86

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRE-WAR LOANS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	100¾	100¾	Pan 2s, r. 1961	..	..
2s, c. 1930	100¾	100¾	Pan 2s, c. 1961	..	..
3s, r. 1948	93¾	94¼	Pan 3s, c. 1961	93¾	93¾
3s, c. 1948	93¾	94¼	P f 4s, '25	91	93
4s, r. 1925	100	102	P f 4s, '35	91	93
4s, c. 1925	101¾	102	P f 4s, '36	91	93
Pan 2s, r. 1938	102¾	103¼	Dist of Col 3-65s	98¼	99¼
Pan 2s, r. 1938	102¾	103¼			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	73¾	74½	Anso D G 1st pf.	85	88
Alb & Sus.	182	..	Do 2d pf.	85	88
All Am C.	100	102¾	Do 3d pf.	85	88
Alle & W.	85	..	Do 4th pf.	85	88
Alle Ry.	101	..	Do pf.	85	88
Allis-Ch M pf.	89	93	Auto Sales.	2½	3
Amal S.	100	..	Baldwin Co.	10	12
pf.	100¼	..	Bald Loc. pf.	110	115
Am Br. N.	95	98	B & A Pf.	53	55
Do pf.	51½	54	Bar Leath.	40½	50
Am B & A pf.	77	78	Do pf.	80	90
Am Can.	105¾	..	Bayuk Cig.	85	90
Pfd.	..	..	Do pf.	98	100
Do pf.	105¾	..	Do 1st pf.	106	..
Am Can pf.	108¼	109¾	Beech Creek	82	85
Am Chicle pf.	54	60	Beth S.	46	..
Am. Coal.	65	..	Booth Fish	2	3
Am Ice pf.	78½	..	1st pf.	35	42½
Am La. pf.	..	..	Blumenthal pf.	90	98½
Am Lin pf.	91	96	Brit E Sil pf.	54½	57
Am Locom pf.	115¾	117	Do 1st pf.	15¾	17
Am Metal pf.	109¾	111¾	Do 2d pf.	90	91
Am R pf.	121	125	Brown Sh.	40	50
Am Republ.	30	..	Do pf.	90	91
Am Roll Mill pf.	97½	98	B. R. & P.	51	54
Am S & R pf.	80¾	82	Do pf.	85	90
Am Snuff.	135	137½	Burns Bros pf.	94	97
Am Stl Fd pf.	101¾	107	Do pf.	130	135
Am S Tob pf.	80	84	Bush Ter.	65	75
Am T & C.	40	43	Do pf.	68	91
Am W W & El pf.	40	41	Can Cot.	51¾	..
Am Writ pf.	80¾	86¼	Can Int Ind.	83	85
Am Wl pf.	80¾	100	Cent Ind.	30	40
Ann Arbor.	13	15	C R Mills.	84½	..
Do pf.	37	41	Do pf.	90	97½
Art Metal.	10¾	10¾	Chain Belt.	68	73
Aspin R.	4	6	Do 1st pf.	97½	98
Atl Gf & W I.	50	54	Do 2d pf.	93	94
Atl Refin.	80	85	Chi Pn T.	55	64
Atlas Tack.	60	70	Chi Rys.	2	3
Atlas Tack pf.	90	95	Chi Rys pf.	4	5

The Merchant's Point of View

A LULL in business activity usually marks this time of year, and the present is no exception. The close of one year and the opening of another make up a kind of milestone in actuality as well as in accounting, and are taken advantage of in settling up old activities and preparing for new ventures. As the end of one period and the beginning of another, the gains or losses of the former are made clear and mistakes of judgment or policy become apparent. At the same time there is occasion to observe changes in conditions affecting trading and the indications for the future that are likely to influence it. A year ago there was much more uncertainty in these respects than there is now. At that time business embarrassments had shown a steady increase for several months and these came to a peak in January last. What made this rise in business mortality more notable was that it was accompanied by higher commodities prices. Another period of inflation in values was predicted by many persons usually well informed, who also seemed to expect another "buyers' strike" in consequence. As it happened, however, the predictions were not fulfilled and the course of the year was marked by a high degree of general prosperity in nearly every mercantile line. In the basic commodities the slump in wheat prices and the ravages of the boll weevil in the cotton fields were the only notable exceptions to what was otherwise a fairly satisfactory business situation.

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A Glance at Existing Conditions.

Just now the vista is clearer than it was at the beginning of the year, and the outlook is more promising. No one expects anything like a boom, and few would welcome one for that matter. The trend of prices still continues upward, with wages to correspond, but without the added production which the wage scales would call for and which must sooner or later be attained if anything like stability and normality is to be reached. Merchandising under the circumstances has become a little more difficult, and success will only come to those who have the ability and prudence which the situation calls for and who have taken to heart the lessons of the last two or three years. It is no time for kite flying or speculation, but for cautious buying and quick selling, and this is the policy most in evidence now and likely to continue for some time to come. Still, normal needs must be attended to and nothing can be gained if shelves are bare. The buying power of the country remains large despite the drains on it for excessive cost of food and shelter. How to appeal to it successfully is the problem of the merchant. This is not so easy a task as it might seem. Sports and diversions of one kind or another continue to exert a spell over many. Amusements, the automobile, the radio outfits and similar things are absorbing an ever-increasing proportion of the average income, and special appeals are needed to divert an adequate quantity to what have been usually assumed to be necessaries.

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Business Mortality of the Year.

In one respect at least the closing months of this year are not very reassuring. The number of business embarrassments shows an increase, which brings the year's total very near the record ones of the two preceding years. The liabilities involved, which are also larger for the last twelvemonth than for any others save 1921 and 1922, make a total, according to Dun's figures, of $530,532,000. In December, likewise, the number of failures has been larger than in any since January. Such an increase is not unusual at this time of year, when things generally come to a head and a decision is reached whether or not to try and pull through for another period. It is a culmination of the year's reverses. If matters run according to form, the number of failures next month should also be large. But after that should come the customary drop to lower figures. The large number of insolvencies marks the winnowing out of concerns run with poor judgment or without adequate capital to tide them over a period of uncertainty. It also indicates that business in general is not yet what it should be. It may be also that the greater conservatism of credit-granting agencies may be a factor in the result. But whatever the cause or causes may be, the outcome is disconcerting and unsettling for the time being. It shows that there is still much to be done before business conditions get to the point where merely the ordinary risks have to be taken into account. This will only come when, no matter what the levels may be, the ratios of prices of commodities are better equalized, and one class is not unduly benefited at the expense of another.

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Arrivals of Buyers Expected.

Within the next fortnight or so a better line will be had on the prospects for the new year. There are already signs of the coming of a large number of retail buyers to the market. Reservations for many of them have been made for this week and next. All the evidences seem to indicate that they will have to make fairly extensive purchases because the holiday buying has depleted or broken stocks that were none too large at the outset. There is a lot of supplies needed for Spring, the orders for which have been held back until the general inclination to buy was made more apparent. This is particularly the case with regard to women's garments. The middle of January will also see a number of jobbers in this market. Many will be here to attend the convention of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association. Coming as they do from all over the country, they will bring with them first-hand information on business conditions in the various sections. Aside from their consultations, they will look over the offerings of manufacturers in different lines which will be ready at that time. By then, too, they will have a very good idea of their collections, which are a pretty fair indication of the condition of the retailers. The buying policy of the wholesalers is awaited with considerable interest, but there is nothing to show that they will depart from the cautious one which they have lately been following. Even the prospect of price advances is not likely to swerve them from the course which they have found safe in the past year or two.

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Tariff Rates and Import Values.

It is quite likely that in the future hearings before the Tariff Commission will not be had on trivialities, such as paint brush handles and wallpaper pockets, which were the first to be taken up. An intimation has been conveyed to the commission that such hearings would be a waste of time and not result in any action. President Coolidge is not desirous of having any tariff changes for the present unless they appear to be imperatively called for, and then only on articles of major importance, such as wheat or sugar, for example. There is one point, however, that will have to be thrashed out. This is the matter of how to arrive at foreign cost of production. Not much success has been met with in the attempts to get this direct from producers abroad. So the alternative is under consideration of estimating such foreign cost from the selling prices of foreign goods when landed here. But this is not always a good guide. Costs of production vary according to whether plants are worked at capacity or not. The added sales for export may enable a foreign establishment to put a lower price on goods than would be the case if such an outlet were not provided. This happens constantly in domestic mills and factories. Then, too, the element of time sometimes enters into the question of price. Goods at or near the end of a season are apt to sell for less than at the beginning of it. Of this there are numerous examples both at wholesale and retail. It is, therefore, doubtful if any better and fairer estimate can be made than the one heretofore in use, which made the price the one at which the goods are ordinarily sold to all comers in the foreign market.

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Prices of Cotton and Its Fabrics.

Quotations of cotton ruled high during the past week and the various markets were firm. There is not much guessing now as to the size of the crop, as that has been pretty well determined within moderate limits. Demand is the only uncertain factor. How high raw cotton can go and still enable the sale of any large quantity of cotton goods is the only restraining factor. The British Empire Producers' Association, which is trying to promote flax growing, recently reported that cotton is bringing over £180 per ton, while flax could be had at £120 per ton. A continuance of this would mean the greater use of flax and a smaller use of cotton in the near future. Exports of cotton have shown the effects of the high price. In November they were 88,000 bales less than in the same month of 1922, while for the eleven months of this year they were nearly 1,100,000 bales less. In the same way exports of cotton manufactures showed very large declines. Domestic mills are pretty well shut down over the holiday period, and some of them are disposed to extend it rather than pile up goods in stock. Unless orders come in soon to some of them this will be the only alternative. After the turn of the year, however, the proper course to pursue will be more manifest. Dealings in cotton fabrics during the past week were seasonably light, with no marked change of price. Showings of fine dress ginghams for Fall are announced for this week, but no prices will be named. Little is doing in any portion of the knit goods business. Openings of knit outerwear are set for Wednesday.

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As to Wool and Woolen Goods.

Few notable features are evident in the wool markets. It is a period in between auction and other large sales. In London the sales of colonial wools will not be resumed before Jan. 22. In Australia, however, a series of auctions will begin at Sydney on Monday, Jan. 7, and such sales will be continued in different cities for some time. It has been arranged to sell 200,000 bales a month in January, February and March. These offerings will be curtailed in case of a slump, though such a contingency is considered unlikely. In this country sales of domestic wool continue rather slow, and there is a general disposition on the part of mills to wait for the responses for the next heavyweight season before stocking up on the raw material. Most of the mills are believed to be fairly well provided for a while, especially because the sales of Spring suiting fabrics have been small. The openings for Fall will very likely occur within the next three weeks. While there is much guessing on the probable increase in prices, nothing definite is put forward. To any marked increase there will be much resistance. Makers of women's garments are conferring with woolen manufacturers with a view to having openings of fabrics postponed. There seem to be two sides to this question. The garment men do not wish to be rushed too soon in ordering supplies. The mills, on the other hand, need to get their orders in time to fill them. How to reconcile these views is the problem.

CONDITIONS IN THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY

Trade Has Recovered From the Overbuying of Piece Goods for Last Spring.

Stating that apparel manufacturers made purchases of piece goods in July, 1922, for the Spring of 1923 that would have compelled the consumer to absorb almost 50 per cent. more woolen products than normal, the National Credit Office, the woolen trade credit checking organization, in a survey completed yesterday, finds this overbuying the cause of the unsatisfactory conditions prevalent for the greater part of the past year in the goods market. The survey, prepared by A. D. Whiteside, however, holds there is reason to believe that the strain thus caused has eased and the way cleared for a normal flow of woolen goods during the coming year.

The overbuying was done principally by makers of men's wear, the survey states, and it left these manufacturers with a considerable carry over for the Spring season. This unsettled the Fall market for the mills and reduced the buying power of the average clothing manufacturer by 40 per cent. for the Spring of 1924.

Pointing out that there is, or should be, a "constant flow of merchandise from the mill to the consumer, and that it should broaden and deepen as it goes on, as labor and service charges are added to the cost," the survey says there are four primary steps in this natural flow. These comprise: the mill weaving the cloth, the manufacturer making the apparel, the retailer and, finally, the consumer.

"It is evident," the report continues, "that this flow will be materially disarranged when any unusual condition affects any one of the primary steps in its course. It must also be understood that there is a definite number of mills with a given number of looms weaving woolen and worsted piece goods for consumption as wearing apparel by the men, women and children of this country. There is also at any given time a definite number of manufacturers turning these piece goods into wearing apparel.

"The average yearly total supply of piece goods in dollars for the four years from 1919 to 1922, inclusive, delivered to the manufacturers of garments by the bills, was charged at $767,668,000.

"The average total manufacturers' price to the retailers was $1,683,241,000. The average total price the retailer charged the consumer for woolen and worsted products for war $2,404,630,000.

"Of this average of $2,404,630,000, paid by the consumer yearly, $1,009,944,600 is the average for Spring and Summer and $1,394,685,400 for Fall and Winter products.

"Basing conclusions on these figures, the survey goes on to state: 'A disarrangement occurred in the natural flow, referred to above, in July, 1923, when the mills opened their lines for Spring, 1924.

"'For the manufacturers of apparel, particularly men's wear, had made purchases of piece goods in July, 1922, for the Spring of 1923, that would have compelled the consumer to absorb $1,539,323,000 in woolen products. This would represent almost a 50 per cent. increase over the average Spring consumption of $1,009,944,600, plus a normal 10 per cent. increase.

"'The retailer in constant touch with the consumer bought normally for that season, leaving a carryover of merchandise with the manufacturers of apparel of 40 per cent. in the Spring of 1923.

"'This carryover naturally flattened the market for the mills for Fall shipments for this year and reduced the piece goods purchasing power of the average manufacturer by 40 per cent. for the Spring of 1924. The average manufacturer of apparel made only 60 per cent. of normal purchases for the coming Spring.

"The survey then recites the following as summaries of the conditions that now exist in the four primary steps in converting woolen and worsted piece goods into consumable products:

"'The woolen and worsted mills purchased 35,000,000 fewer pounds of wool between June 1 and Oct. 1, 1923, than during the same period in 1922.

"'Manufacturers of garments for both men and women have liquidated their Fall merchandise fairly well. These manufacturers, principally men's wear, bought only 60 per cent. of the average requirements for the Spring of 1924 and, as they carried over only 40 per cent. or less from the Spring of 1923, they now have a fair average stock on hand for the coming season.

"'So the disarrangement of the Spring of 1923 has been liquidated, and, while the carrying charges were a severe burden to the industry, the comparative

"'This record for the first eleven months of this year is very definite proof that the strain is over.

"'This record for the first eleven months of the last three years is as follows:

Year	Men's Wear	Women's Wear
1921	81	80
1922	117	129
1923	83	75

"'The condition of the retailer is normal, with sales this year above those of last. Stocks on hand are low. There has been no change in the condition of the average consumer during the past year. Reasonable requirements at fair prices are being bought.

"'The way is cleared for the normal flow of merchandise in the woolen and woolen industry for the coming year. It now rests entirely with the individuals in the industry as to their progress during the next twelve months.'"

MILLINERY TRIMMINGS.

The Newest of the Materials Is Known as Hordium Grass.

Something new in millinery trimmings has made its appearance in this market and promises to make a big place for itself before the season is very far advanced. According to the current bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, the new material, which is not unlike straw grass, is known as hordium grass. Short and fine, the bulletin says, it comes in all colors and makes the stubby brush "fancies" that are taking so well.

"The new flowers that trim the Summer hats," the bulletin goes on, "are invariably handmade and have either floss or bead centres. They are used in clusters or sprays, but the flower that sells above all the others is the gardenia. Its present great popularity is an outgrowth of the black and white vogue for gardenias on crêpe hats to take the place of ermine on the satin ones.

"Next in popularity in floral trimmings come the cocarde clusters, as the flower men call the tight little bouquets they offer. These are rich and colorful, and may be quickly attached to a shape without much workroom effort, which is just what the manufacturers want.

"'Laces—jeweled, metal-stitched, plain and dyed—are now seen in veils, flanges and wired flares, but the ecru ones for leghorns are considered the most chic. The new quills are heavily lacquered. They are often gilded and do not contest themselves with long blade formations. On the other hand, they are quilled up most exotically, and frequently are fashioned into bow knots and pompons.

"'Bands of brilliants and popular watch fob ornaments of marcasite top the made in trimmings for small-brimmed high-crowned hats. The brilliants are either in yardage or in bar-pin formation, and are used either in single or double rows.'"

BUSINESS NOTES.

John H. Phillips, formerly connected with the Roslin Dress Company, is now associated with Diamond, Freedman & Lifshitz, dress manufacturers, 14 West Thirty-first Street, as sales manager and style producer. The firm's line is now ready.

Arthur W. Drubin, heretofore with Drubin Brothers, is now connected with the Manhattan Knitting Mills. He has full charge of the concern's knitted dress and suit department.

DRY GOODS MEN TO MEET.

Their National Retail Association Convenes in February.

In recognition of the retailer's responsibilities to the consumer, the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association will have as its keynote "The Obligation and Relations of the Retailer to the Public," according to an announcement made yesterday by Lew Hahn, the association's managing director. The convention will be held at the Hotel Astor from Feb. 5 to 8, inclusive.

The main features of the program will centre around the following elements in store operation: "Finding practical methods for lowering distribution costs; how efficient, constructive service can be given without extravagance and the encouragement through better methods of a greater public confidence in retail operations."

Special meetings of the various service groups affiliated with the association will be held on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 7, in conjunction with the main convention. These bodies include the Controllers' Congress, advertising, traffic and delivery groups and the educational department. A series of informal round table discussions will be the feature of the closing day of the convention. Among the subjects scheduled for discussion are: Merchandising for 1924, the question of Saturday afternoon closing, inventory shortages, store layout, standardizing sizes and store construction problems.

The annual banquet of the association will be in the Grand Ballroom of the Astor on Wednesday evening, Feb. 6. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick will be one of the speakers.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Rise in Prices in Japan Resulted in Checking Business.

The Japanese raw silk market, under a steady demand, advanced early last week about 70 yen per picul, to the basis of 2,180 yen for "Double Extra cracks" and 2,100 yen for Kansai No. 1. This advance, however, checked business, and practically no sales were made at Yokohama from the middle to the end of the week. The market yesterday closed firm but quiet, according to cables received here by A. P. Villa & Brothers, Inc. Due to the holidays, trading in Yokohama will be suspended from Jan. 1 to Jan. 7. Visible stock in Yokohama is now estimated at 34,000 bales.

Canton has been moderately active throughout the week, with prices a trifle easier, as a result of the drop in exchange. For 16-18 sellers are now quoting $7.62½, while for 20-22s they are asking $7.22½ for prompt shipment. It is difficult to obtain exact quotations on 22-26s, due to the scarcity of sellers of this grade. Latest cables report the market firm and steady.

Shanghai continues weak, with no inquiries and no business. Quotations for steam filatures are easier, they now being priced on the basis of $9.75 a pound for "Gold Double Deer" and $7.65 for "Crown." Tsatlees and tussahs are quiet and unchanged.

Milan is reported by the cables more animated, and buying for American and European account has been resumed there. Prices for single weaving silks have been advanced 15 lire per kilo, and reelers are very firm. In the local market the demand is broadening, and inquiries are numerous. The situation continues to improve, and every one is looking forward to a good business in January.

CARNIVAL AT MANILA.

In Combination With a Fair Is to Be Held in February.

The Manila Carnival, considered one of the "biggest" events of the year in the Far East, will be held from Feb. 10 to 24. One of the features of the carnival is a commercial and industrial fair. Judging from the figures of previous years, the daily attendance, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Philippine Government Commercial Agency, will be about 65,000. Thus there is offered "an exceptionally good opportunity for the introduction of foreign goods into the Philippines and neighboring markets, or to keep and expand the business already established."

"Philippine and other Far Eastern importers and exporters," the announcement continues, "are always interested in seeing a big exhibition of native and foreign products. Foreign exhibitors who have no agent in Manila can consign their exhibits to the Secretary of the Carnival Association. Further information can be had at the office of the agency, 37 Broadway, this city."

Notes on Trade and Industry Abroad

Ceylon's Rubber Exports.

The total exports of rubber from Ceylon from January to October, 1923, inclusive, are 29,801 long tons. For the corresponding months of 1922 they were 38,818 tons, showing a loss of 8,927 tons.

Reduction in Harbor Dues.

A reduction of 20 per cent. in the present rates will be made in harbor dues at Copenhagen, effective Jan. 1, 1924. The port duty and other harbor dues, which are now subject to an advance of 50 per cent., will therefore be increased only 20 per cent. after Jan. 1.

Wheat Harvesting in Argentina.

Wheat harvesting has begun in Argentina, according to a cable report from Trade Commissioner George S. Brady, at Buenos Aires, and crop conditions are reported as excellent. The first lot from Cordoba to arrive in Buenos Aires has been sold for $1.14 per bushel.

First Australian Sewing Machine.

Considerable pride is being evinced in Bendigo (Victoria), states Trade Commissioner J. W. Sanger, where the first sewing machine ever completed in Australia is being exhibited. All the parts except the needle and the shuttle were made locally, and the Cording Machinery & Manufacturing Company claims that with the latest machinery which has been installed, it will be in a position to meet local demands and later extend its market to other sections of Australia.

New Certificate of Origin.

The attention of American shippers is again called to the fact that certificates of origin duly authenticated by a Greek Consul are necessary in order to secure conventional tariff rates on goods imported into Greece. Compliance with this regulation will facilitate the clearance of shipments and prevent unnecessary hardship to consignees in Greece.

Korean Rice Crop Forecast.

A cable from Tokio states that the forecast of the rice crop of Korea is 70,261,000 bushels, according to an estimate from the Government General of Korea, as of Nov. 15. This figure is more than 5 per cent. less than the previous estimate of 80,000,000 bushels, compiled upon data up to Sept. 24, and indicates a crop even slightly less than that of last year, which was finally estimated at 76,000,000 bushels.

Japanese Menthol Output.

The final estimate of the Japanese menthol crop is for 500,000 kin (1 kin equals 1.3228 pounds avoirdupois) of Hokkaido and 150,000 kin of Sambi, or a total of 650,000 kin, compared with the first estimate of 600,000 kin, Hokkaido, and 200,000 kin, Sambi, or a total of 800,000. The annual consumption and exportation is estimated at 300,000 kin, and this year's crop of 650,000 indicates a surplus of approximately 150,000. This, however, is not expected to depress the market, since approximately 250,000 kin were destroyed by the fire in Yokohama.

German Copper Consumption.

November consumption of raw copper in Germany was estimated to be 3,000 tons, compared with approximately 2,500 tons in October, and a monthly average of 10,000 tons in 1922. The copper industry is said to be consuming about one-third of the amount of copper used in 1922 and to be operating only part time. The occupied area, according to reports, is not importing copper. The receipts of raw copper into Germany from the United States for September and October are estimated at 2,500 tons monthly, compared with the monthly average of 7,500 tons for the first seven months of 1923.

Municipal Tax in Madeira.

Beginning Oct. 25, 1923, a municipal tax of 3 per cent. ad valorem will be charged on all goods exported from Madeira by freight, with the exception of embroideries, laces and wicker furniture, which are subject to a tax of 1 per cent., and wine, which is subject to a tax of 0.75 per cent. ad valorem. On Oct. 27 the tax of 1 per cent. on embroideries became effective and is to be collected on all shipments by parcel post.

Iron and Steel in Java.

Recent efforts have been made to interest English and Dutch capital in the development of the iron and steel industry in Java. The scheme anticipates that the Government will provide legislation to utilize domestic coal as well as iron. If the plan is realised it is believed that sufficient iron and steel will be produced to supply local demands and a small amount for export.

Lapland's Iron Resources.

In 1913 the Swedish Riksdag decided to have a detailed investigation of the iron ore resources in Lapland. This has just been concluded and has proved that the amount is far greater than had been indicated by a previous examination. It is now estimated that 1,500,000,000 tons of iron ore of high quality are available. Over 2,000 samples have been tested for iron, sulphur and phosporus contents. As a result of this investigation, it is anticipated that large quantities of non-phosporus ore of Class A will be released for export purposes.

Brazil's Foreign Trade.

Brazilian exports for the first eight months of 1923 amounted to 1,422,640 metric tons, valued at $201,352,263, in comparison with 1,352,921 metric tons valued at $180,980,630 for the corresponding period of 1922. (Conversions to dollars made at the official average rates for the respective periods.) Imports for the first eight months of this year were 2,316,433 metric tons, valued at $153,249,059, leaving a trade balance of $50,103,224 in favor of Brazil. Imports for the same period of 1922 were 2,103,200 metric tons, valued at $129,067,026.

Power Schemes in Quebec.

An Order in Council was adopted in Quebec during the latest session of the Provincial Legislature authorising the Back River Power Company to construct a power dam near Cedar Rapids to develop 50,000 horsepower. The dam is to be 1,300 feet in length with ten 40-foot sluiceways. It is reported that the Ottawa River Power Company, which is a subsidiary of the Ottawa and Hull Power Company, proposes to begin the installation of a unit of 25,000 horsepower at Bryson, Quebec. The total possible development of this site is calculated at 60,000 horsepower.

AGENT'S TRICK IN IMPORTED WOOLENS

First He Tacked on an Extra Commission and Then Furnished Inferior Goods.

An experience involving misrepresentation and overcharging lately by a sales representative for a British fabric concern was related yesterday by Maurice Brill of Brill Brothers. This, he said, has greatly shaken his confidence in the firmness and reasonableness of the prices that may be quoted on foreign woolens.

Some time ago Mr. Brill gave an order to this local representative for one thousand yards of all-wool whipcord fabrics and a quantity of Bedford cords. The price quoted for the whipcord was 20 shillings per yard, and the order went through the representative to the British mill.

When the whipcords arrived they were put into process for overcoats and the finished garments were sold. Then Mr. Brill began to get complaints from customers about the color fading. He took the matter up with the mill, which disclaimed knowledge that the fabrics were to be used for overcoats and stated that if they were so used the color could not be guaranteed. But, in his investigation, Mr. Brill discovered to his astonishment that the mill price on the whipcords was 11 shillings, 6 pence.

"This news was conveyed in a letter from the British mill which stated:

'You probably think that you have paid a good price for these cloths to have better colors. We also think so, but we have been following out the instructions given to us by Mr. ——— (their sales representative).

'In the first place, we sent out to this gentleman patterns of our cloths with rock bottom prices for goods to be made exactly to the patterns.

'The price of the all-wool whipcord quoted to him was 11 shillings 6 pence per yard, and we were amazed when your order reached us with the price of this cloth as 20 shillings sterling.

'This was followed by a letter from Mr. ——— saying that he would expect whatever extra price he obtained to be paid him in addition to his ordinary 2½ per cent. agency commission.

'Now, gentlemen, as business men, do you think there is any sense in methods of this description, for an agent to put on 8 shillings 6 pence for himself, without our permission, and at the same time informing us that this was customary in your country as a buyer's commission?' The same thing has been done with the Bedford cords, but not to such a large amount.

Mr. Brill added that, besides paying the overcharge, he had also to pay the additional duty on the 20-shilling value.

In commenting further, Mr. Brill declared he thought similar practices may be general, and it was advisable to put other users of foreign fabrics on their guard. "This is not the way the domestic mills or their representatives do business," he continued. "They make their prices and all the cards are on the table.

"The unusual tactics, to say the least, of this representative have made me feel that, when foreign goods are offered to me at certain figure, they are not worth that price. I will, considering this experience, be tempted to make an offer, in the belief that the price quoted is excessive and that a lower amount may be accepted. This is contrary to the American way of doing business and, from any angle, is a deplorable revival of the ancient 'let-the-buyer-beware' method, which is against the constructive spirit of the day."

CAUTION NOT TO OVERBUY.

It Is Issued to Manufacturers of Women's Wearing Apparel.

Cautioning manufacturers of women's wearing apparel not to overbuy in raw materials, Homes & Davis, accountants for the garment centre capitol buildings, forecast a profitable Spring business for those who keep a close watch on all business developments. In a statement sent out yesterday they say:

"Things have reached a stage where every turn of the business wheel has to be watched. There is no doubt that the Spring business will open up with a rush, but the cutting-up trades should not be misled in making large manufacturing commitments. They will not be if they have profited from what has transpired during the last three months.

"The women of the country are spending money more freely for their clothing than for some time past. Of course, they are responding chiefly where good values are offered, and retailers who believe in a quick stock turnover are reporting a very satisfactory business."

CO-OPERATION IN SERVICE BUREAU

Why This Way to Help Keep Retailers' Business Is Apt to Meet With Snags.

An interview with a merchandising expert was printed on this page a few weeks ago that had for its keynote the holding of business once gained by a manufacturer or wholesaler through the medium of service. The interview showed what this service should be, compared with the kind of service that is rendered by the average business house today, and explained the co-operative service bureau idea as a way to render this service most generally, most effectively and most cheaply.

Yesterday another merchandising expert discussed the same subject but, where the first man was optimistic, the second was the reverse. The latter did not deny that the first man's ideas were sound, but his opinion was based on close and first-hand observations of the workings of such a bureau in the Middle West some years ago.

"There is just one weakness in the service bureau idea," he said, "but it is not, however, fundamental. It is simply this: No bureau of that kind can hope to become big enough or render service great enough to overcome the narrow point of view maintained by the average manufacturer or wholesaler. The line of least resistance seems to be the most welcome to nine executives out of every ten.

"The study of business from the viewpoint of protection—that is, of holding accounts against the assaults of competitors—is one of the vital needs of the day without doubt, but it is hard to convince the average executive of the truth of this assertion. If you finally do convince him, it has been my experience to see him revert to his old beliefs sooner or later. And, strangely enough, the more a co-operative bureau does for him in making his business secure, the more quickly he is likely to feel that he does not need its services.

"The trouble is that too many business men are content to live in the present and to let the future look out for itself. They regard their businesses the same way the average man regards himself. It seems only natural for other men to die, but somehow or other it is hard to believe that he, too, must pass on some day. Likewise, it seems part of the general commercial scheme for other men's businesses to die. But his? Hardly.

"There is a tendency, especially among jobbers, to sell retail merchants to such an extent that credit obligations become a kind of padlock, binding them, forever and a day, to the selling concern. That is all wrong. The extension of credit should have but little to do when it comes to holding an account. The idea is fundamentally wrong and, although it may seem to work out all right for a while, sooner or later there comes a severance of relations that leaves a bitter taste in the mouth.

"No account should ever be held by a ball and chain arrangement. It can be done a great deal more effectively by work of a highly constructive nature. To help the smaller retailers keep better books, to help them sell to better advantage, to help them figure profits in the proper way and to practice true economy in the conduct of their businesses are only a few of the ways in which this work can be carried on, and no part of the business should have greater interest in this kind of work than the credit department. There is no individual in any market who should have a greater respect for the workings of a co-operative service bureau than the credit man, yet it has happened that apathy on his part has led his concern to think that, maybe, service work isn't all it is cracked up to be.

"Without wanting to be too hard on the credit men in general, I am going to assert that, if they took a broader view of things, better and bigger business would result. The average credit man can only think in dollars and cents, of accounts that are past due, or of the possibility of losses if his firm is not the first to take action against some delinquent. What he needs is a broader business training, including merchandising and advertising. The sooner he gets it, the sooner will the credit and sales departments meet on common ground. Then much of the warfare between the two that is seen in so many businesses will be done away with.

"The same fault may be charged up against men at the head of many businesses, and to it may be added to the factor of personal ego. It is because so many men who have made money cannot be shaken out of the secret belief that they are merchant princes that the co-operative idea either fails to take root or is cut down before it has a chance to bear fruit. Heads of competing houses, they feel, are all right to shake hands with at banquets and trade conventions, but beyond that, nothing doing. In other words, they cannot conceive that they are not masters of every little trick of the trade, or that they might benefit, along with their competitors, if they brought their heads together in co-operation instead of banging them together in competition.

"It is doubtful to me if the service bureau idea will ever become strong enough to overcome precedent and the high regard which so many business men have for themselves. I doubt if it will ever become strong enough to convince such men that they are not 100 per cent. successful. Just because one group of manufacturers dominate their industry, or one group of wholesalers their market, there is no reason to believe that they cannot dominate their industry or their market still more by the proper application of the service idea. But all of them must subordinate self in order to obtain true co-operation.

"The real difficulty in connection with the proper handling of a co-operative service bureau is this: Giving the right kind of service to retailers means educating them. Education is a slow process. Some retailers are anxious to be taught and learn rapidly, while others must be 'sold the idea' of education before they will begin, even though it is for their own good.

"The results of education of the retailer, which are proof of the effectiveness of the bureau's work, are slow to show themselves, and this is the cardinal sin of the whole plan in the eyes of the manufacturer or wholesaler who cannot or will not take a broad view of the matter. The man who expects to see big results in a month, or a year for that matter, has no place in the support of a service bureau; yet, unfortunately, many of the supporters of such bureaus are men of just that type. If they dominate the project, either in numbers or influence, it can be marked for an early demise.

"Another thing which militates against a co-operative bureau is the same thing that has caused the dropping of so many service departments by individual manufacturers and wholesalers—the rapidity with which the expense piles up in the early part of the work. I know of no service department in any wholesaling or manufacturing institution that has actually accomplished 10 per cent. of the work originally mapped out for it. Because the cost mounts up so rapidly and the results show so slowly, the head of the business, either having only a hazy idea of what it is all about or a definite unwillingness to cast any more bread on the waters, calls a halt. If he does not go that far, he will very likely restrict the scope of the plan.

"Yet, if the service given by a co-operative bureau be analyzed from the viewpoint of expense, it will be found that the cost to the member firms is only a relatively small part of what similar work would cost the individual concern. Even at that, however, the pro rata share is likely to run quite high in the early life of the project. It is upon this rock that a co-operative bureau is likely to be wrecked unless the heads of firms contributing to its support are not thoroughly 'sold' on the ground that a long and steady pull will be required to get things running smoothly. Unless this can be done, it is folly to attempt to operate a co-operative bureau. That lesson has been learned in the hard school of experience."

A MILL AGENT'S OPINION.

He Thinks the Retailers Should Ask "Reasonable Prices."

Discussing some of the difficulties that the men's clothing retailer has met with recently, a well-known mill selling agent said yesterday that, in his opinion, the retailer would be far better off if he put "reasonable prices" on the merchandise he sells and stuck to these prices from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. "If retailers were to do business on such a basis," this executive said, "they would not be confronted with the spectacle of thousands of consumers holding off their buying until the sales are held. Why do they wait? Simply because they feel that only then can they obtain values from which unreasonable mark-ups have been squeezed out.

"The other day I met one of the owners of a well-known men's store in this city. After greeting me he wanted to know why he hadn't seen me in the store for such a long time. In substance, I answered, 'You'll see me when you hold your sales. I can't afford and won't pay the prices that you usually ask. Your sales are attractive in that real values are offered and, if you were to continue on that basis permanently I warrant that your turnover at the end of the year would be much larger, with a consequent gain in actual profits. Sales could be done away with altogether, as the customer would realize that reasonable prices would prevail all the year round.'

"He asked them, 'What would be done with any surplus stock toward the end of the season?' My answer was that a clearing house could be established through which all this merchandise could be disposed of. The labels could be taken off the garments and the latter sold in other sections of the country where marketing conditions were favorable.

"It is my frank opinion that retailers are asking too much for the merchandise they sell. I was told, in rejoinder, by the secretary of one of the retailers' associations that the net profit on sales was less than 2 per cent. so that this could not be the case. I wanted to say to him that, if retailers marked up their prices $5 more per suit, they would not have made anything at all."

OUTLOOK FOR GARMENTS.

Indications Said to Presage Good Business for New Year.

Encouraging signs for undisturbed brisk business are in evidence on the eve of the new year, in the opinion of R. Sadowsky, President of R. Sadowsky, Inc.

"The recommendation for tax reduction in itself is sufficient to create and instil a feeling of optimism and confidence for 1924," said Mr. Sadowsky yesterday. "Such a tax reduction as is planned will provide the necessary impetus for the development of new business and will encourage the investment of capital in new enterprises. This will, of necessity, give a greater number of people employment and naturally create a larger earning and spending capacity.

"Business men should take an optimistic view of things because, in the final analysis, an optimistic viewpoint is a large and important factor. The merchant who recognizes that it will be a good business year and prepares for it is the one who will get the business.

"Price quotations in the wholesale markets are very attractive and the public can be given good values in all staple lines. I think the coat and suit industry is in for a good Spring business. Early orders are coming in at a fast pace, and in some sections of the country retail business is far ahead of a year ago. For the first time in a decade, a Presidential election year will, in my opinion, see an increased business in all lines."

Gray Goods Trading Lags.

The effect of the approaching year-end was plainly visible in the local gray goods market yesterday. Sales were very scattered and limited in size. Among the trading was the selling of some 38½-inch 60-48 printcloths at 9½ cents for near-by delivery, and of some 37-inch 48-square, four-yard sheetings at 13 cents.

FOR THE MAKERS OF SPRING DRESSES

While Conditions Appear Promising, Judgment Is Needed in Volume Production.

With the ups and downs of 1923 in the dress industry now safely passed, better things for 1924 are predicted by David N. Mossesohn, Executive Chairman of the Associated Dress Industries of America.

"Tomorrow closes what has been a variable year in the dress industry," said Mr. Mossesohn yesterday. "Early in the year the demand for dresses was exceptionally good, and this demand continued through the Spring and Summer seasons. The Fall season opened well, but along about the middle of October there seemed to be a noticeable falling off in orders, especially for the lower grades of merchandise. Since the first of November dresses wholesaling up to about $19.75 have been available in very large quantities at prices below what they were originally marked, but in the higher grades of dresses surplus stocks have not been so apparent.

"Retailers have conducted forced sales for several weeks past. They have bought merchandise at good prices, and have been merchandising them to the public at prices which have moved them readily. The caution with which retailers operated for the last two months leaves them with low stocks and places them in a position in which it becomes necessary to replenish their stocks generally.

"We are, therefore, entering the new year with what might be considered good conditions. The Spring season is opening. Many of the big retailers have placed orders for their early requirements for dresses for window trimming and seasonal opening purposes and, depending upon the impression their selections make, they will duplicate as the season progresses.

"Orders for lower-priced merchandise will follow shortly after the season's requirements are better known. Because of the more or less accepted method of buying immediate-delivery merchandise, retailers now wait until later than they formerly did to order their low-end dresses. The middle of January should see active business in dresses wholesaling from about $29.50 up, and from about Feb. 15 throughout the remainder of the Spring season orders for dresses up to about $29.50 at wholesale will come more heavily into the market.

"With stocks as they are and with the Spring season coming on, there is every reason to believe that there will be a good dress business. This belief is strengthened by the fact that economic conditions generally throughout the country are good, and that the textile industries are operating a large per cent. of their capacity. Department stores are now through with their holiday business, which always detracts from the business in the ready-to-wear departments. Added energy is now being used to promote business in the ready-to-wear garment trades, and plans are being laid for every store for Spring operations.

"In view of the hesitancy which has been shown on the part of buyers generally to permit themselves to buy any appreciable quantity of merchandise at one time, and because it may take a short time for them to pull themselves out of the lethargy which seems to have dominated the situation in the garment industry for the last two or three months, manufacturers are cautioned to use keen judgment in making production plans for the Spring season. It is generally felt in this market that business for Spring will be good, but it would not be an exercise of wisdom for manufacturers to proceed too optimistically. On the other hand, it would seem logical for them to watch the barometer of business carefully and operate with retailers in a sound and sensible merchandising manner, accepting whatever business may seem legitimately within reason, and advising retailers against over-buying where better judgment would favor caution."

BIGGEST MOTOR SHIP.

It Is Intended to Be Used in the South African Service.

An order for what is said to be the largest motor ship in the world is to be placed by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, according to the Transportation Division of the Department of Commerce. The liner, which is of the twin-screw type, will be used in the company's South African service. It will exceed 20,000 gross tons in weight, and the dimensions will be 630 feet by 73 feet by 46 feet. Luxurious accommodations will be provided for a large number of passengers.

"This will be by far the largest motor ship in the world," the Transportation Division's report says, "and also the most powerful yet designed. The striking advance in marine Diesel engine practice has been rendered possible by the double-acting construction, without the necessity of increasing the diameter of the cylinders more than a few inches above the diameters in common use in the numerous single-acting Diesel engines which have been in service for several years.

"The pumps for circulating salt water, fresh water and lubricating oil in the main engine room, and, in fact, all the auxiliaries in the machinery spaces, as well as for deck purposes, will be electrically driven."

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

MERCHANDISE of all kinds wanted, jobs, &c. N 294 Times Downtown.

Cohen Brothers MANUFACTURING CO. INC.
AMERICA'S LARGEST SWEATER HOUSE
16-18-20 West 32d Street New York
Extend their sincere wishes for a happy New Year to all friends whose kind patronage made Nineteen Twenty-three the banner year in Knitted Outerwear.
Spring Line Now Being Shown and Traveling Represent

GEESE AND DUCKS IN GREAT DEMAND

Prices in Local Wholesale Market Range From 28 to 35 Cents Per Pound.

TEXAS SPINACH ARRIVES

Quotations on Potatoes, Onions and Live Fowls Show an Increase Over Year Ago.

Christmas trading is held responsible for the inactivity last week in the wholesale produce markets, in the weekly review of the New York City office of the State Department of Farms and Markets, made public yesterday by Director Arthur E. Albrecht. The review among other things says:

"Supplies of most varieties of Long Island and other near-by vegetables were comparatively light at the end of the week at the wholesale and farmers' markets. There was a moderately active demand for fancy, large-sized cauliflower, brussels sprouts and squash. On the other hand most other commodities found only a limited outlet. Prices in most instances were very irregular, due to the wide range in quality and condition of offerings.

"The market held steady for Long Island white potatoes, especially fancy, well graded stock. Prices ranged from $4 to $4.25 per 180 pounds bulk for No. 1 Green Mountains. The New York City market last week received about 281 carloads of potatoes, of which Long Island sections alone furnished about 76 carloads.

"The season's first carload of spinach from Texas arrived during the week. The stock in general was very ordinary with most of the sales made at $1.25 per bushel basket. Texas bunched carrots and beets met a limited outlet, with prices ranging from $2 to $2.50 per bushel basket for beets an $2.50 to $3 for carrots.

"Supplies of cabbage were liberal. On Friday New York State white cabbage sold at $17 to $25 per ton, or at the equivalent of about 1 cent per pound, as compared with about the rate of 2 cents per pound for red cabbage. New-crop Florida cabbage of the Wakefield variety sold slowly at $1 to $1.50 per 1½-bushel hamper. Florida green and wax beans were plentiful at the end of the week.

"At the West Washington wholesale market live poultry was again in heavy supply from the Western and Southwestern States but light from near by. Stock sold well toward the end of the week at prices very little changed from the previous week end. Fowls of fair quality sold from 20 to 24 cents per lb. and chickens from 19 to 24 cents per lb. Broilers under 3 lbs. sold at about 30 cents per lb. Dressed poultry was in heavy supply. Turkeys were in light supply and not in demand, while geese and ducks were very much in demand and brought from 28 to 35 cents per lb.

"The following table furnished by the State Department of Farms and Markets shows the wholesale prices on Friday and those on the corresponding day a year ago:

	1923.	1922.
Apples, Grade A, 2½ inch, per bbl.		
Baldwins	$4.00@$5.35	$4.00@$5.50
Greenings	4.00@ 5.50	4.00@ 5.00
Cabbage, white, ton	30.00@32.00	20.00@22.00
Onions, red, 100-lb. bag	2.25@ 2.90	1.75@ 2.25
Potatoes, L. I., bbl.	4.25@ 4.50	5.00@ 3.25
Butter, creamy, best, lb.	53½@ .56	54½@ .55
Eggs, white, best, doz.	.54@ .55	.61@ .61
Eggs, br'n, best, doz.	.52@ .54	.54@ .60
Live fowls, lb.	.20@ .26	.16@ .26
Live chickens, lb.	.19@ .20	.19@ .19
Chickens, dressed, lb.	.20@ .33	.24@ .36
Clover honey, extracted, lb.	.11@ .13	.08@ .10
Maple syrup, gallon	1.75@ 1.90	1.75@ 2.00

LABOR SAVING IN JAPAN.

Automatic Devices Simplifying the Work of Restoration.

Introduction on a large scale of modern labor-saving devices, such as automobile trucks, steam shovels and other pieces of machinery designed to take the place of human labor, has been one of the noteworthy developments in Japan following the earthquake. The necessity for quick action and the lack of manual labor, the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce points out, were largely responsible for this move.

Contrary to popular opinion, Japanese day labor has never been plentiful or, in late years, cheap. The speed and efficiency with which the debris was cleared away has been an eye-opener to the Japanese, and the effects of this innovation should be far-reaching. It may cut the Gordian knot of high wages and high production costs in industry, at the same time opening a market for American highly specialized automatic machinery.

As soon as the streets were cleared and material was available, temporary structures were put up with amazing speed. The Metropolitan Police Board reported that they were going up at the rate of 1,800 per day during October and that at the end of that month the total number in Tokio amounted to 92,807, or half of the number destroyed. Most of these temporary buildings were small, being sufficient to hold only one family. A good number of them, however, took the form of barracks, each capable of sheltering many. As nearly one-third of the population were killed or had moved away, Tokio should be fully housed very shortly. The construction of temporary shelters will continue for some time to come, however, as the former residents are returning to Tokio at the rate of 6,500 per day, and will have to be steadily provided for.

It is reported that land values have taken a considerable drop throughout the city since the earthquake. Land quoted at 1,000 yen per tsubo (about thirty-six square feet) prior to the disaster is now being appraised at around 200 yen, since improvements have been destroyed. This fact will make it easier for the Capital Reconstruction Board to carry out condemnation for street and park plans and simplify matters considerably.

RESTORATION IN FRANCE.

Progress That Has Been Made in the Work of Rebuilding.

Great progress has been made in reconstruction work in France during the present year, according to Commercial Attaché Jones, who is stationed at Paris, and of the 22,000 factories destroyed or damaged at the time of the armistice, 20,178 had been restored by Sept. 1. Out of 12,850,000 hectares of land made unsuitable for cultivation by the war, almost 3,000,000 hectares have been recovered, and of the 742,000 houses damaged or destroyed, 598,000 have been repaired or reconstructed.

"Up to Sept. 1 of this year," Mr. Jones reports, "2,861,000 decisions had been handed down on damage accounts, giving rise to claims amounting to about 52,000,000,000 francs. There remain to be settled 142,000 accounts for damage, which will probably involve payments of nearly 22,000,000,000 francs. The remaining claims, although only 5 per cent. of the total number, involve amounts very much higher than the average and run to about one-fourth of the total amount of indemnities. Though many of these claims are of complicated character, the French Government hopes that by the end of the first half of 1924 or at least by the end of the year, all the war damage will have definite settlements in hand. The total damage it appears will fall between 80,000,000,000 and 85,000,000,000 francs."

Another reflection of the recovery which is going on in the ten devastated departments, Mr. Jones says, is given by their tax levies, which have risen from 738,000,000 francs in 1913, the last pre-war year, to 2,850,000,000 francs in 1922. The last figure, of course, is in paper francs, but even calculating them at their present gold values, it appears that the devastated regions are now paying to the public Treasury more than came from the same districts in 1913.

Business Opportunities in The New York Times on Sunday appear in more than 575,000 copies, distributed in 8,000 cities, towns and communities in the United States and Canada.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required under this classification. Rate fifteen cents per word. For insertion on Sunday, advertisements accepted up to 6 P. M. Friday.

CAPITAL WANTED.

SPLENDID OPENING to become a partner in promising venture; have leased the finest and best enclosed baseball, football and athletic field in Greater New York for season of 1924, every Sunday; 2 partners with $1,000 each or one partner or backer with $2,000 wanted; no one will be considered unless they are clean-cut, upright individuals and can stand investigation; this is a bona fide proposition and offers splendid returns. 72 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

BUILDING ASSOCIATE WANTED.

Erect several hundred homes; Jersey and Long Island; forty-odd houses now under way; all financed; thorough organization, congenial connection as director and officer of company; investment to suit; like amount guaranteed; references exchanged. Construction Company, G. B., Box 2040 Times, Bronx Branch.

FLORIDA, world's greatest orange grove, operated scientifically by largest nurseries; successful for 43 years; sold in small tracts; payment covering six years, perpetual care of groves; one of the strongest Board of Directors of any corporation in South; a conservative investment with extremely gratifying returns; magnificent clubhouse, golf, swimming, &c. For information, C 587 Times.

$10,000 TO $20,000 required for interest in a business that has aggregate secured investments of $100,000; additional capital required for expansion of chain stores; invite strictest investigation; your money secured; principals only need apply, as no attention will be given brokers, &c. J 820 Times.

ESTABLISHED, well-equipped industrial, in metropolitan district, manufacturing necessity of life, requires $25,000 to finance increasing volume of business and to purchase piece of equipment that will greatly reduce costs; booking new business at rate of present capacity of plant. G 467 Times.

FOR production of a perfected appliance needed in every store, home and farm; highly efficient, low in cost; unlimited market; orders on hand for large number of units at astonishing profits as soon as adequate capital is secured. Address 1104 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

PROMINENT and highly rated New York engineering corporation, forced into expansion by continuing increasing business, has office of treasurer or secretary available to high-calibre industrial engineer able to make substantial investment; competency paramount to investment. N 200 Times.

PARTNER WANTED—I am in the real estate business, and have more business than I can do alone; I am not in a position to give half my income without reputation, therefore applicants must have some cash; investigation invited; references must be exchanged. X 2406 Times Annex.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Concern controlling large territory for a patented proposition requires $25,000 to expand its business; this amount will purchase half interest; with or without services; principals only. X 2309 Times Annex.

COMPANY owning paper mill in Connecticut will give substantial interest in the business to person who will take over and continue an existing mortgage, payment of which has been requested. F. O. Box 1198, New Haven, Conn.

GENTLEMEN interested architecture, interior decorating, building, invest $10,000; business successful, profitable; established 18 years; mansion inspection maintenance service; dealing with finest people. M 240 Times.

CAPITAL wanted for marketing canned article selling the grocery trade; sales automatically increase yearly; splendid opportunity for one willing to invest $10,000 in this proposition; principals only considered. V 828 Times Downtown.

WILL sell controlling interest in corporation holding patents on non-pneumatic tire and wheel, having pneumatic features, for pleasure cars, trucks, motorcycles, aeroplanes; $10,000 cash required. Room 1510, 271 Broadway.

PARTNER wanted, interest bowling, billiard academy, established, well equipped, live Greater New York town; $2,000-$4,000 required; salary if active; may consider selling; have other interests; no triflers. H 786 Times Downtown.

ESTABLISHED manufacturer making waists and children's dresses in Baltimore desires partner with capital who understands designing of children's dresses and factory management. Y 2165 Times Annex.

AMERICAN gentleman as executive partner in established high-class, profitable mercantile business; $6,000 required; permanent income assured; unusual chance for party with acceptable credentials. K 43 Times.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND PERMANENT future is assured man of character and ability who can invest $5,000 and services in high-class and profitable publishing business. A 336 Times.

PARTY to invest $5,000 to $10,000 and take active part in higly profitable and sound business; exceptional opportunity to make advantageous, permanent connection. F 673 Times Downtown.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY to buy partner's half interest in growing chain apparel stores; about $50,000 to $75,000 needed; other interests require his entire attention. G 447 Times.

AN expert auto mechanic with a small amount of capital to engage in general repairing for a new garage; must furnish best references with answers to this advertisement. Y 2087 Times Annex.

$15,000, HALF for working capital, purchases outright well established sectional house business; rare chance right man; no brokers. Call 10 to 4. Crane, Room 802, 217 Broadway.

OLD established manufacturer of men's shirts needs associate with capital of at least $50,000, although only one-half that investment required; guarantee against loss will be given. W 951 Times Downtown.

PARTNER with capital wanted to manufacture to introduce household devices of superior merit; simple, efficient and durable; national sales possibilities; tool equipment completed; immediate operation. C 588 Times.

WANTED, $100,000 capital to increase production to fulfill requirements; also to produce quantities of improved machines that are a public necessity and in demand; large profits assured. K 3 Times.

RAPIDLY progressing concern with turnover over $125,000 seeks an active business man as partner able to invest about $10,000. J 563 Times.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT

with U. S. patents of office appliances, seeking capital to manufacture and market; no brokers. Reply to D 18 Times.

MANAGER chain stores, who can invest and help develop an organized business; reference required. McKinney & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

PLANT, fully equipped to manufacture dry cell B batteries; wonderful proposition for good salesman with $5,000-$10,000. B 1245 Times Bronx.

OLD established selling agency, general merchandise, desires associate; $5,000 to $25,000 for expansion and manufacturing staple lines. Schlussel, 1,270 Broadway.

WISH to get financial backing; $25,000.00 required; metal manufacturing business; small competition, growing demand; substantial profits. Y 2122 Times Annex.

CONTRACTING Engineer, 30, desires active associate with $5,000; one with acquaintance among architects preferred. J 594 Times.

PARTNER with $5,000; established jobbing and mail order business with department stores. Y 2116 Times Annex.

WANTED—$2,500.00 for one year; substantial security and reasonable bonus to right party; immediate. L 3 Times.

PARTNER with $15,000; exclusive business, infants' wear, domestic and imported. D 400 Times.

CAPITAL wanted, $10,000 to $30,000, to finance stock issue; bank and business references. 72 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

VERY good mail order business needs more capital advertising; good opportunity party with capital. Y 2056 Times Annex.

HAVE mail order proposition indicating large profits; active partner with $3,000 wanted to act as treasurer. L 15 Times.

NEED $3,000; will give liberal part $100,000 cash deal; mostly profit. F 675 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN who can finance business that has great prospects; wonderful opportunity; references. F 666 Times Downtown.

FIRM, established 46 years, seeks capital for expansion; active investors only. M 161 Times.

HAVE patented electrical article; want man with $2,000 as partner; handle own money. A 321 Times.

WANTED—Partner $50,000 capital; control offered; valuable manufacturing business. 1,205 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

WE need in our company, which is a manufacturing business, located in a small town in Western New York, a business man, as Treasurer and manager of purchases and sales. He must be of high standing, upright and honest in every way, and invest $25,000 as additional capital. The Company does about a quarter of a million dollars business annually, and has a bright outlook and a dependable list of satisfied customers. This is a wonderful opportunity, and the right man will be invited to make strictest investigation. K 20 Times.

A SMALL group of exceptionally experienced, practical men require $25,000 additional capital, either with or without services, in a very profitable textile manufacturing business. Assig. Store, 15 West Houston St. Canal 10104.

SILK manufacturer, experienced business man, buyer, and high-powered salesman and sales manager, highest credentials, wants partner with $20,000 or will install silk department for large firm; principals only. Box 664, 2501 World Tower Building.

ORGANIZING chain of 5-10 & 25c stores; have thorough knowledge of business, $10,000 to $20,000 cash and established credit; parties with capital interested who wish to come in on the ground floor inquire S. Fertig, Atty., 1,540 Broadway, New York City.

LARGE MERCANTILE house desires party to finance site, freight siding and building for new warehouse and factory, and to lease same to it with option of purchase; substantial. D 33 Times.

SMALL established bond trading firm seeks partner, with moderate capital, for purpose of expansion; services optional. Phone Rector 9491 for appointment.

FURNISHED ROOM house; proprietor requires for improvement in business, $600 immediately. Salazar, 823 West 234.

IMPORTER, established, seeks party with capital. G 509 Times.

ESTABLISHED IMPORTER requires capital, investment or financing. G 510 Times.

Brokers.

CAPITAL with or without services, can place units $5,000 to $100,000 in established businesses yielding large profits. H. M. Black & Co., 28 years' banking experience, 55 Broadway.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

CHAIN STORE—Opportunity offered investor in the formation of a company about to open first link of a national chain; one-half capital subscribed by organizers experienced in this business; $5,000 additional needed; highest references; exceptionally profitable business. J 20 Times.

EXECUTIVE-MERCHANDISER, now managing large concern, seeks responsible business affiliation; college education, 31, experienced in manufacturing, retailing, importing; moderate investment if necessary. C 579 Times.

WELL CONNECTED, successful banker and financier of standing will undertake financing or reorganization of solvent concern short of working capital; must have Dun or Bradstreet rating. N 826 Times Downtown.

ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN 30 YEARS OLD, HAS $20,000 TO INVEST WITH SERVICES; SCHEMERS AND BROKERS SAVE POSTAGE. D 431 TIMES.

WILL INVEST—Completely equipped plant for dressmaking or kindred business in exclusive neighborhood, with capable person having capital. X 2409 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED office manager and financial man has limited capital to invest with services in business that will stand full investigation. M 253 Times.

TEXTILES—Executive salesman; fine record, desires negotiations five concern; invest up to $15,000; give full particulars; no agents. C 552 Times.

HUSTLER can invest $2,000 in legitimate merchandise business; 15 years' general and sales experience; give full particulars. J 21 Times.

MAN with broad business experience desires to invest $25,000 and service as partner, or buy outright, a going concern; highest references. K 23 Times.

I HAVE $50,000 to invest in a good legitimate proposition with or without services; will deal with principals only. W. B., 192 Times.

EXECUTIVE, accountant, can invest $2,000-$5,000 as partner in meritorious business. A 306 Times.

YOUNG business man will invest capital and active services going established business; no corporations. D 10 Times.

WILL invest $10,000 in going business after trial is allowed; have real ability. D 403 Times.

YOUNG business man will invest capital, active services, going established business. Y 2160 Times Annex.

HAVE $2,000 to invest with services in mechanical or electrical manufacturing or retailing business. J 580 Times.

WILL invest substantial amount with or without services; details first letter. K A. 140 Times.

I CAN PROMOTE

and organize any enterprise for responsible parties. C 585 Times.

DOES your business require additional capital for expansion? Write us. A 313 Times.

DESIRE small established manufacturing business, mechanical; state full particulars. C 589 Times.

$35,000-$50,000 WITH services in going, profitable business; mention line of business in answering; no brokers. A 354 Times.

CAPITAL and service in an established coat, suit or dress manufacturing business. L 26 Times.

RELIABLE party with services will invest $5,000 in staple business. L 819 Times.

Brokers.

MERITORIOUS, established concern promoted and financed for expansion. M 229 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

MANAGER AND DISTRIBUTOR.

Established company wants business man to direct a force of 5 to 15 salesmen to sell and install on 15 days' trial a Fuel and Labor Saving Invention that will positively save one-third less coal and one-third less labor; endorsed by thousands of users; sells for $25.50 up to $140.00 on 15 days' trial to hotels, apartments, factories, homes, and all users of heating plants; only men capable of conducting their own business and earning up to $15,000 per year apply; only applicants seeking permanent year around connection and with capital to handle merchandise for daily deliveries will be considered; state phone number for appointment. Address, Eastern Utilities, 180 Liberty St., New York.

EDITORIAL OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG newspaper man to connect with progressive (sponsor) old-established paper; should know small weekly and daily business, be a good writer and ad man; small amount of money will buy liberal interest, but real ability is first consideration; present executive wishes to share responsibility; fine field, fine business; no attention paid unless you give references and full particulars; replies treated confidentially. X 2382 Times Annex.

GENERAL MANAGER, possessing unusual experience strengthening old companies whose sales, products or manufacturing processes require improvement, seeks firm offering successful manager stock interest; immeasurably cheaper than experimentation. X 2402 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MANAGER available; 20 years' successful executive experience, soliciting, publicity, publishing, handling salesmen, managing campaigns; valuable ideas, creative ability; knows how; big proposition only desired. M. J. 102 Times.

WONDERFUL opportunity is offered the right party to install ladies' ready-to-wear department in a well-established and prosperous ladies' specialty shop in White Plains; terms arranged. X 2405 Times Annex.

SALES DEPARTMENT—Established Manhattan realty firm requires active, experienced man; small investment preferred, but not essential. S 164 Times.

MAN, 35, intelligent, executive, selling abilities, present in business, seeks connection where $5,000 year man required. X 2430 Times Annex.

HOTEL—New 14-story structure, 500 rooms, 42-year straight lease; fully occupied; opportunity for local man. For particulars GARDNER SWANSON, 2 Columbus Circle.

FOR desirable business opportunities and connections consult Supply & Demand, 1,523 Broadway. No charge.

DESIRE New York representation staple, meritorious line; will produce results. E 87 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

EXECUTIVE,

at present head of a business in which future possibilities are limited, desires a new connection offering opportunities for further growth and the accomplishment of real results.

A graduate engineer with thorough experience in sales, sales management, analysis of organization and business problems, the development of successful business plans and policies, and the selection and direction of men to carry them out; raised in the Central West, educational training in one of the leading technical schools, practical training in large industrial works, salesman to division manager with one of the largest manufacturers, purchasing and supervising production for the Government, sales manager of a well-known concern and present position most successfully handled.

Personal, business and banking references covering activities to date will be presented on interview only to proper principals; salary to start $10,000; confidence of negotiations expected and assured. X 2412 Times Annex.

DISTRIBUTERS WANTED.

National well-known manufacturing concern of highest rating is ready to make exclusive contract with distributors looking for a permanent business which will net them unusually large profits; national advertising campaign now being carried on in the Saturday Evening Post, Good Housekeeping and Ladies' Home Journal, &c.; we will assist our distributors with sales campaign and aid them at time sales; the following territories are now open: Westchester, Rockland, Bronx, Richmond, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties. Distributors must be able to make investment of from $500 to $2,000, depending on territory; only reputable applicants seeking permanent connection will be considered. In reply, state phone number and appointment will be arranged. C 388 Times.

MANUFACTURER of newly invented price card holders and pricing system will place exclusive sales rights with live, aggressive man from New York City; this system is in tremendous demand and is used and endorsed by largest stores in America; made recent shipment to Atlantic Pacific stores of 65,000 holders; this territory offers enormous income; profits are unusually large; NO competition; no charges made for territorial rights; no deposit required on future shipments; $1,000 required, purpose carrying stock for immediate deliveries; business conducted upon cash basis, therefore income is immediate; full co-operation given as well as advertising; contract consummated through personal interview only at our factory; write or wire for appointment. Manufacturer, 818 Colonial Building, Boston, Mass.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!

Central location geographically Ohio River and railroad connections all directions; unlimited gas and coal supply right at hand; abundant, cheap electric power; adequate supply satisfied American labor; makes ideal location for machine or automobile parts factory or automobile assembling plant; good supply high-grade American female labor also makes this ideal location for textile plants. Address Board of Commerce, Parkersburg, W. Va.

FINANCIERS, investors and manufacturers, with money invested in projects and investions on which progress is not up to your expectations, will do well to communicate with us and learn how the services of a Board of American and European experts can be brought to bear in their solution; facilities include complete mechanical, metallurgical, chemical and production shops and laboratories; fees are moderate. For full details address X 2381 Times Annex.

A LARGE distributer and manufacturer of novelties and fancy goods requires lines to connect with contractors or small manufacturers capable of handling novelty production on contract basis; must be able to design your own ideas from which we will sell, supply you all necessary materials, &c., to reply in detail, stating kind of merchandise you can produce; special appointment will be made for interview. G 438 Times.

SALES organization wishes to add a line of silverware suitable for the department store trade, jewelers and premium users; we cover Michigan and small portion of Ohio and with the personal following that we have can produce a volume of business; will be glad to hear from manufacturers of lines suitable for the same trade; best of references furnished. Address G. G. Klein, 406 Barium Building, Detroit, Mich.

A MODERN business organization, possessing a buying faculty unusually located at Chicago, has an opening for the exclusive mid-western territory of the following manufacturers or importers' lines, chinaware, dinnerware, glassware, cutlery, specialties and imported merchandise of established merit; will consider no glittering generalities. For an interview, J 560 Times.

PUBLICITY MAN with small but exclusive business; two studio offices in finest business block on 5th Av., 50s; will adjust space, use of telephone, services to requirements of professional worker, advertising small campaign, publication office, camps, &c. A 312 Times.

FACTORY AGENCY WANTED.

Manufacturers having any article of merit who desire to place it in the market of New York and vicinity will find it to their advantage to communicate with us as we are a going organization with a staff of salesmen and can produce results. T 295 Times.

CAPABLE EXECUTIVE

Retail chain stores of ladies' ready-to-wear handling dresses, millinery, lingerie, sportswear, hosiery, gloves, &c., offer exceptional opportunities one with some capital to invest and knowledge of merchandising preferred, but not essential. C 327 Times.

OPPORTUNITY for a man who is thoroughly experienced in ladies' fancy novelties that understands buying, selling and manufacturing, to connect with an old established house that is in a similar line; state particulars. D 14 Times.

SALESMAN with large following in Middle West and Far West, selling high-grade art novelties and lamp shades, making change Jan. 1; would like to hear from manufacturer of strong line of lamps or art novelties. J 475 Times.

PUBLISHING FIRM, exploiting business and Blue Book publications, singular in usefulness, world-wide and without competitors, desires ambitious, educated young man as associate; state record and capital available. V 800 Times Downtown.

ENGLISH AGENCY—Unusual opportunity to obtain the services of a young Englishman with best American technical training and experience as representative in London. Y 2156 Times Annex.

WANT capable live distributors to sell our power garden cultivators and lawnmowers; exclusive territory; large discounts.

REEMAN TRACTOR COMPANY,

7th St. & 24 Av., N., Minneapolis, Minn.

SALESMAN with strong connections and familiar with trade throughout Florida, leaving shortly for month's trip, will handle good line on commission basis. M 254 Times.

ST. LOUIS jobber going out of business is desirous of handling line or lines on commission basis; wonderfully located show and stock room; equipped to carry stock for manufacturer. C 459 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.

Want responsible position with established firm for small partnership; have many years' experience in business management. H 754 Times Downtown.

MAN, experienced laundry business, to act as manager, also invest few thousand dollars; established business. A 1187 Times Harlem.

EXPERIENCED FIRM of high standing, having exceptionally good connections, desires to represent manufacturers in Eastern territory and for export. M 945 Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., District—Sales connection desired for raw materials or manufactured representation. What have you to offer? Y 2061 Times Annex.

RUBBER cement manufacturer desires broker; none selling other lines of rubber this item, to consider adding our product to his line. Y 2069 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT desires partner or associate; have office and established clientele; investment according to interest or accounts turned over. H 751 Times Downtown.

MAYS specializes in the manufacture of metal fountain pen and pencil parts; quotation from blueprint or model. Mays Mfg. Co., Box 671, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—New York certified public accountant with clientele to associate with established firm; wonderful opportunity. F 630 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 35, adaptable, live wire will invest capital and services in small progressive, growing business. B 921 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE with offices in Times Square section will represent city or out-of-town concerns; references exchanged; excellent facilities. L 336 Times.

ACCOUNTANT requires partner who can either make cash investment or has good clientele and can undergo investigation; state age, experience. G 462 Times.

PARTNER—Jobbing fancy goods man preferred, with $5,000 even cash. Box 161, 219 7th Av.

YOUNG LADY desires to purchase specialty shop; send particulars. T 125 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

IF

you believe that dishwashing is the most odious of all household tasks; that the housewife will welcome relief from this thrice daily detested drudgery;

IF

you believe that climbing aboard a new industry at its very inception when it has virgin fields to offer is the surest and quickest means to make money; if your experience, ability and financial responsibility are such as to fit you to organize, develop and maintain a highly specialized sales force; if you are already established or wish to establish your own business and become associated with a manufacturer of the highest character and standing as exclusive distributor in any of the following territories: Westchester, Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, Western New York;

IF

you can qualify under all the foregoing conditions, but not otherwise, you will find it advantageous to address, stating qualifications fully, J 41 Times.

MANUFACTURER of coal-saving product of unquestionable and proved merit now selling and meeting enthusiastic reception in Pennsylvania wants responsible parties to take over sale and exclusive distributing rights, State of New York and following cities: Newark, Hoboken, Jersey City, Paterson and Trenton; exceptional contract guaranteeing absolute protection offered to men capable of covering their territories immediately to the utmost capacity; this is an article of standard quality protected by patent and trade-mark rights; demand for it is immediate and universal on part of small consumer as well as factories, apartment houses, &c., assuring exceptionally quick turnover of goods and cash with very attractive margin of profit; triflers do not waste time; capital required $3,000; if you mean business, write or wire immediately. Distributor, 244 North 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

START YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

You can build a permanently profitable enterprise introducing our new electric mayonnaise making machine on the market. Sells to delicatessen stores, department stores, grocers, hotels, restaurants and to men and women who would go into business for themselves. We show you how to get salesmen to help you sell. Our tested form letters insure you and their success. From $500 to $5,000 capital required. Write for our business building plan. Zimmerman, Sales Manager, 230 West 57th St., New York City.

UNUSUAL large monthly net returns offered, in 12-year established garage corporation, to quick buyer, owing to unusual rapid growth of automobile agency now demanding his entire time; new location, new department; oldest large garage business rapidly growing New York suburb, on Boston Post Road, main thoroughfares to all Connecticut, Massachusetts and New England points, including prosperous taxicab business, rock-bottom price, $10,000. X 2424 Times Annex.

OIL BURNER FOR HOME USE.

Has passed efficiency tests by expert engineers; is in successful operation in homes; I consider this burner best ever produced and want one or two business men to take territorial sales agency with, say, $5,000 to $10,000 needed, depending on size of territory, to purchase burners and for preliminary sales and demonstration expense; highest references given and required. D 417 Times.

DISTRIBUTER

for City of Philadelphia wanted by producer of wing grape products with an international reputation and backed by a $1,000,000 corporation; must be financially responsible and able to handle a sales organization; no cash required except for merchandise; exclusive sales rights given; this is an exceptional opportunity for right man. Mr. Lesster, Bryant 3529.

DISTRIBUTERS wanted who now own and drive Fords (no others need apply). Exceptional and guaranteed automotive product. Thousands of leads. 100% of merchandising and advertising furnished. We are now covering Long Island and immediate territory. B. V. Sales Corporation, 1,560 Broadway, Suite 302, at 52d St., New York.

DISTRIBUTERS WANTED

for new article of practically universal use; retails $3750; distributer's profits $1,500; all States available except New York; quick seller to department, drug and sporting goods stores and one of the best crew canvassing propositions on the market. Universal Prescription Corp., 25 Broad St., New York City.

RESPONSIBLE man, with some capital, can secure State or country rights for the sale of a remarkable, scientific and evolutionary writing specialty in States of New Jersey, Eastern New York, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia. D 395 Times.

WILL represent concern marketing meritorious article; have office and auto, which would use; able to organize and manage sales force; represented Western concern four years till recently; references exchanged. L. Robbins, 152 West 42d St., New York City.

EXCEPTIONALLY capable, alert, young business man, at present with large Wall St. banking house, desires change to general business with substantial firm; junior executive work; university graduate. G 481 Times.

BURN OIL.

Exclusive selling rights Eastern territories, long established oil burner; retails $150 complete; superior to coal for any furnace. Write at once, B-K Distributing Co., 218 4th Av., New York.

CHEMICAL engineer, Boston Tech, returning to Montreal, will represent American concerns. G 442 Times.

CANADA—Sole reliable firms to represent exclusively; have office: travelers. J 573 Times.

SAVE TRIP TO EUROPE.

Executive leaving January will act for firm in Europe. G 440 Times.

AGENCY wanted, established sales force; write only. I. Albert, 1,123, Broadway, Room 1012.

MR. BUILDER—Our sales organization can furnish you with contracts to build homes on owner's lots; all sections. L 23 Times.

FIRMS desirous of selling foreign rights of inventions already in use here address Suite 1606, 185 Madison Av., New York.

ARE you in need of advice to solve your business problems? Nominal fee; strictly confidential. L 28 Times.

MAIL Order News, 500 6th Av., explains mail order business; January number postpaid 25c.

ACCOUNTANT desires association with manufacturer or wholesaler; can invest. A 341 Times.

Business Man's Magazine

The Annalist keeps a man informed regarding the world's business activities and the relation of changes in home and foreign markets to his own individual problems.

Each issue contains a complete index and guide to current issues of securities offered to the public. The Open Security Market comprises advertisements of reputable brokers giving bid and asked prices on hundreds of stocks and bonds unlisted elsewhere.

An adjusted index shows movement of employment throughout the United States.

Charts and statistics and other important data and articles by authorities are included.

THE ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce & Economics

Published Monthly

by The New York Times Company

Times Square, New York

Sent to any address in the United States for $5.00 a year.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

AN American firm contemplating opening offices in Great Britain would like to get in touch with an Englishman of some means and social position for the purpose of taking charge of its proposed London-Liverpool and Glasgow branches. E. D., 183 Times.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE, highest calibre, open for engagement after Jan. 1; prominent lecturer, strong personality, exceptional training and experience; connected with big business and civic, social and educational groups. G 466 Times.

RADIO—We have complete special equipment for production of improved radio accessory for which there is tremendous market, and seek connection with party to finance large-scale output; unquestionable security. Metal Craft Co., 412 East 71st., Rhinelander 3362.

SHIRT MANUFACTURER, liquidating business, will consider proposition to connect where capital is not required; will sell, direct mail sales campaign and lure. B 1262 Times Bronx.

PATENTS—PATENTS—PATENTS.

Own fifty patents; all good; will make fine arrangements with party financially able to co-operate in marketing them. Room 407, 366 5th Av.

ATTENTION, Purchasing Agents—Would pay large commission for mimeographing or multigraphing contracts; have big plant; do better and cheaper work; confidential. J 882 Times.

SALES ORGANIZATION with over fifty salesmen desires to distribute line such as automotive equipment, light machinery, shop equipment, &c.; give phone number and state some details. G. P., 316 Times.

PRINTING and linotype composition plant; seven linotypes, cylinders, jobbers, &c.; large specialty worth $10,000 per year; splendid business for man with $15,000 cash; balance terms. Address Box 538, 218 7th Av.

EXCLUSIVE rights for articles or appliances which, for lack of capital or organization have not been marketed, wanted by well established, successful firm. L 309 Times.

TEXTILE line wanted by experienced salesman with city office; financially able to carry accounts; state particulars. A 805 Times.

SALES MANAGER, following electrical radio, toy trade, seeks connection. B 80 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

METAL ARTICLES—Economical quantity production; stamping, assembling dies and jigs. Metal Craft Co., 412 East 71st. Rhinelander 3362.

CORSETIERE wants corset and lingerie shop; would consider partnership or rent store in busy section. Box A. J., 1,967 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

MACHINE SHOP with favorable lease near Newark, N. J., has proved the market for fully developed special machine tool, now in service in ten different factories; for rapid, profitable distribution; opportunity for individual or small group to purchase going business at physical inventory value; privilege of careful inspection and investigation, together with logical reasons for selling, offered to principals only. Y 2162 Times Annex.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A KEEN HOTELMAN OR RESTAURATEUR

An all-year-round seashore hotel, completely equipped and furnished, can be leased for a long term of years; terms moderate; occupies a square block with ballroom seating 1,200 persons; restaurant, banquet halls, kitchen, ice plant, &c., at the entrance to the newest and finest boardwalk in the East; in the heart of an active, growing community; 30 minutes from New York City; it will pay to investigate. Address Owner, W 64 Times.

TIRE AND AUTO ACCESSORIES.

Owner, retiring, account other large interests wishes to sell and dispose high-class, long established automobile tire, accessory business; excellent automobile traffic district, vicinity Columbus Circle; low rent; six-year lease; stock $25,000, fixtures $5,000; good-will gratis; will consider making attractive proposition to reliable party having $15,000 cash and good references. D 410 Times.

MARKET OPPORTUNITY.

Large market on Harlem's busiest thoroughfare, fully equipped and with long lease, can be advantageously purchased outright, or run on shares by responsible man thoroughly familiar with the business.

Concessions can be obtained by florist, grocer, butcher, poulterer, fishman, delicatessen, fruiterer and dairyman. RUSSELL H. KIT-TEL, attorney, 522 5th Av., Murray Hill 4406.

RUBBER plant making dipped and molded goods in New Jersey wishes to locate buyer for their equipment, name and accounts; going business; employ sixty people; run 24 hours to fill orders. Y 2036 Times Annex.

RARE opportunity to buy out and continue running an old, well-known going concern handling hardware and factory supplies, located in Brooklyn; doing an annual business of from $80,000 to $90,000; established over 30 years; good sound business proposition. G 466 Times.

GARAGE, Manhattan, 20,000 feet; rent $650 storage $3,000 guaranteed; $20,000, all cash. GARAGE, Bronx, month's trial; large profits; 14,500 feet; $12,000 cash.

OTHERS, new and established, best locations, $4,000 up. Di Pietro-Humble, 110 West 42d.

GOING mail order business, incorporated, for quick sale due to sudden death of proprietor; remarkable opportunity for development locally; $6,500 cash buys it. Apply Wallace Lansdowne, Attorney, 215 East 19th St.

ACTIVE executive can buy established 5th Avenue personal stationery mail-order business; owner forced to sacrifice due to ill-health; nationally advertised; good following; unlimited possibilities; $1,000 cash for quick disposal. J 506 Times.

JEWELRY STORE, BEST LOCATION; ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; HIGH-GRADE FIXTURES; REASONABLE LEASE; MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE, WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK. HASKELL & SHUFRO, 2,411 BROADWAY (89TH ST.)

ESTABLISHED business, manufacturing and selling sanitary specialties; universal use and constantly increasing demand; including patented vending machines for same; large profits; unusual opportunity; principals only. B 901 Times Downtown.

LEASE 20 years direct from builder, 40 rooms and baths; also 40 rooms adjoining, fully rented. Apply

EXPLORER HAS TEA WITH LIVE GODDESS

She Rules 59 Monks and, the Tibetans Think, Can Make Them Pigs at Will.

SHOOTING CRAPS WITH DEVIL

Sir Charles Bell Tells How High Priest Dices for Victory of Good Over Evil.

The days of banqueting with the deities did not end with the explosion of old Roman theism as a myth, for Sir Charles Bell, who has just returned to London after a year's sojourn in Tibet, reports that while at Samding, one of the few important towns in that country, last year, he had tea with a goddess. She is not a common goddess either, but ranks as an incarnation of a Buddhist deity and as such is the highest lady in the land.

She rules over a monastery of fifty-nine monks, whom she can convert into pigs whenever she likes. This at least is what her Tibetan subjects believe, and her vaunted power insures her not only high social position but an income as well. Sir Charles says he was the first white man to visit the "goddess," who, after a sprightly conversation, regaled him with an excellent meal.

The Tubetan explorer describes her as about 2½ years old, with a pensive mien and an air of quiet dignity. In accordance with Tibetan custom the hostess and guest exchanged presents.

Teaches Her to Tell Time.

Sir Charles gave her the first watch she had ever seen and taught her how to tell the time. Until then she, like all the natives, had lost track of the hours, knowing only that sunrise was nature's signal to arise and sunset indicated bedtime.

Sir Charles, in relating his experiences, described the great prayer service of the Lamas, at which 12,000 monks assisted. These officiates were divided into sections and placed wherever room could be found for them. At various places priests were stationed, armed with stout poles eight or nine feet long and some six inches in circumference. One of them belabored a monk who was not taking a proper part in the service.

The Dalai Lama, said Sir Charles, is the chief Buddhist monk of Tibet and rules an area of some half a million square miles. There are no railways, no roads and no motor cars in his domain. It is a land of mountain, desert and unbridged rivers; a land of snow and ice and blizzards.

The last ten days of the second Tibetan month, corresponding with the early part of April, are taken up by a festival known as the Tsomcho or "The Offerings of the Assembly." One of the rites of this festival is a crapshooting contest between the Dalai Lama and the devil. If the devil wins, evil will triumph during the next year and the people of Tibet will suffer.

Ostracizing the Devil.

Should the Dalai Lama load his dice, however, and win the match, the year will be one of bounty and happiness for his subjects. The devil's delegate in the match is the Serpent King, who wears a long coat of white goatskin and a long peaked hat and carries in his right hand the black tail of a yak. His face, white on one side and black on the other shows that he is a double-faced rogue full of deceit.

Whether he wins or loses, the Serpent King, after the dice throwing, which takes place at the entrance of the temple in Chanchupling, thirty miles from Lhasa, the capital, becomes the scapegoat of the country. He is driven from the city and bears the evil with him. He also takes with it a good deal of money, for the Tibetan Government not only gives him presents, but many persons make him offerings on the understanding that he take his or her troubles out of town.

STUDY COMMON COLDS.

Health Service Aims to Cut Loss From Respiratory Diseases.

In an effort to reduce the loss resulting each Winter from respiratory diseases, including common colds, the Public Health Service is undertaking a detailed study of these diseases. Surgeon General Cumming points out that colds, influenza and other respiratory diseases are responsible for a great deal of suffering, loss of time, disability and a not inconsiderable number of deaths. There are few if any persons who do not suffer from some acute respiratory condition at least once a year, losing a day or a week or more as a result. Some of these attacks develop into chronic sinus inflammations, middle ear disease leading to deafness, mastoid disease, occasionally meningitis, and at times latent pulmonary tuberculosis is lighted up as a result of one of these acute disorders.

"The United States Public Health Service is undertaking a detailed study of common colds and other minor respiratory diseases and influenza in an effort to gather morbidity data over a sufficient period and over a large enough geographical area to render these studies of value in attempting to prevent these affections," says an announcement of the service. "Comparatively little is definitely known as to the real causes, distribution, manner of spread, and epidemiology of these so-called minor respiratory ailments, or of inter-epidemic influenza, because these diseases do not appear in ordinary morbidity reports. These studies are the first of their kind to be taken up on a broad scale.

"To collect these respiratory histories, both negative and positive, certain groups of colleges have been selected where active co-operation has been obtained by circularizing and enlisting the support of the students in reporting to the Public Health Service twice a month their respiratory experiences—whether or not they have had colds, bronchitis, bronchitis or influenza for the two weeks period covered by the report. Preliminary data are also collected relative to the incidence of influenza among those reporting, during the 1918 epidemic, whether or not they have been subject to chronic nose and throat trouble, the nature of underwear worn, ventilation of quarters during sleeping hours, and the like.

"This work will be actively undertaken at Harvard University, Johns Hopkins Medical School, Georgetown and Howard Universities, Tulane University, Ohio State University, University of Chicago, and the University of California. By this selection of colleges, groups of individuals living in all sections of the United States will be enrolled and comparative studies made relative to the true occurrence of common colds, and among other things, influenza, at the places mentioned. It is hoped to determine the relation that the common cold bears to influenza.

"It is expected that these studies will extend over two or three years, and that the results will give a more definite idea of the disorders."

AUCTIONS.

MORTGAGE SALE.
BOOKBINDING PLANT.

By virtue of three certain chattel mortgages made by Henry A. Clark to John C. Benkin Company, Jacob Gonsor, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on December 31st, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon on the seventh floor of 314 William street, Borough of Manhattan, folding, cutting, reling, numbering, sewing, perforating, re-stitching, backing, rounding and other machines and paraphernalia used in a bookbinding plant, besides electric motors, safe, desks, tables, benches and other office furniture and fixtures more fully described in the schedules annexed to said mortgages. The mortgages reserves the right to bid at said sale.

For further particulars C. Leibmacher, attorney for mortgagee, 220 Broadway, New York City.

PLEA FOR GERMAN CHILDREN

Gen. Henry T. Allen Seeks $10,000,000 to Provide Food for Them.

A joint New Year's appeal to the people of the United States on behalf of the starving children of Germany was issued yesterday by General Henry T. Allen of the American Commttee for Relief of German Children, and Wilbur K. Thomas, Executive Secretary of the American Friends' Service Committee (Quakers). The committee, headed by the former commander of American forces on the Rhine, has launched a country-wide campaign for $10,000,000 to feed German children. It is being administered exclusively by American Quakers. The joint appeal, among other things, says:

"Children are dying from want of food in Germany this Winter. Thousands of them may not live to see another Christmas, unless America goes to their aid. Hundreds of thousands are being stunted in body and mind and are prey to the ravages of rickets and tuberculosis because they do not have enough to eat and have not had, many of them, since they were born.

"Our President is fully aware of the horrible plight of the children of our former foes. He has expressed his desire to encourage to the utmost private charity for the relief of children in Germany.

"Immediate action is necessary if these lives are to be saved and the peril that threatens Western civilization averted. We must not let children starve while Germany's economic and political problems are being adjusted."

Three Youths Held for Burglary.

Three youths were held in $5,000 bail in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Magistrate H. Stanley Renaud charged with burglary in entering the Army and Navy store at 428 Ninth Avenue. The prisoners are John Jurjayle, 16 years old, of 500 West Thirty-sixth Street; Thomas Morgissy, 19 years old, of 365 Tenth Avenue, and Frederick Etger, 17 years old, of 441 West Thirty-first Street.

ARCHITECTS JOIN IN ANTI-WASTE PLAN

American Institute Supports Movement for Reorganization of Department of Interior.

The American Institute of Architects will join with the Federated American Engineering Societies and other allied organizations in a nation-wide movement to bring about the reorganization of the Department of the Interior as provided in the Brown Plan, which was approved by the late President Harding.

Milton B. Medary, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Thomas E. Kimball, of Omaha, have been appointed to represent the Institute at the Public Works Conference to be held under the auspices of the Engineering Federation in Washington on Jan. 9. The question of public works was described as one of the most vital before the Institute, which took a leading part in the effort started several years ago to eliminate waste in the Federal Government through reorganizing departments and bureaus. More than 200 organizations, including representation from contractors, will send delegates to the Washington Conference.

The plan supported by the Institute and the engineering societies carries out to a greater or less extent the recommendations previously made by these bodies. Practically all the construction work now scattered through some thirty or more departments and bureaus is to be combined in a new bureau of Public Works under the Interior Department.

If this plan is approved by Congress, the work of the Supervising Architect's office will be transferred to the Interior Department and come under the Division of Public Works.

Queens Sheriff Appoints Two Men.

Mason O. Smedley, Sheriff-elect of Queens County, announced yesterday the appointment of two assistants after the first of the year. Alderman Hugh Alwell of Glendale will be the Under Sheriff. Henry Koch of Long Island City was appointed counsel to the Sheriff.

JANUARY

CURRENT HISTORY

ILLUSTRATED

With the thoroughness of skilled writers, adepts in matters of history, the Board of Associates has recorded in January Current History Magazine the events of the month all over the world. They are analyzed, digested and applied so that the narrative forms a complete 30-day history.

A harmonious whole is made by these 12 specialists working in co-operation, each being responsible for a region with which personal contact and extensive study have made him especially familiar.

Members of the Board, their Universities and Regions:

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Current History Magazine is always thorough and authentic in its articles on matters uppermost in the public mind. In addition to the History of the Month, the January number contains the following noteworthy articles:

The Versailles Treaty and After	RAY STANNARD BAKER
The Defeat of the British Conservatives	ARTHUR LYON CROSS
Europe's Debts to the United States	GEORGE W. HINMAN, Jr.
The Foreign Policy of the United States; Text of Philadelphia Address with Foreword	CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, Secretary of State
Woman's Morality a Light Through the Ages	MRS. H. W. PEABODY
The Family at the Parting of the Ways	CHARLES F. THWING
Lynching—America's National Disgrace	J. WELDON JOHNSON
The British Empire in Council	
Britain's New Imperial Defense System	J. M. SCAMMELL
Canada Rejects Imperial Economic Union	P. C. ARMSTRONG
Nation-Building by India's First Parliament	RALSTON HAYDEN
German Women's Fight for Labor Equality	GERTRUD HANNA
A Year of Fascism in Italy	ARNALDO S. CORTESI
Bulgaria's Latest Revolution	CONSTANTINE STEPHANOVE
Communist Moscow and Dying Petrograd	CHARLES SAROLEA
The White Man's Burden in American Samoa	FRANK BOHN
Japan's New Policy of Conciliation	ALFRED L. P. DENNIS
Text of the Chinese Constitution	
The Reparations Problem	WILLIAM MacDONALD

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Fine quality lustrous Sateen Step-in and Envelope Chemise, lace and embroidery trimmed. In pretty colorings $1.49

Lingerie Night Gowns—of good Nainsook and daintily trimmed laces and embroidery $1.49

Philippine Night Gowns—all hand made and hand embroidered. Round, V and square neck models $1.69

Sateen Night Gowns—Plain tailored and lace trimmed styles of fine self striped sateen. In colors. V-neck $1.69

Good quality Lingerie Chemise trimmed with lace and embroidery. In an assortment of colors $1.69

Radium Silk Night Gowns—Plain tailored and lace trimmed styles. In flesh color mainly. Some other colors $4.59

Porto Rican Chemise—Hand made and trimmed with embroidery and lace. Several attractive designs $1.79

Nainsook Night Gowns—Trimmed with embroidery at neck and sleeves. Regular sizes only 89c

Chemise of White Nainsook—Trimmed with lace, shoulder strap style. Finished with ribbon $1.00

Sateen Pantalettes—Of fine self striped sateen, in black, brown, navy and purple. Two rows of elastic at knee $1.00

Dainty Chemise of novelty figured material. Lace at top and on shoulder straps. In White and Pink $1.00

White Petticoats with deep flounce. Lace and embroidery trimmed. In all desired lengths $1.00

Extra Size Night Gowns of washanrede Crepe. In pretty flowered designs and attractive colors. $1.00

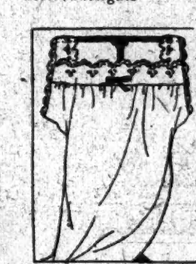
Lingerie Chemise—Trimmed with lace and embroidery, shoulder strap style. Prettily ribbon trimmed $1.49

Envelope Chemise—Strap and built-up shoulder style. Hand embroidered. Regular and extra sizes 49c

Combination Chemise and Bloomers of fine Nainsook, lace trimmed. White only. In all regular sizes 49c

Very dainty Lingerie Night Gowns, lace and embroidery trimmed. Finished with ribbon. Regular sizes only 89c

Cotton Crepe Night Gowns. Flowered and bird effects in white and flesh Washanrede Crepe 89c



White Nainsook Night Gowns, lace and embroidery trimmed, square neck style. Regular and extra sizes 89c

Step-Ins of White Nainsook, trimmed with lace. Elastic at waist. Cut very full 89c

Sateen Bloomers—Of fine self striped sateen. In black, brown and navy. Ruffle at knee. Bloomers are re-inforced 89c

Curtains & Curtaining In Great White Sale

1000 PAIRS RUFFLED MARQUISETTE CURTAINS, 98c PAIR

Excellent quality White Marquistte Curtains with hemstitched ruffle tie backs to match. 2¼ yards long.

5000 YDS. SCRIM AND MARQUISETTE, 29c YD.

Many patterns in sheer blocked Marquisette of a fine combed yarn as well as the ever popular block Scrims are included.

RUFFLED BLOCK MARQUISETTE CURTAINS, $1.19 PAIR

Well made ruffled Curtains of sheer quality block Marquisette. With ruffled tie backs to match. 2¼ yards long.

RUFFLED GRENADINE CURTAINS, $1.95 PAIR

A ruffled Curtain of excellent quality dotted grenadine with tie backs to match. Two size dots to select from. 2¼ yards long.

FILET MARQUISETTE CURTAINS, $1.95 PAIR

Made of ivory tone Marquisette in a quality closely resembling a very fine filet net. With ruffled tie backs to match. 2¼ yards long.

DOTTED MARQUISETTE CURTAINS, $1.59 PAIR

Good quality Marquisette with medium size dot. Ruffled tie backs to match. 2¼ yards long.

Bloomingdale's——Third Floor

LACES *In the White Sale*

REAL FILET LACES AND INSERTIONS, 69c YD.

Taken from our regular stock and reduced for clearance. 3½ to 5½ inches, just the desired widths for scarfs, curtains, etc.

REAL FILET LACES AND INSERTIONS, 42c YD.

Very dainty designs, including the rose and leaf patterns. Suitable for trimming underwear; 1¼ to 1½ inch wide.

SILK NOVELTY ALL-OVERS AND FLOUNCINGS, $1.98 YD.

In numerous novelty effects and color combinations. Also some metal nets and laces. For evening and afternoon gowns.

REAL FILET PICOT EDGINGS, 85c DOZ. YDS.

Main Floor

Splendid Corset Values In Our White Sales

MME. LYRA CORSETS—Non-lacing model of silk broche and an exceptionally good quality of "Trico" elastic. 14 inches long. Sizes 25 to 34 $2.95

SATIN AND LONG LINE BRASSIERES—Of heavy wash satin with elastic shirred at waist. Long models of fancy batiste, diaphragm models included. All sizes 95c

STOUT FIGURE CORSETS—Rengo Belt and Bloomingdale "Special"—both fashioned of a strong fancy broche, reinforced. Boned throughout with Walohn. Wide elastic section over hips. Six strong hose supporters $4.69

"BOYSHFORM" BRASSIERES—"Real Long" and "Diaphragm" models made of a handsome silk brocade $1.95

BRASSIERES—LONG MODEL, made of "dobbie" cloth. Hooks at side with lacing in back from waistline down for adjusting. With four garters 95c

"GOSSARD" FRONT LACE CORSET—One of our most popular front lace models. Made of fancy striped batiste, elastic top, long straight hip line and side hose supporters. A splendid model for the average figure. Sizes 22 to 34 $3.59

BLOOMINGDALE'S "SPECIAL" GIRDLE—Non-lacing sectional elastic girdle, 14 inches long. Fashioned of a beautiful silk broche with alternating sections of elastic. An excellent fitting model $4.29

Household Linens Are Very Low Priced

SCOTCH AND IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS—This lot includes Irish and Scotch linen table cloths of very fine, closely woven linen in beautiful designs. Napkins to match.

Size 2x2 yards....$4.95 Size 2x2½ yards....$5.95

EXTRA QUALITY ALL-LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, $6.50 to $12.50—These are satin damask, pure linen table cloths of the finer grades. In beautiful designs. In every wanted size for breakfast, luncheon, dinner or banquet use. Napkins to match.

WHITE CRINKLE BEDSPREADS—Practical lightweight White Bedspreads. Easy to launder, need not be ironed.

Cot or small bed size, 54x90 in....$1.45
Single bed size, 63x90 in....$1.55
Three-quarter bed size, 72x90 in....$1.75
Double bed size, 81x90 in....$2.05

800 Pairs All Wool Blankets, $7.49 Pair

Exceptionally warm, fluffy blankets, made of pure wool stock through and through. In a large assortment of plaids in French blue, rose, tan or gray. All ribbon bound. In double bed size.

ALL-LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, $1.85 and $2.85—Excellent table cloths for breakfast or luncheon use. Pure linen, soft, mellow finish.

Size 52x52 inches...$1.85
Size 59x59 inches...$2.85

PRETTY IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS—Irish all-linen table cloths, pure bleached. In pretty designs.

Size 2x2 yards....$2.95
Size 2x2½ yards....$3.95

ALL-LINEN TOWELINGS, 18c YD.—Made of pure flax yarns, with red or blue borders. For all kitchen uses.

TYPED KITCHEN TOWELS, 39c EA., $4.50 DOZ.—All-linen towels in twill or fine weave. With name "kitchen," "glass" or "pantry" woven in red or blue.

Main Floor.

TURKISH BATH TOWELS, 19c, 25c, 38c ea.—Soft and absorbent qualities. All white with colored borders.

LARGE BATH TOWELS, 48c, 58c, 78c ea.—Heavy, spongy bath towels, made of double twisted yarns. Soft and absorbent quality. All white or with handsome colored borders.

Utica Sheets & Pillow Cases

Radically Reduced

On account of the unusually low prices and the increased cost to us at the mills, we reserve the right to limit quantities.

Utica Sheets

54 x 90 in.	$1.20
54 x 99 in.	1.35
63 x 90 in.	1.35
63 x 99 in.	1.45
72 x 90 in.	1.45
72 x 99 in.	1.55
81 x 90 in.	1.55
81 x 99 in.	1.75
90 x 90 in.	1.95

Utica Pillow Cases

42 x 36 in.	35c
45 x 36 in.	39c
50 x 36 in.	44c
54 x 36 in.	49c

Bloomingdale's—59th to 60th St.—Lex. to Third Ave.